Annual Administration Report

OF THE

Rewa Kantha Agency

1887-89 & 1900-1901 (except 1898-99)

00134956

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REWA KÁNTHA

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR

1888-89. to 1900-01

(Except 1898-99)

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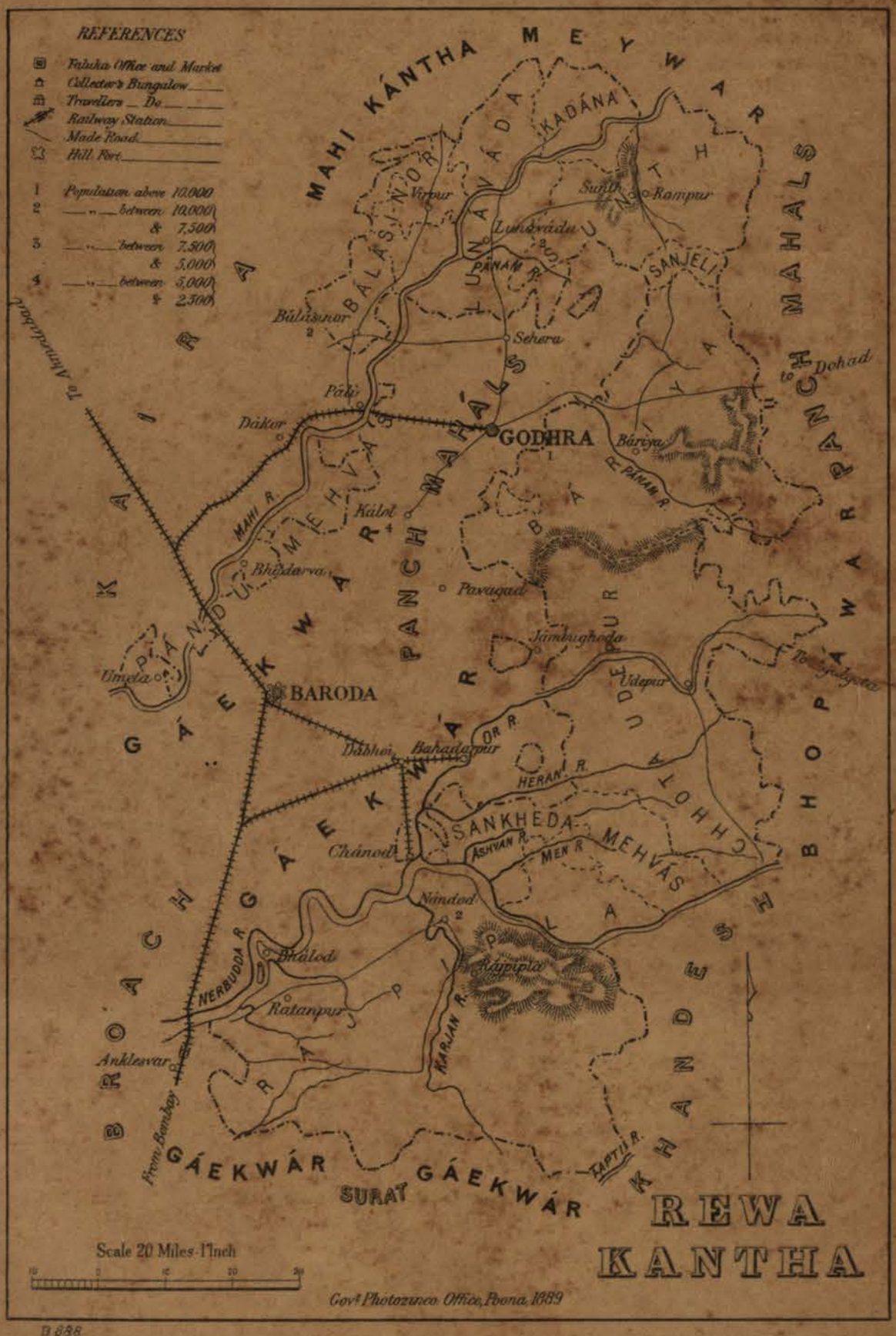
REFERENCES
Taluka Office and Market
Collector's Bungalow
Travellers Do
Railway Station
Made Road
Hill Fort
1 Population above 10,000
2 between 10,000 & 7,500
3 between 7,500 & 5,000
4 between 5,000 & 2,500
MAHI KÁNTHA
MEYWAR
KAIRA
PANCH MAHÁLS
BHOPÁWAR
KHANDESH
GÁEKWÁR
BROACH
SURAT
GODHRA
BARODA
Dohad
Sunth
Rampur
Lunávada
Virpur
Bálásinor
Sehera
Páli
Dákor
Báriya
Kálol
Bhádarva
Pavagad
Jámbughoda
Udepur
Umeta
Dábhoi
Bahadarpur
Chánod
Nándod
Bhálod
Ratanpur
Ankleswar
Rájpipla
SANKHEDA
MEHVÁS
CHHOTA UDEPUR
BÁRIYA
SANJELI
KADÁNA
BÁLÁSINOR
LUNÁVÁDA
MEHVÁS
PÁNDU
RÁJPIPLA
MAHI R.
PÁNAM R.
OR R.
HERAN R.
ASHVAN R.
MEN R.
NERBUDDA R.
KARJAN R.
TAPTI R.
To Ahmedabad
From Bombay
Scale 20 Miles-1 Inch
Govt Photozinco Office, Poona, 1889
REWA KANTHA

B 888

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LETTER from H. WOODWARD, Esq., Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha; to J. MONTEATH, Esq. Acting Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay,—No. 1233-110, dated Rewa Kántha Agency, Godhra, 26th July 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1888-89.

2. Agreeably to Government Resolution No. 1650, dated 5th March 1888, Political Department, I have the honour to forward 30 printed copies of the Administration Report of the Rájpipla State for the same year.—I have, &c.

Through the Commissioner, N.D.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE REWA KA'NTHA AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

1. The year under report was on the whole an unfavourable one. The rainfall was considerably below the average. The total mean fall of the nine rain stations in the Agency amounted to only inches 23-61 against inches 48-79 the preceding five years' average. Owing to very scanty rains during the latter part of the season the rabi or late crops were almost a total failure. Rice crops generally failed. The other kharíf crops, such as bájri and maize, &c., were fairly good.

Season.

2. The prices of food grains were, as expected, higher than in the previous year; they are given in detail in paragraph 105.

Prices.

3. The events of note that occurred during the year were (1) the grant, in public Darbár, of a sanad conferring the title of Khán Bahádur on Mr. Hormasji Adarji Patel, Diván of Sunth State; (2) the delivery to the Agency Daftardár Ráo Bahádur Varajlál Purshotamrái of a gold medal presented conjointly by the Chiefs of Lúnávada and Bálásinor in reward for his successful labours in the settlement of a serious and long standing cause of dispute between their States; and (3) the issue of a sanad granting the title of Ráo Sáheb as a personal distinction to Mr. Premchand Kasandás, Kárbhári of the Bálásinor State.

Events.

4. The opium arrangements and the new system of ábkári seem on the whole to have worked well. The States of Lúnávada, Sunth, Báriya, Chhota-Udepur, Bálásinor and Bhádarva have employed during the year additional excisemen for the prevention and detection of opium smuggling. By this arrangement the sale of opium in their respective territories has increased.

Opium and ábkári.

The several Chiefs and Thákors in the Agency who leased their ábkári rights to the British Government have been paid their first annual compensation during the year under report.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

5. The Agency has been in my charge only since the 25th of June last. Mr. Campbell held charge for the greater part of the year, namely, from 1st July 1888 to 4th March 1889, with the exception of a few days in November when he was on privilege leave, during which time Mr. Urquhart, the *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent, acted for him. After Mr. Campbell's departure on furlough on the 5th March, Mr. Frost took charge of the Agency and retained it till the 14th May 1889 when he also went on furlough, giving over charge to Mr. Urquhart, who held it till the date of my relieving him. Khán Bahádur Dádábhái Hormasji continued as Assistant Political Agent during the whole year.

RÁJPIPLA.

Rája Gambhirsingji, 1st class; 1,514 square miles; 114,756 people; Rs. 8,00,000 estimated revenue.

6. The State continues under the administration of Mr. Shewan, whose report in detail regarding its management accompanies.

CHHOTA-UDEPUR.

Máhárával Motisingji, 2nd class; 873 square miles; 71,218 people; Rs. 1,76,000 estimated revenue.

7. The management of the State was conducted by the Rája with the assistance of his Nyáyádhish Mr. Rámchandra Gangádhar, who continued to act throughout the year as

Management.

the State Diván. No administrative difficulties have arisen in connection with this State, the management of which seems to have been conducted smoothly and without friction. Mr. Campbell writes of the Chief:—"He is well-meaning, but has poor health, is not well off, and has many family troubles."

Tour.

8. The Political Agent was unable to visit this State owing to the disastrous fire that occurred in February 1889 at Godhra where he was obliged to remain for a considerable time to make inquiries into the losses of the townspeople whose houses were destroyed.

Kuvars, the Rája's brothers.

9. The Rája's three younger brothers, Kuvars Khumansingji, Himatsingji and Bhawansingji, still attend the Tálukdári Girássia School at Wadhwán.

Bádharpur road.

10. The work on the Bádharpur road is progressing. Nálás and small bridges are being constructed. The Rája has provided another sum of Rs. 10,500 in the current year's budget on account of this road, which it is hoped will be completed soon. As regards the construction of the 12 miles of this road within Baroda limits, no reply has as yet been received from the Agent Governor-General, Baroda, to the communication made to him in the matter; but it is understood that the Gáikwár's Government have extended their State Railway from Bádharpur towards their frontier over the above road.

Revenue.

11. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,72,202 against Rs. 1,82,216 in the preceding year. The decrease is chiefly under the following heads:—

Rs. 3,858—Land revenue due to bad season.
„ 1,479—Opium confiscation.
„ 768—Court fees.
„ 3,856—Miscellaneous.

This last sum, being the cost of stolen horse ornaments, was included in the last year's receipts: hence the decrease.

Expenditure.

12. The expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 1,86,411 against Rs. 1,84,076 in the previous year. The increase is mainly under the head 'Commissariat' on account of the dearness of grain.

Public works.

13. The following expenditure was incurred on public works:—

Rs.	
6,063	on palace repairs.
3,087	on roads.
1,143	on wells and tanks.
1,161	miscellaneous repairs.
1,926	do. original works.
13,380	

Vaccination.

14. The Rája has agreed to pay Rs. 96 annually towards the cost of supervision over vaccination.

BÁRIYA.

Mahárával Shri Mansingji, 2nd class; area 873 square miles; 86,322 people; Rs. 2,45,000 estimated revenue.

Tour.

15. The Political Agent had no time to visit this State also, but on his way from Dohad to Godhra in February last he made a day's halt within the State limits and met the State Kárbhári. The Rája himself met Mr. Campbell at Camp Orváda where he conferred with him on the subject of abolition of transit duties in his State, but the matter has not yet been finally decided.

16. The several points that remained for consideration in connection with the new ábkári system have been finally settled, and the settlement has been approved of by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári.

A'bkári.

17. The administration of the State has been carried on satisfactorily. The Kárbhári I have seen and talked to. He appears a clever and reasonable young man. The Rája himself is in bad health. Mr. Campbell writes of him that he is somewhat difficult to know and perhaps unwilling to agree with alacrity to proposals that would be beneficial to the State in the future. "On the whole," he adds, "I like him and the Kárbhári."

Administration.

18. The income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 1,96,133 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,91,999.

Income and expenditure.

19. The following expenditure was incurred on public works:—

Public works.

Rs.	
4,558	on State buildings.
1,574	on wells and tanks.
1,572	on ordinary repairs.

20. The Rája has agreed to contribute an annual sum of Rs. 75 towards the cost of supervision over vaccination.

Vaccination.

LU'NA'VA'DA.

Mahárána Shri Sir Wakhatsingji, K. C. I. E., 2nd class; 388 square miles; 75,450 people; estimated revenue Rs. 2,00,000.

21. The Political Agent visited this State in the month of January.

Tour.

In company with the Rája Mr. Campbell inspected the boys' and girls' schools, the Urdu school, the dispensary and the jail.

22. The receipts of the State amounted to Rs. 1,99,942 and expenditure to Rs. 2,36,115 against Rs. 2,02,909 and Rs. 1,91,100 respectively. The increase in the expenditure is partly due to dearness of food grains owing to the bad season, partly to expenses incurred in connection with His Excellency the Governor's visit to Lúnáváda in December 1887, and partly to large expenditure incurred on the following public works:—

Receipts and expenditure.

Public works.

	Rs.
Jubilee Park	7,009
New kacheri building	5,574
Bridge over river Kalalan	1,553
Bridge over river Pánam	539
The Vasantságar tank	4,955
Roads	811
Miscellaneous repairs	2,179
Stable for elephants	590
Total ...	23,210

23. Agreeably to Government Resolution No. 1888, dated 12th March 1888, the Rája was consulted on the subject of export and import duties, and he expressed his willingness to

Export and import duties.

reduce them. It appears from the following figures that a gradual decrease has been effected in these duties:—

			Rs.
Amounts reduced.	Samvat 1937	...	1,933
	Do. 1939	...	1,879
	Do. 1942	...	41

At Mr. Campbell's suggestion the Rája proposes to exempt certain articles from these duties on the expiration of existing farms, the result of which will be a reduction of about Rs. 400. It seems that no double duties are levied on any articles.

Vaccination.

24. The Lúnávada Darbár has consented to pay an annual sum of Rs. 75 towards the cost of supervision over vaccination.

Sanskrit school.

25. It is pleasant to note that on the birthday of Kuvar Ranjitsingji (the heir apparent) in March last a Sanskrit school was proposed to be established after the name of Ráni Swarupkuvarba, the annual expenditure on which would amount to Rs. 700.

Agriculture.

26. During the year cultivators from Káthiáwár were invited to grow cotton, both the Broach and the Káthiáwári varieties, the outturn of which was fairly good. The cotton is being ginned with roller gins made in Lúnávada, and the people take an interest in the result and are less disinclined to grow it. The Surat sugarcane crop in the home farm was rather poor, apparently from want of manure, as the experiment was more successful in several of the neighbouring villages. The beds of lucerne and guinea grass are thriving, and a pán-leaf house has been built and is ready for the plants.

Chief.

27. Mr. Campbell says of the Rája: "This Chief is one of the ablest and most intelligent (in the Rewa Kántha) and the Kárbhári I believe to be trustworthy."

BÁLÁSINOR.

Bábi Manwarkhánji, 2nd class; 189 square miles; 46,328 people; Rs. 1,40,000 estimated revenue.

Tour.

28. The State was visited by the Political Agent in the early part of January when he was interested to find the town of Bálásinor so busy and prosperous. Soap-making, which is one of the chief local industries, is active and paying. The Boráhs are a thriving community. They have lately had pipes laid from a garden which belongs to them outside the town to carry water into their *pol* or quarter of the town and into their public dining house. There is also a new street of large, handsome, double-storied houses being built for Baniás which will be a great ornament to the town.

Public buildings.

29. The public buildings—jail, dispensary and schools—were inspected by Mr. Campbell, who found them in good order. The large and handsome Spence Boys' School, which is the best school house in the Rewa Kántha, and a handsome and airy girls' school called after Mrs. Sheppard, and the Jubilee Municipal Hall have been completed. A spacious play ground has also been provided with swings, ladder, parallel bars, clubs and other athletic and gymnastic appliances.

Vaccination.

30. The Nawáb has promised to pay annually a sum of Rs. 75 towards the cost of supervision over vaccination.

Export and import duties.

31. The levy of export and import duties separately at Bálásinor and Vírpur has been stopped, and the following figures show that year by year there has been a steady reduction in the amount of these levies:—

	Reduction of		
	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Total.
1878	204	...	204
1882	106	...	106
1885	...	102	102
1886	21*	31*	53*
1888	...	23	23
1889	19*	62*	80*
	350	218	568

*Sic.

Revenue and expenditure.

32. The revenue of the State was returned at Rs. 1,44,908 against Rs. 1,40,165 in the previous year, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,42,544 against Rs. 1,32,368.

Public works.

33. The chief items of expenditure on public works during the year are the following :—

	Rs.
Wells and tanks	3,205
Darbári kacheri	7,961
Spence's School	8,697
Mrs. Sheppard's Girls' School	1,970
Jubilee Municipal Hall	2,307

Management.

34. On the whole the State is prosperous and the Nawáb's management satisfactory. His Kárbhári has carried on the work of administration with energy and success.

Sunth.

Mahárána Shri Pratapsingji, 2nd class; 394 square miles; 58,822 people; estimated revenue Rs. 1,24,000.

Tour.

35. The State was visited in January last by Mr. Campbell, who inspected the boys' and girls' schools, the jail and the dispensary, and found them all carefully managed.

Administration.

36. The administration of the Sunth State continues satisfactory. The season has on the whole been fairly favourable.

37. The small town of Rámpur continues to increase in size and in trade. During the past year the Victoria Jubilee Girls' School was completed and opened. It is a carefully finished one-storied building with 3 school-rooms and out-houses in a pretty railed enclosure. The building has cost Rs. 2,700 and has room for 70 girls. On the opening day, January 19th, the Rája was pleased to offer for the competition of the girls a scholarship, to be called the Campbell Scholarship, worth Rs. 10 a month, to enable the holder to attend the Ahmedabad Female Training College. Government in their Resolution No. 1069, dated 6th June 1889, Educational Department, were pleased to acknowledge the liberality of the Rája.

Home farm.

38. The paddock and home farm continue to receive the close attention of the Rája and his Kárbhári. The crops in the home farm have on the whole been successful. The out-turn of tobacco and cotton was fair and of good quality.

Marriage and debt disputes.

39. Arrangements have recently been made by the State Diván that all marriage and debt disputes among Bhils should be settled by arbitration, the arbitrators meeting once a week. The result of this experiment seems to be most encouraging.

40. During the year the income of the State amounted to Rs. 1,23,238 against Rs. 1,24,401 in the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,36,726, or Rs. 35,662 more than last year. This increase is due to extra expenditure incurred in connection with the Rája's visit to Ahmedabad in December 1887 on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's Darbár there and also owing to the Chief's visit to Bombay where he had been for a change of air.

Income and expenditure.

41. The Sunth Darbár consented to pay Rs. 75 per annum towards the cost of supervision over vaccination.

Vaccination.

42. A reduction of Rs. 300 was made during the year in export duty, and arrangements are being made to abolish import duty on certain articles.

Import and export duties.

43. The following are the principal items of expenditure on public works during the year :—

Public works.

	Rs.
On roads and culverts	1,256
„ Girls' school	1,157
„ State palace	2,676
Miscellaneous	3,282
Total ...	8,371

Owing to the undertaking of other useful works the State was not able to begin the Bhe bridge work.

44. The Rája and his Kárbhári are generally popular and form perhaps the pleasantest Darbár in the Rewa Kántha.

Chief.

Bha'darva.

Thákor Fatesingji; area 27 square miles; 9,185 people; estimated revenue Rs. 40,400.

45. After the late Thákor Adesangji's death, which took place in January 1888, Mr. Campbell, the Political Agent, after a full and prolonged enquiry submitted his report regarding the succession to the Bhádarva Chiefship, and Government concurred in the conclusion arrived at by that officer that no valid adoption of a son was made by the late Thákor and that the will alleged to have been executed by him was a forgery. The succession of the deceased Thákor's brother Fatesingji was therefore sanctioned.

Succession.

46. The present Thákor has appointed as his Kárbhári one Pátídár Bháilál Varajbhái who formerly served in the estate.

47. The Political Agent visited Bhádarva in December last when he inspected the vernacular school, and the Thákor promised to set apart a piece of land just behind the school for a play ground. The Thákor also promised to provide a building for the school at Wankáneer.

Tour.

48. The dispute between the Thákor and the two widows of the late Sardársingji about house property and the widows' maintenance was amicably settled among themselves. The Political Agent decided other miscellaneous disputes on the spot.

Family disputes.

49. The Thákor has acted up to the Political Agent's advice by keeping an extra man for detecting opium smuggling cases.

Opium arrangement.

50. Reduction in import and export duties is under consideration.

Export and import duties.

51. The revenue of the estate amounted to Rs. 38,614 against Rs. 40,414 last year, and the expenditure to Rs. 33,354 against Rs. 37,331. The expenditure was kept well within the income. A sum of Rs. 754 was spent on public works, and Rs. 1,028 have been paid in liquidation of debts.

Revenue and expenditure.

52. Owing to the poor outturn of crops due to scanty rainfall the Thákor has applied for a partial remission of tribute due to His Highness the Gáikwár. Enquiries are in progress.

Tribute remission.

53. The enquiry into the civil suits mentioned in last year's report filed against the Thákor of Bhádarva by certain bankers on account of advances alleged to have been made to the Thákor's father forty-five years ago was completed during the year under report. The petitions were rejected, and Government in the Political Department were accordingly informed in this office No. $\frac{361}{34}$, dated 4th March last.

Suits against the estate.

54. The Thákor is a man of some ability and seems to get on well. The estate is badly off. Besides the old debts, which have now been struck off, the State owes about Rs. 38,000 exclusive of tribute arrears. Efforts are being made to stop payment of interest on this sum and for its gradual liquidation by instalments. The Baroda tribute of nearly one-half the entire State revenue is a very heavy burden.

Chief.

KADA'NA.

Thákor Parwatsingji died on the 12th April 1889; 14,220 people; estimated revenue Rs. 21,400.

55. On the 20th of January 1889 the Political Agent visited Kadána, an outlying State which has been for many years on the whole well managed by its Chief. Parwatsing was always known as one of the most active and able of the Rewa Kántha Chiefs. He never recovered from the shock of the death of Pratapsingji, his adopted son, who died in 1886.

Tour.

Management.

The Kárbhári Mádhavráo Laxmon was dismissed in November 1888 owing to some private disagreement with the Thákor and was succeeded by one Mulshankar Parbhurám, the present Kárbhári, who gives good promise of success. Government have recognized the adoption by the deceased Thákor of Kuvar Chhatrasalji, who attends the Tálukdári Girássia School at Wadhwán.

In consequence of the death of the Thákor the Kadána Estate has been placed under attachment under the orders of Government, and full particulars regarding its administration will be given in next year's Administration Report.

56. The income of the estate during the year amounted to Rs. 20,378-3-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 16,450.

Income and expenditure.

The small town of Kadána is busy and fairly prosperous. The school is well taught. The Kárbhári has arranged for a lock-up and a record room in the Chief's residence and seems anxious to make what improvements he can. No great changes are advisable or possible at present.

57. Accumulations in money and ornaments amounting to nearly Rs. 42,000 in value were left by the Thákor. Lists have now been made of these valuables, which are practically safe from spoliation.

SANJELI.

Thákor Partapsingji; 33½ square miles; 3 751 people; estimated revenue Rs. 18,200.

58. This small State was also visited by the Political Agent in January last when the school was inspected.

Tour.

59. Some progress has been made in reducing the import and export duties.

Export and import duties.

60. A special officer has been employed for the detection of opium smuggling cases.

Opium arrangement.

61. The revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 18,502, or about Rs. 300 more than that of last year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 17,417, which is well within the income.

Revenue and expenditure.

A sum of Rs. 1,904 was spent on State buildings.

Chief.

62. The following note on this State was left by Mr. Campbell :—

"The Chief Partabsingji is about forty-five years of age. He has had charge of the State since he was a boy. He has always been favourably known for the care with which he manages his affairs and his general capability and wish to do what is wanted. The State is a poor one. Most of it is hilly and stony. Unlike Sunth, Sanjeli seems to have little chance of any considerable increase of revenue from the spread of tillage. Its chief wealth at present and in the future is its forest. Even this has to be treated with care, as the bulk of the hill sides are rocky and soilless. The Thákor sacrificed a large share of his revenue in 1887 by the abolition of transit duties. He is anxious that he should have a higher position and more powers. The Kuvar is a young man of over twenty, of pleasant frank face and address. Since his marriage (1887) the Kuvar had lived in Sanjeli, except last December (1888) when with his father he was on a pilgrimage to Benares. The Kárbhári, who belongs to the Nágar Desáis of Godhra, is careful and efficient. I was struck by the care and completeness with which the State books are kept, from which the Kárbhári was able to disprove a false claim of the liquor contractor."

The Thákor's residence has been built at different times and at little expense. The result is very complete and creditable. There is a school and 2 new rest houses. The Thákor agreed that several items which yield little revenue should be cut out of his import and export lists. As in Kadána, certain villages of Kolis near the frontier claim not to be under the Thákor, or at least not to be liable to an enhancement of rent. There is no doubt the villages are under the Thákor and that the Thákor may raise his rent. Still the people have to be treated with care, and the Thákor has agreed not to prevent them cutting wood so long as the villagers take out a pass.

Umetha.

Management.

63. The State continues under the Agency management, the particulars of which will be found in Chapter II of this report.

Sankheda Mevás.

311¾ square miles; 53,214 people; estimated revenue Rs. 2,04,400.

64. There are 26 estates in this Mevás, of which 7, noted in the margin, were under the direct management of the Agency owing to minority and indebtedness; their income and expenditure are shown in Chapter II and in the accompanying full report of my Assistant Mr. Dádábhái Hormasji, who is in immediate charge of Sankheda, Pándu and Dodka Mevásis.

Agency-managed estates.

1. Vajiria.
2. Vohra.
3. Alva.
4. Nasvádi.
5. Vanmála.
6. Sindhiápura.
7. Vasan Virpur, Jorábáva's share.

Season.

65. As elsewhere in Rewa Kántha the past season was generally unfavourable owing to scanty rains.

Ábkári.

66. The ábkári management of the Mevás estates, which was assumed by the British Government in January 1888, continues satisfactory under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Political Agent. There were very few cases of illegal distillation or smuggling. The consumption of liquor is steadily increasing.

Tour.

67. The Political Agent visited Sankheda Mevás in April, and while encamped at Chándod he disposed of 8 appeals against the decisions of the Rána of Mándva; in 5 the Rána's decision was confirmed, in 2 modified and in 1 the parties amicably settled their dispute.

68. It is much to be regretted that no final settlement has yet been arrived at in the matter of exchange of jurisdiction and fiscal rights of His Highness the Gáikwár in the Rána of Mándva's town of Chándod, although repeated references have been made to the Agent Governor General, Baroda, on the subject.

69. Mr. Frost visited Vádia, the head-quarters of the Mevás, and inspected the Thándár's kacheri and the distillery, which were found to be in good order.

Vajiria.

70. There is a large balance of Rs. 1,85,000 available in the Vajiria State which it is desirable to spend on public works. A list of the works proposed, such as wells, bunds, dharmshála and a palace for the Chief, has lately been submitted to Government with a request that the Public Works Department may be asked to prepare plans and estimates and carry them out in order of urgency.

Pa'ndu Dodka Meva's.

83 square miles; population 24,878; estimated revenue Rs. 69,500.

71. These Mevásis consist of 25 estates, of which those named in the margin were under the Agency management, the details whereof will be found in Chapter II and also in Mr. Dádábhái's report.

Agency-managed estates.

1. Pándu.
2. Shiora.
3. Gothda.
4. Dodka.
5. ⅛ share in Ráika.
6. ⅛ ,, Keshrising in Anghad.
7. ⅛ share Motising Parvatsing in Anghad.

Chháliár Estate.

72. The succession to the Chháliár Estate of Chhatrasingji, the deceased Thákor's younger brother, has been recognized by the Government of India. This young Thákor, Mr. Campbell writes, "is a well-behaved, promising man of good sense."

Mevás Administration Fund.

73. The following is the detailed account of the receipts and expenditure of the Mevás Administration Fund from 1st November 1887 to 31st October 1888:—

Receipts.

No.	Items.	Amount.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Recovery of 4½ per cent. on the revenue of the Mevás estates	8,431 14 3	
2	Civil process fees	747 1 4	
3	Criminal fines	544 4 10	
4	Mohasali	20 12 0	
5	Miscellaneous	370 13 9	
	Total ...	10,114 14 2	

Expenditure.

No.	Items.	Amount.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Establishments, salary and allowances ...	5,868 4 2	
2	Contingencies	192 8 11	
3	Service postage stamps	271 6 6	
4	Dead-stock articles	2 10 0	
5	Batta, &c., to witnesses in criminal cases ...	203 5 7	
6	Refund of fines in criminal cases	58 13 6	
7	Jail contingencies	40 4 3	
8	Education	2,165 5 1	
9	Vaccination	563 5 3	
10	Repairs to public buildings	26 7 9	
11	Miscellaneous	216 13 7	
	Total ...	9,609 4 7	

thus leaving a balance of Rs. 505-9-7, which if added to the balance (Rs. 4,897-4-2) remaining at the end of October 1887 amounts to Rs. 5,402-13-9.

Relations with other States and Frontier Affairs.

74. Returns A and B required by Government Resolution No. 4439 of 18th September 1871 are appended.

75. The relations of the Rewa Kántha with all the surrounding frontier States were most friendly, and the only friction is between the Baroda Government and the Rána of Mándva in connection with the divided jurisdiction of Chándod.

Ga'ikwa'r's Tribute.

Gáikwár's Tribute.

76. The following is an account of the tribute due to His Highness the Gáikwár by the States and Tálukdárs in this Agency.

The annual sum paid to the Baroda Government amounts to Rs. 1,70,041-13-2 while the arrears of former years dūe on 1st April 1888 amounted to Rs. 1,34,443-1-5. Thus making a total of ... Rs. 3,04,484 14 7

Deduct realization up to 31st March 1889.	„	1,69,825	8 0
Balance on 1st April 1889	Rs.	1,34,659	6 7

Of this balance Rs. 45,035-12-0 were remitted to Baroda before the 1st April, but acknowledgments were received after the close of the year. Deducting this sum there remains a balance of Rs. 89,623-10-7, as detailed below :—

On account of 1888-89	Rs.	76,764	10 3
Do. former years	„	12,859	0 4
Total ...	Rs.	89,623	10 7

Of this balance Rs. 44,895-1-2 on account of 1888-89 and Rs. 750 on account of former years were remitted before the end of June.

Of the Rs. 43,978-9-6 still remaining outstanding, Rs. 31,869-9-2 is on account of the year 1888-89 and Rs. 12,109-0-4 on account of previous years; the latter sum includes the following items :—

Rs.	4,803	7	4 due by Mándva to be set against Baroda girás allowances due to the Rána.
„	156	6	0 to be set against compensation for land taken up by Baroda in the Rána's territory of Mándva.
„	127	15	0 due by Shanor awaiting payment of compensation for land taken for the Gáikwár's State Railway.
„	670	10	0 due by the Umetha State for the payment of which instalments have been fixed.
„	1,583	2	3 due by Shiora awaiting payment of girás due to the Thákor by the Gáikwár's Government.
„	4,442	6	7 due by the Pándu Estate remaining unpaid owing to poverty.
„	325	1	2 due by the Mevli Estate for the payment of which instalments have been fixed.
Rs.	12,109	0	4

Meywa'r Border.

77. The usual Border Court for the adjudication of cases between the States under this Agency and those under the Bánsvára Assistancy was held at Sunth between the 6th and 10th December last, during which the Court disposed of 26 cases as follows :—

Claims against each State.	Decided.	Thrown out.	Settled by agreement.	Adjourned.	Total.
Sunth *vs.* Chilkari	5	2	4	3	14
Do *vs.* Bánsvára	4	...	...	...	4
Bánsvára *vs.* Sunth	...	1	...	1	2
Chilkari *vs.* Sunth	...	1	...	...	1
Khushálgadh *vs.* Sunth	2	...	...	...	2
Báriya *vs.* Chilkari	...	1	...	...	1
Sanjeli *vs.* Chilkari	1	...	...	...	1
Do. *vs.* Khushálgadh	1	...	...	...	1

Thus all the cases on the calendar were disposed of with the following result:—

Bánsvára to pay Sunth	...	...	... Rs. 551 4 0
Kushálgadh to pay Sanjeli	...	...	... „ 8 5 4
Sunth to pay Kushálgadh	...	...	... „ 24 0 0
			and to restore one bullock.

78. Owing to the past bad season in Meywár the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, was again unable to arrange for holding a Border Court between Rewa Kántha and Dungarpur. This postponement has been made yearly for more than five years, and each year the difficulty of deciding cases in arrears becomes greater. The Political Superintendent has been addressed on the subject.

CHAPTER II.—LAND REVENUE.

79. Rájpipla. Rájpipla continues under the administration of a British officer who was appointed as sole Administrator in October 1887.

80. Tour. The Political Agent visited Nándod, the State capital, in April last and inspected the public buildings and institutions. His remarks on the leading points of Mr. Shewan's report are contained in a separate memorandum.

81. Petty estates. The petty estates under the management of the Agency are shown in the subjoined list:—

AGENCY-MANAGED ESTATES.

No.	States or Tálukás.	Square Miles.	Gross annual Revenue. November 1887-88, Samvat 1944.	Gross annual Revenue. November 1886-87, Samvat 1943.	Reasons for management.
	Sankheda Mevás.	—	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Vajiria	21	36,692	31,896	Minority.
2	Vohra	3½	6,943	7,013	Minority and indebtedness.
3	Alva	6	6,115	6,306	Do. do.
4	Nasvádi	8	8,826	10,626	Minority.
5	Vanmála	10	3,655	4,260	Indebtedness.
6	Sindhiápura... ...	4	2,206	2,354	Imbecility of the Chief.
7	Vasan Vírpur (Jorábáva's share).	1¾	4,783	5,074	Minority.
	Pándu Mevás.				
8	Pándu	4	6,212	4,867	Incapacity of the sharers to pay the tribute.
9	Shiora	14	21,266	21,795	Minority.
10	Gothda	2	973	1,201	Permanent owing to numerous sharers.
	Dodka Mevás.				
11	Dodka	2½	2,622	3,011	Permanent on account of the sharers' inability to manage.
12	⅔rd share in Ráika ...	...	1,278	1,300	Indebtedness.
13	⅙th share Kesrising in Anghad.	3½	1,067	1,883	Minority.
14	⅙th share Motising Parbatsing in Anghad.				
	Total ...	...	1,02,638	1,01,586	

82. The following is an extract from notes recorded by Mr. Campbell on Mevási estates :—

Mevási Chiefs.

"As regards the Mevás Chiefs, two, who seem to me to deserve any special favour, are the Rána of Mándva and the Thákor of Sinor. The Rána has suffered greatly in his 'wánta' and other disputes with His Highness the Gáikwár. He also sacrificed a good deal of money in abolishing land and water transit dues. He has always been ready to carry out the wishes of the Agent, and his example has been helpful. I had hoped in the new grading of Chiefs that it might be possible to secure for him some token of the approval of Government.

"The Shanor Chief is one of the ablest and most respected Chiefs in the Sankheda Mevás. He manages his estate and his family with much credit. His son is grown up and has been well taught and trained."

83. The young Chief is not quite thirteen years old. He is in very delicate health, but it is hoped he will be strong enough to go to Rájkot in another year.

Vajiria.

84. It is proposed to release the estates of Vanmála and Vohra from attachment and to restore them to the Chiefs this year. The former was attached about eleven years ago under the order of the Political Agent direct, and the same authority has now directed its release. In the case of Vohra the sanction of Government, by whom the attachment was ordered, is awaited. Mr. Dádábhái will be asked to watch carefully and report further regarding the alleged maladministration of the Thákor Jitábáva of Vasan Vírpur.

Vanmála and Vohra.

85. The subjoined table shows the actual receipts and expenditure of the estates under management :—

MANAGED ESTATES—RECEIPTS AND CHARGES, 1887-88.

Name.	Receipts 1887-88, Samvat 1944; November 1887-88.			Charges 1887-88, Samvat 1944; November 1887-88.			Cash Balance 1887-88, Samvat 1944; November 1887-88.			Of the balance amount invested in Government Paper.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Vajiria	36,692	0	5	20,735	1	2	1,78,439	5	0	1,59.560	0	0
Vohra	6,943	7	3	6,714	1	6	681	9	0	.....		
Alva	6,115	4	4	3,357	8	7	6,234	2	6	4,500	0	0
Nasvádi	8,825	8	5	8,937	4	6	1,932	2	10	.....		
Vanmála	3,655	1	10	3,799	2	9	469	15	11	.....		
Sindhiápura	2,205	13	4	2,010	11	11	836	13	8	.....		
Vasan Vírpur (Jorábáva's share) .	4,782	11	0	4,242	6	5	1,545	7	5	.....		
Pándu	6,212	7	7	3,265	14	9	441	1	5	.....		
Shiora	21,265	12	8	16,163	15	3	21,521	9	10	.....		
Gothda	973	3	7	489	6	2	17,959	8	7	.....		
Dodka	2,622	1	2	1,661	0	3	3,909	11	11	.....		
Ráika, $\frac{2}{3}$ share	1,277	13	4	1,075	9	5	2,844	4	1	.....		
Arghad Kesrising's share ...	540	4	9	1,071	7	0	1,473	10	7	.....		
Do. Motising's share ...	526	6	11	461	14	6	69	1	0	.....		
Total ...	1,02,638	0	7	73,985	8	2	2,38,358	7	9	.....		

86. An expenditure amounting to Rs. 5,220 was incurred on public works in the Agency-managed estates during the year under report.

Public works.

UMETHA.

87. This estate was, under Government Resolution No. 2143 dated 20th March 1888, Political Department, placed under the Agency management at the Thákor's desire for the liquidation of its heavy debt.

88. In December last, when the Political Agent was encamped at Umetha, Mr. Dádábhái, the Assistant Political Agent, enquired into the claims of the

Thákor's creditors. The results of the settlement were reported in this office No. 225, dated 15th February last, and Government approved them in their Resolution No. 1865, dated 9th March 1889, Political Department. It is expected that the estate will be cleared of debt within the next six years.

The revenue of the estate amounted to Rs. 42,542 and expenditure to Rs. 48,299 during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Police.

89. The Rewa Kántha Police belongs to two classes, namely (1) the Agency Police and (2) the Native States Police—the former established in the parts of the Rewa Kántha known as the Sankheda, Pándu and Dodka Mevásis, which in consequence of their small territorial divisions have in matter of justice and police been placed under the Agency officers; the latter (Native States Police) comprises the separate bodies maintained and managed locally in each of the 10 principal States named in the margin.

1. Rájpipla.
2. Chhota-Udepur.
3. Báriya.
4. Lúnávada.
5. Sunth.
6. Bálásinor.
7. Kadána.
8. Bhádarva.
9. Sanjeli.
10. Umetha.

The Agency Police force, which consists of 37 savárs and 107 foot Police, is under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Panch Maháls, who, by Government Resolution No. 4171 dated 19th June 1886, Judicial Department, was appointed *ex-officio* Superintendent of Police, Rewa Kántha. The cost of the Agency Police, which was hitherto debited to an allotment of Rs. 35,000 out of the Gáikwár's subsidy of Rs. 3,75,000, is now being met from the Provincial Fund to which the Gujarát Agency Police Funds have been transferred during the year under report. An Inspector of Police was sanctioned by Government for the Mevásis on a salary of Rs. 125 in 1887. The present incumbent has held the post since February 1888 and has succeeded in working without much friction. His position, however, with regard to the Thándárs is undefined and quite anomalous. A separate report will shortly be submitted proposing certain changes in the existing arrangements by which Police functions will be completely severed from Magisterial.

Government Resolution No. 6047, dated 20th September 1887, Political Department.

90. The Police forces of the 10 larger States give a total strength of 1,103 —121 mounted and 982 foot—maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,18,319 per annum. These bodies vary from the Rájpipla force of 227 foot and 11 horses costing Rs. 36,737 to Umetha with its 5 foot Police only costing Rs. 300. Details are shown in Appendix C.

91. The statistics relating to the working of the Police during the year are embodied in Appendix D. The number of offences reported to the Police was 2,561 against 2,287 in the previous year. Of the number of persons arrested and brought to trial, namely 2,876, 2,047 or 71 per cent. were convicted, 625 were discharged or acquitted, and 204 remained under trial at the close of the year.

92. The details of the property stolen and recovered are given in Appendix E. Of Rs. 45,274, the estimated value of the property stolen, Rs. 16,163 or 35 per cent. were recovered.

93. Appendix F shows 2,561 offences reported to the Police and 546 to the Magistrates—a total of 3,107 against 2,762 in the preceding year.

Criminal Justice.

94. During the year 4,439 persons were brought before the Magistrates; last year there were 4,015. Of these, 3,067 were arrested by the Police, 294 appeared on warrants, 656 on summonses and 75 voluntarily, 199 were received by extradition and 148 remained untried from the previous year. Of the whole number, 2,631 were convicted, 716 acquitted, 767 discharged, 25 committed and referred, 89 died escaped or were transferred, and 211 remained untried at the end of the year. The proportion of conviction shows a slight increase from 57 per cent. in the previous year to 59 per cent. during the year under report.

95. Of 216 persons in 126 cases brought before the Agency officials, 121 or 51 per cent. were convicted and 95 acquitted or discharged. The details are :—

No.	Tribunals.	Powers.	Cases decided.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried.
1	Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.	Session Judge	5	2	3	5
2	Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha	1st Class Magistrate ...	10	7	10	17
3	Thándár of Sankheda Mevás .	2nd do.	47	49	33	82
4	Do. Pándu Mevás ...	Ditto	40	38	32	70
5	First Kárkún, Dodka Mevás...	3rd do.	29	25	17	42
		Total ...	131	121	95	216

Serious offences.

96. The subjoined table shows the number of serious offences committed during the year under report as compared with those in last year :—

REWA KÁNTHA CRIME, 1888-89.

No.	Crime.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Murder...	5	13	8	...
2	Attempt at murder	...	2	2	...
3	Culpable homicide	10	13	3	...
4	Robbery	34	51	17	...
5	Dacoity	10	24	14	...
6	Murder in dacoity	...	1	1	...
7	Hurt in robbery	6	7	1	...
8	House-breaking with theft	495	645	150	...
9	Mischief by fire	9	8	...	1
10	Kidnapping	6	3	...	3
	Total ...	575	767	196	4

Of 2,631 sentences passed in 1888-89, 1,094 were fined, 1,180 were imprisonments of less than six months, and 65 were whippings. In the remaining 292 cases 215 were imprisonment for over six months and less than a year, 29 for over one year and under two years, 26 for over two and under seven years and 13 for over seven and under fourteen years. The details are shown in Appendix G.

Appeals.

97. There were 4 criminal appeals against the decisions of the lower Courts; in 3 cases the convictions were confirmed and in 1 modified.

PRISONS.

98. The jail statistics are given in Appendix I. The total number of jails in the Rewa Kántha was the same as last year, namely 25. The total number of prisoners was 3,392 against 2,659 in the preceding year and the daily average of inmates was 396 compared with 354 in 1887-88. The total cost of jail and prisoners was Rs. 23,716.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

99. Five Courts exercise civil jurisdiction in the Rewa Kántha, namely, the Courts of (1) the Political Agent, (2) Assistant Political Agent, (3) Thándár of Sankheda Mevás, (4) Pándu Mevás, and (5) Japtidár at Umetha. The details of the work done by these Courts are given in Appendices J and K.

100. In 1888-89 the year began with 21 suits on the files, and 240 fresh suits were added against 125 in the preceding year. Of the total of 261 suits for disposal, 190 or 72 per cent. were decided, leaving an undisposed balance of 71. The value of suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 19,280-7-2—that is, an average value of Rs. 80-5-4 against Rs. 101-9-5 in the previous year. The average time taken in the disposal of suits was two months and twenty-seven days.

101. Of the total number of 67 darkhásts or applications for execution of decrees, 38 representing a total of Rs 4,067-13-7 were executed.

Appeals.

102. The appellate work of the Agency Courts is shown in Appendix K. 6 appeals were preferred during the year, all in the Assistant Political Agent's Court; none of them remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

103. No special appeal was preferred to the Political Agent.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Season.

104. The rainfall is registered at the following nine places:—

Rewa Kántha Rain, June—December 1888.

No.	Station.	June.	July	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.
		In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
1	Rájpipla	2 61	9 29	9 91	1 33	...	...	23 16
2	Chhota-Udepur ...	3 71	5 90	15 35	1 50	...	...	26 46
3	Báriya	3 76	10 3	16 59	1 40	0 4	0 61	32 43
4	Lúnávada	3 66	3 93	12 9	0 64	...	1 32	21 64
5	Sunth	...	5 78	17 96	0 79	...	0 95	25 48
6	Bálásinor	1 62	5 25	9 72	...	...	1 53	18 12
7	Sankheda Mevás ...	1 99	...	12 30	1 98	...	...	21 49
8	Pándu Mevás ...	2 45	...	13 23	0 39	...	1 15	21 23
9	Dodka Mevás ...	3 25	...	12 75	0 50	...	0 85	22 55
	Average ...	2 85	...	6 13	1 6	0 4	1 6	23 61

It averaged inches 23-61, varying from inches 21-23 in Pándu Mevás to inches 32-43 in Báriya. Owing to scanty rains the season was on the whole an unfavourable one. The rabi crops generally failed owing to almost total absence of rain in the latter part of the monsoon.

Prices.

105. The following table shows the prices of food grains during the year under report as compared with those in the previous five years:—

Rewa Kántha Grain Prices, Pounds per Rupee.

Name.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Average, 1883-87.
Bájri	27¼	32	39	31½	27½	23¼	31
Urid	32¾	28	33	25½	24¾	20½	28
Mug	30¾	39¼	32	26¼	25¼	19¾	30
Til	16½	20	15½	21¼	19¾	14¾	18
Bávta	39¾	42½	38½	41¾	39¾	30½	40
Gram	37¼	37	47	37½	32¾	27¾	38
Túr	29	25½	21	19	20	19	23
Rice, 1st sort ...	20½	14	17	16½	16¼	13¾	17
Do. 2nd sort ...	24½	20	20	21½	21	17	21
Do. coarse ...	27½	24½	22½	22½	24	19	24
Maize	...	41	46	45	38¼	28	42
Mug dál	25½	24½	22	20½	19¾	17	22
Mhaura	...	184	81½	100	50½	87	129

The rise in prices is due to the character of the season.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

106. Of Rs. 61,198-0-7 due as tribute by the Rewa Kántha States to the British Government, Rs. 24,202-11-5 were outstanding and Rs. 36,995-5-2 were due for the year April 1888 to March 1889.

The details of the year's tribute due from the different States are as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Báriya	9,336	4	0
Lúnáváda	10,471	7	0
Bálásinor	11,079	4	9
Sunth	6,108	5	5
	36,995	5	2

Of the Rs. 61,198-0-7 due, Rs. 36,995-5-2 were recovered by 1st April 1889. Of the balance (Rs. 24,202-11-5) Rs. 10,046-12-11 have been since realized and Rs. 19,383-11-0 adjusted by Government allowances payable in Lunáváda, Sunth and Bálásinor. The balance of Rs. 9,336-4-0 will be recovered from the Rája of Báriya in October 1889.

CHAPTER VI.—SERVICES.

Medical Services.

107. There are 9 dispensaries in the Rewa Kántha, namely, 3 in Rájpipla and 1 at the head-quarters of the principal States in this Agency.

108. The subjoined statement shows the daily attendance at, and the annual expenditure on, these institutions:—

No.	States.	Average attendance.	Cost.
		No.	Rs. a. p.
1	Nándod	62	5,227 15 9
2	Jagádia	27	1,103 8 5
3	Dediápáda	7	691 13 8
4	Chhota-Udepur	57	1,935 0 0
5	Báriya	45	2,669 7 2
6	Lúnáváda	64	1,872 2 0
7	Sunth	33	1,526 7 11
8	Bálásinor	56	1,087 15 0
9	Vajiria (Sankheda Mevás)	5	1,059 10 11
	Total ...	39	17,173 6 10

The Vajiria Dispensary continues to do good work.

Sanitation.

109. Cholera was prevalent more or less throughout Rewa Kántha. There were 2,212 cases, of which 1,021 or 46 per cent. proved fatal.

Vaccination.

110. During the year 19,755 primary vaccinations and 298 revaccinations were performed, showing an increase of 1,492 and 106 over the past year's figures. The percentage of success attained in primary vaccination was 97·22, and in revaccination it was 76·51. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,571-5-1, and the total cost of each successful case was annas 2 and pies 11.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION

111. The following table shows the number of schools and the average attendance of scholars in the Rewa Kántha Agency. During the year 7 new schools were opened—6 in the Rájpipla State and 1 in the Sankheda Mevás :—

No.	Name of State.	Boys' Schools.				Girls' Schools.				Remarks.
		No.	Average Attendance, 1888-89.	No.	Average Attendance, 1887-88.	No.	Average Attendance, 1888-89.	No.	Average Attendance, 1887-88.	
1	Rájpipla	34	1,467·5	28	1,280·0	3	110·4	3	100·3	
2	Chhota-Udepur	11	458·28	11	438·38	1	45·90	1	40·20	
3	Báriya	14	581·53	14	567·40	1	29·60	1	27·40	
4	Lúnáváda...	12	939·96	12	928·41	1	79·0	1	76·0	
5	Súnth	9	512·70	9	497·98	1	45·0	1	47·0	
6	Bálásinor	2	522·36	2	515·25	1	59·0	1	59·0	
7	Sankheda Mevás... ...	9	471·56	8	423·48	...	...	...	...	
8	Pándu Mevás	2	53·40	2	58·20	...	...	...	...	
9	Kadána	1	54·60	1	53·60	...	...	...	...	
10	Bhádarva	2	226·40	2	219·60	...	...	...	...	
11	Dodka	1	39·20	1	37·60	...	...	...	...	
12	Sanjeli	1	21·30	1	18·10	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	98	5,348·34	91	5,038·0	8	368 54	8	349·63	

112. Of the four younger sons of His Highness the Rája of Rájpipla, the two youngest Kuvars Narsinhsinghji and Digvijaisinghji continued their studies at the Rájkumár College. The second and third sons, Kuvars Ramsinghji and Kiritsinghji, left the College in January last. Since then they have been in Nándod reading with their tutors.

Three half-brothers of the Rája of Chhota-Udepur, Khumansinghji, Himatsinghji and Bhavansingji, attended the Tálukdári Girássia School at Wadhwán.

The young Thákor of Kadána also attends that school.

113. During the year the Vajiria Tálukdári School was visited by the Deputy Educational Inspector, who reports that there were 23 pupils at the close of the year.

Vajiria Tálukdári School.

Out of 14 boys who were presented for examination, 12 passed.

114. The young Thákor of Nasvádi and his brother attend the local school —one in the 3rd Standard and the other in the 2nd.

115. The nephew of the Rája of Chhota-Udepur attends also the local school and learns in the 2nd Standard. The sister of the Rája of Chhota-Udepur attends the Udepur Girls' School and learns in the 2nd Standard.

116. The school fee receipts amounted to Rs. 2,662-4-6 against Rs. 2,594-12-0 in the previous year. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 30,525-12-0.

School fees.

117. The Deputy Educational Inspector and his Assistant inspected almost all the schools in Rewa Kántha. The Political Agent himself visited, while on tour, the schools at Bhádarva, Umetha, Dodka, Bálásinor, Lúnáváda, Sunth, Kadána, Sanjeli and in Sankheda Mevás.

PRESS.

118. There are no printing presses in the Rewa Kántha except the one at Nándod which does the State work only. The return required by Government Resolution No. 814, dated 8th March 1876, General Department, is therefore submitted blank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

119. Returns marked 'M' and 'N' required by Government Resolution No. 1692, dated 12th April 1879, are attached.

120. Mr. Campbell visited Bhádarva and Umetha in December 1888, Bálásinor, Lúnávada and Sunth States in January 1889, and in March and April Mr. Frost visited Rájpipla State, the Pándu and Sankheda Mevásis.

CONCLUSION.

121. Khán Bahádur Dádábhái Hormasji, the Assistant Political Agent, has completed an unusually heavy year's work with his usual zeal, intelligence and efficiency. His conduct of certain confidential enquiries, which needed tact judgment and careful handling, earned Mr. Campbell's warm approval.

122. Of Ráo Bahádur Varajlál, the Daftardár, I will merely say that he has fully sustained the high character given him by the officers under whom he has served and which has so often received recognition at the hands of Government.

123. The work of the Agency office has of course greatly suffered by the frequent changes in the 'personnel' of its head.

H. WOODWARD,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX A.

FORM I.

Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.							Rs.			
Rájpipla	65,000	Gáikwár	114,756	36	2,154·90	5,017	Fever ...	8,00,000	520	Not.	
Chhota-Udepur	10,500	Do.	71,218	12	504·18	2,358	Do. ...	1,76,000	306	Do.	
Báriya	10,699	British Government.	66,822	15	611·13	2,677	Do. ...	2,45,000	288	Levies transit duties.	Correspondence is going on with the Ráia.
Lúnávada	12,000 6,000	Do. ... ... Gáikwár... ...	75,450	13	1,018·90	3,098	Do. ...	2,00,000	496	Not.	
Bálásinor...	4,000 12,996	Do. ... ... British Government.	46,328	3	581·36	1,523	Do. ...	1,48,000	237	Do.	
Sunth	7,000	Do.	58,852	10	557·70	2,149	Do. ...	1,20,000	310	Do.	

H. WOODWARD,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX B.

FORM II.

Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their Families, principal Members of their Court.

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or Race or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharána Gambhirsingji, Rája of Rájpipla.	Nándod ...	.....*	Gohel Rajput, Hindu.	42	At home	... ..*	Yes ...	Follows primogeniture.	5 sons— Age. Chhatrasingji ... 27 Rámsingji ... ... 20 Kiratsingji ... ... 17 Balwantsingji *alias* Narsisingji ... } 14 Digvijaysingji ... 13	* Since October 1887 deprived of share in State administration.
Maharával Motisingji, Rája of Chhota-Udepur.	Chhota-Udepur .	Ruler of the State.	Chowan Rajput, Hindu.	30	Do.	In affairs of State.	No. ...	Do. ...	1 son— Phatesingji 4½	
Maharával Mánsingji, Rája of Báriya.	Báriya	Do. ...	Do. ...	33	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	No. ..	Do. ...	2 sons— 1 Ranjitsingji ... 3 2 Naharsingji, 1 year and 7 months.	
Maharána Wakhatsingji, Rája of Lúnávada.	Lúnáváda ..	Do ...	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	29	Do.	Do. ...	No. ...	Do. ...	2 sons— 1 Ranjitsingji ... 7 2 Raghnathsingji ... 3.	
Manwarkhánji, Bábi of Bálásinor .	Bálásinor	Do. ...	Musalmán ...	45	At home	Do. ...	No. ...	Do. ...	1 brother— Budumia 18	
Maharána Pratapsingji, Rája of Sunth.	Sunth	Do. ...	Pavar Rajput, Hindu.	28	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	No. ...	Do. ...	Not.	

H. WOODWARD,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the result of the working of Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1888-89.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
		1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
1	Rájpipla	998	880	809	865	778	704	494	519	262	164	61	60	63	73
2	Chhota-Udepur	217	272	238	244	221	237	173	204	49	29	72	83	92	86
3	Báriya	128	152	201	266	201	266	139	178	44	66	69	66	69	66
4	Lúnáváda	156	254	372	336	372	336	196	214	94	104	52	63	52	63
5	Sunth	416	479	636	668	636	668	469	491	122	113	73	73	73	73
6	Bálásinor	111	159	217	210	196	195	133	141	38	36	61	67	67	72
7	Kadána	48	43	74	84	74	84	36	39	15	27	48	46	48	46
8	Bhádarva	59	72	83	87	83	87	53	52	22	23	63	59	63	59
9	Sanjeli	41	62	49	72	49	70	38	54	10	7	77	75	77	77
10	Umetha	23	45	32	82	32	82	25	53	5	14	78	64	78	64
11	Sankheda Mevás ...	53	83	68	79	68	74	46	48	21	26	67	60	67	64
12	Pándu Mevás	37	28	49	34	42	32	28	27	14	5	57	79	66	84
13	Dodka Mevás	...	32	...	41	...	41	...	27	...	11	...	68	...	68
	Total ...	2,287	2,561	2,828	3,068	2,752	2,876	1,830	2,047	696	625	65	66	68	71

H. WOODWARD,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and the Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1888-89.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of.													Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during 1888-89.				Received by Transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		1887-88.	1888-89.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1887-88.	1888-89.								
1	Sankheda Mevás ...	71	96	...	79	7	12	...	...	119	98	13	20	49	11	...	5	42	
2	Pándu Mevás ...	57	48	...	26	9	27	...	12	103	74	22	10	38	2	...	2	9	
3	Dodka Mevás ...	...	38	...	41	1	3	4	...	...	49	4	13	25	7	...	...	5	
	Total ...	128	182	...	146	17	42	4	12	222	221	39	43	112	20	...	7	56	
4	Rájpipla	1,134	1,090	86	900	112	223	28	33	1,325	1,382	483	70	648	...	84	97	343	
5	Chhota-Udepur ...	267	317	3	246	75	34	...	56	376	414	16	51	340	...	...	7	2	
6	Báriya	123	152	17	266	...	...	...	9	228	292	8	67	188	...	4	25	34	
7	Sunth...	423	495	10	668	...	...	11	3	671	692	50	114	511	...	...	17	86	
8	Lúnáváda	313	409	11	336	5	287	18	44	560	701	75	215	394	...	...	17	10	
9	Bálásinor	185	229	1	195	85	65	4	34	337	384	58	85	229	...	1	11	35	
10	Kadána	50	44	19	69	...	...	...	3	78	91	11	27	43	...	...	10	6	
11	Sanjeli	41	62	...	72	...	...	...	1	56	73	10	7	53	1	...	2	13	
12	Bhádarva	59	72	...	89	...	...	...	...	103	89	11	23	52	1	...	2	6	* Out of these—
13	Umetha	23	45	1	80	...	...	...	4	35	85	...	14	53	2	...	16	2	11 were acquitted.
14	Mándva	2	2	...	...	...	2	6	...	2	8	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	1 discharged on rájináma, and
15	Chháliár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 were punished as follows:—
16	Shanor	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 transportation.
17	Vasan Vírpur ...	4	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	14	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1 five years' imprisonment.
18	Uchád	2	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	7 six months and under.
																			2 with fine.
	Total ...	2,634	2,925	148	2,921	277	614	71	187	3,793	4,218	728	673	2,519	5	89	204	537	11
																			2 remained untried at close of year.
	Grand Total ...	2,762	3,107	148	3,067	294	656	75	199	4,015	4,439	767	716	2,631	*25	89	211	593	25

H. WOODWARD,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the Working of Civil Justice in the Rewa Kántha Agency during the year 1888-89.

No.	States.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on file at the end of the year.	Number filed during the year 1888-89.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
						1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	
1	Sankheda and Pándu Mevásis .	Political Assistant.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
2	Sankheda Mevás .	Thándár...	8	163	171	102	73	69	8	
3	Pándu Mevás ...	Do. ...	13	60	73	72	51	1	13	
4	Umetha ...	Japtidár...	...	17	17	16	...	1	...	
		Total ...	21	240	261	190	125	71	21	

H. WOODWARD,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, during 1888-89.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	
1	Political Agent, Rewa Kántha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Political Assistant, Rewa Kántha	4	2	6	6	5	...	4	
	Total ...	4	2	6	6	5	...	4	

H. WOODWARD,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

(Below Rájpipla Administration Report for 1888-89.)

No. $\frac{1234}{111}$

Godhra, 26th July 1889.

Forwarded.

The season was not unfavourable. The rainfall, though scant, was timely; and, save rice, the crops were good. The fruit yield was exceptionally abundant. The revenue was collected without difficulty and some progress was made in realizing outstandings of former years.

2. The survey settlement has proceeded slowly, but, judged by the test applied, the work done seems to have been thorough and accurate. The excitement about the new rates introduced into Nándod Táluka has nearly subsided. It was probably due to ignorance worked upon by interested individuals. Accumulations on account of advances for erection of boundary marks ought not to be allowed. They should be recovered from the rayats immediately after the expenditure has been incurred.

3. The construction of a cart road between Khándesh and Rájpipla through Ságbára is a work of great importance and so obviously beneficial to the trade of the latter State that it seems unlikely the Chief will oppose it. It is satisfactory to learn that in future the funds allotted to public works will be devoted to this and such like much needed projects.

4. I append a note left by Mr. Campbell on the tributary States of Ságbára and Vádi in their relations to Rájpipla.

5. There was a slight decrease in the total number of offences reported during the year. The proportion of convictions to arrests is very satisfactory. Serious crimes were few, in 25 cases only imprisonment for more than one year being awarded. The number of appeals doubled that of last year, and the result of the exercise of appellate authority indicates that the subordinate Courts did their work fairly well. It is gratifying to have the Administrator's assurance that no undue delay occurs in the disposal of criminal cases; but for effective supervision returns are indispensable. As last year, the chief kinds of crimes are theft and criminal trespass. In the former class there is a large decrease, while in the latter there is an increase of 57. Many cases set down as criminal trespass arise probably from disputes of a civil nature regarding lands and houses. The increase under ábkári offences is mainly due to the more efficient detective organization.

6. The cost of the Police force is no doubt high, but Mr. Shewan's explanation seems sufficient and conclusive. The decrease in number of punishments which it was found necessary to inflict speaks to the improved discipline of the force, and the large percentage of stolen property recovered to the greater zeal and intelligence of its members. There is still room for considerable advance in both directions.

7. The increase in jail charges is again marked, and the causes are not very clearly shown.

8. The subject of forest administration was vigorously taken in hand under the auspices of Mr. Clabby, who has been making himself acquainted with the forests. His report on them, reviewed by Mr. Shewan, will be awaited with interest.

9. As regards the important question of alienations, the first step necessary seems to be to frame a set of rules as simple as possible, one or other of which would be applicable to each case. According to these rules, when sanctioned by Government, the Administrator would pass a decision on each case appealable in the usual way. Some such method is necessary to ensure uniformity and despatch.

10. The ábkári arrangements seem to have worked smoothly, though I think the fee on toddy trees is too high. I would like to see it reduced to four annas per tree—certainly in the poorer and wilder parts of the State. The people are evidently getting reconciled to the recent innovations.

11. Expenditure and receipts were nearly equal. The revenue appears to be inelastic and not susceptible generally of much increase. But the Administrator hopefully looks to the forests as a future mine of wealth, and further reduction in expenditure may become feasible at no distant date.

12. Mr. Shewan's report is a record of hard and intelligent work carried on in the face of great administrative difficulties. Much has been attempted and a great deal done. His Assistant Mr. Nandshankar has given him loyal and effective aid, and all the heads of departments working in the State appear to be deserving of the commendations bestowed on them.

H. WOODWARD,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

NOTE BY MR. CAMPBELL, LATE POLITICAL AGENT.

RA'JPIPLA.

The chief difficulty about Rájpipla is regarding the Vasáva of Ságbára, a Bhil Chief whose lands lie on the extreme east of Rájpipla bordering on the Mevás States of West Khándesh.

2. Under the terms of two agreements the Vasáva admits himself a subject of Rájpipla and claims little independence. At the same time in fact Rájpipla has never been able to enforce its wishes on Ságbára. The Vasáva has during the last sixty years been practically independent. The overlordship of Rájpipla in Ságbára was, as shown in the boundary settlement made by Captain Brown, I think in 1868, almost the same as the overlordship Rájpipla claimed over the Khándesh Mevás States. In 1887 the Administrator made several proposals the object of which was to destroy the independence of Ságbára. As the proposals seemed to me likely to result in great discontent and in probable outbreak after the restoration of power to the Rájpipla Chief, I examined the proposals in detail in a report in October 1887. This report should, I think, be read if any questions regarding Ságbára are raised. No orders were passed on the report. The proposals at the time were withdrawn. They are now being by degrees again put forward. The Vasáva is held to have no claim for compensation if the guard fee or khunti tax is abolished. Apparently an attempt will be made to deprive the Vasáva of his forests. As regards compensation, I have in a recent letter (February 24th) to Government urged that both the Vasáva of Ságbára and of Vádi in South Rájpipla should receive liberal compensation. I cannot accept as correct Mr. Shewan's view that in the rest of the Rewa Kántha Government forcibly abolished transit duties. There was nothing done by force. The change was after long negotiations, and was to a great extent a Jubilee gift of the Chiefs. Even if Government had abolished transit duties, the effect would be very different from the Rája of Rájpipla abolishing a source of revenue of a subordinate Chief over whom the Darbár practically has no control. Such a course would cause grave discontent, which it seems to me would break into disorder when the Administrator's management ceases. The Rájpipla State will benefit by the increase of trade likely to follow the abolition of the guard fee cess. The State is unable to control the Vasáva if the Vasáva is excited or discontented. Therefore it seems to me Rájpipla should pay sufficient compensation to the Vasávás.

3. The settlement of the disputed boundary between Rájpipla and Ságbára is likely to be started in the next fair season. In reading the files about Ságbára I came across some evidence which I thought conclusive of the truth of at least part of the Vasáva's claim. Copies of these papers should be furnished to any officer who may be chosen to settle the boundary. The question of a settlement produced by the Vasáva will no doubt be raised. The Administrator seems to think its forgery beyond question. There are certainly peculiar circumstances connected with the producing of the paper. Still the history shows, as noted in my report, that it is at least possible the document may be genuine.

4. In his recent report on Khuṇti, of which I think no copy has been kept, Mr. Shewan speaks of attempting to question the right of the Vasáva to the Ságbára forests. I do not think any such inquiry should be allowed. The Vasáva has always had the enjoyment and, except certain timber cut for the Nándod palace, the sole enjoyment, so far as I know, of the forests. Almost the only source of revenue in Ságbára is the forests. The Vasáva has managed his forests with great care, and has them in a much better state of preservation than the Rájpipla forests. I do not think any claim of the Rájpipla State on the forest either of Vádi or of Ságbára should be allowed.

5. *Vádi.*—There are also several disputes between Rájpipla and the small dependent State of Vádi. In these disputes the case for the Vasávás will require careful watching by the Political Agent.

6. Mr. Shewan is unwearying in arranging for improvement in the management of Rájpipla. Except the natural wish that as much as possible should be done in the interests of the State, his proposals are sound and well thought out.

(Signed) J. M. CAMPBELL,
Acting Political Agent,
Rewa Kántha.

3rd March 1889.

(True Copy)
H. WOODWARD,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

LETTER from DÁDÁBHÁI HORMASJI, Esq., Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha; to H. WOODWARD, Esq., C. S., Political Agent, Rewa Kántha,—No. 341, dated Godhra, 8th July 1889.

Administration Report for A. D. 1888-89.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual Administration Report of the States within my charge for the year 1888-89 ending on 31st March 1889.

Additional charge of the Umetha State.

Resolution No. 2143 dated 20th March 1888.

2. In addition to the States comprised within the 3 Mevásis, the State of Umetha, recently placed under Government management owing to its heavy liabilities, was transferred from 1st July 1888 to the Assistant's charge.

Administrative charge.

3. The charge was held by me throughout the year.

General Remarks.

Season and crop.

4. The season of 1888-89 was generally unfavourable owing to the scanty fall of rain and, except in the few States where the early downpour was sufficient for the growth of bájri and maize which formed the principal crop, the harvest throughout was below the average, except rice which failed completely. At one time the prospects seemed more gloomy by the total cessation of rain in the latter part of the monsoon, but providentially they were improved by the long looked for rain which fell in the middle of November. It benefitted to a certain extent the pulses and the rabi crop and averted the danger of severe drought which was once apprehended. However in those States, such as Vanmála, Nasvádi and Palasni in the Sankheda Mevás and Dhári, Goṭhda, Shiora, Pándu and Itvád in the Pándu Mevás, in which rice, which formed the chief crop, failed totally and the tribute payable to the Baroda Darbár is heavy, the claim to remission appeared deserving of consideration. Accordingly in communication with His Highness' Government the loss of these States was assessed and reported upon with a view to a proportionate deduction being granted in the amount of the tribute. The matter is under consideration.

Ábkári administration.

5. The ábkári management in the minor States under the Agency has been assumed by the British Government since January 1888 and the farm for it in the Sankheda Mevás has

been given for two years and seven months from that date to Mr. Jamsedji Nasservánji Ginwála of Anklesvar for a yearly minimum guarantee of Rs. 10,251. The Department has been placed under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Political Agent and works fairly well. The people gradually get accustomed to the new order of things, and latterly the consumption of liquor has increased almost to its normal limit as appears from the following table :—

Period.	Liquor Sold.		Duty realized.
	25° U. P.	60° U. P.	
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Rs. a. p.
From 1st January to 31st July 1888	502	6,865·45	5,979 11 11
From 1st August 1888 to 28th February 1889 ...	1,559·3	21,025·7	7,421 2 0

Effect of reduction in duties on liquor.

6. The duty realized during the second half year in proportion to the quantity of liquor sold is less as compared with the realization of the preceding half year. This decrease is due to the abolition of the higher rate of duty introduced in some estates and to its equalization throughout at the lower rates of As. 12 and 6 per gallon on 25° and 60° U.P. respectively. The above result shows that the consumption of liquor is getting high enough to cover the minimum guarantee, and that the falling off in it in the beginning of the farm seems more attributable to the higher price charged, rendered necessary by the increased duty which then prevailed, than to any extensive illegal distillation or smuggling. A few cases were detected during the year in which liquor was smuggled from across the Chhota-Udepur and Gáikwár frontiers, but the quantity seized was small, not exceeding a bottle or two, to purchase which the temptation held out by the cheaper price at which it is generally sold in those territories was too strong to be got over by the illiterate Bhils. However it is not known that any wholesale illegal distillation or smuggling is secretly carried on, nor has any such case been hitherto detected by the Preventive establishment in the Government or the farmer's service. This fact leads to the conclusion that the illegal practices referred to above are scarcely resorted to by the people of the Mevás as was once suspected.

Sankheda Mevás.

Area in square miles 311¾ ; population 53,214 ; revenue for Samvat 1944 ending on 31st October 1888, Rs. 1,94,720-3-4.

Estates under Government management in Sankheda Mevás.

7. Of the 26 estates comprised within the Mevás the following were under the direct management of the Agency. The revenue of each and the cause which led to its attachment will appear from the subjoined table :—

No.	Estates.	Revenue for Samvat 1943 ending on 31st October 1887.	Revenue for Samvat 1944 ending on 31st October 1888.	Reason for attachment.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Vajiria	31,896 6 10	36,692 0 5	Minority.
2	Vohra	7,013 12 8	6,943 7 3	Minority and indebtedness.
3	Alva	6,306 1 1	6,115 4 4	Do.
4	Nasvádi	10,626 8 2	8,825 8 5	Minority.
5	Vanmála	4,260 15 0	3,655 1 10	Indebtedness.
6	Sindhiápura... ...	2,354 9 3	2,205 13 4	Imbecility of the Chief.
7	Vasan Vírpur (Jorábáva's share).	5,074 9 3	4,782 11 0	Minority.

8. *Vajîria.*—The increase of Rs. 4,796 in revenue was chiefly due to the adjustment of interest on Government securities and partly to the cultivation of more land and to the excess in the receipts from "Kabada" or the duty on timber carried down the river Narbada during the year of report.

Revenue fluctuations in Vajiria.

9. Except in Vanmála and Nasvádi the decrease in revenue in the other remaining estates under Government management was small, caused by the non-adjustment in accounts of the receipts from ábkári, the management of which has been assumed by the British Government upon payment of compensation, the amount of which was not fixed during the year of report. But the item is merely one of adjustment which when effected will wipe off the present deficiency.

Revenue in other estates except Vanmála and Nasvádi.

10. In Nasvádi and Vanmála the decrease was greater, amounting to Rs. 1,801 and 605 respectively. It was caused partly by the ábkári revenue remaining unadjusted under the circumstances noticed above, and by keeping more land fallow on which no rent was charged according to custom.

Revenue fluctuations in Vanmála and Nasvádi.

11. In Vajiria a large balance, amounting to over Rs. 1,85,000, is available for expenditure on useful public works. But from natural difficulties and its outlying position neither a good road connecting a railway station nor a large irrigation work could be carried out with any advantage, in consequence of which it had to be abandoned. However, to utilize the surplus capital in the best way possible, a number of detached works has been proposed, such as wells, bunds to recover lands cut up by ravines, dharmshála and a palace for the Chief, and they are under the consideration of Government.

Unexpended balance in Vajiria and its proposed appropriation.

12. The young Chief is about thirteen years old and attends the Tálukdári School which is situated in his own capital town. He is in the 4th Gujaráti Standard. In the examination last held by the Deputy Educational Inspector he passed the 3rd Standard and was promoted to the higher one. He is of weak health, which gives cause for anxiety. However, due care of it is taken, and recently he has been provided with a tutor and guardian with the two-fold object of assisting him in his private studies, of training him up generally, as well as of giving him a companion for the formation of early associations which may prepare him to sever his household connections without keenly feeling for them when removed to Rájkot for being more liberally educated there as soon as he advances in his present course of study and with the advance of age gets a little stronger.

Vajiria Chief and his tutor.

13. The alienation inquiry in Vajiria has been completed during the year, and 236 cases were decided in which the assessed value of the land amounted to Rs. 11,794-11-9.

Alienation inquiry in Vajiria completed.

14. The estates of Vanmála and Vohra, which were taken under Government management for inquiry into the heavy debt with which they were encumbered, have been cleared of it. It amounted to Rs. 27,068-7-7 and Rs. 18,686-8-5 respectively. Such other reforms as could be effected with the limited resources at disposal were also carried out, and the further retention of the management being no longer required, a proposal for its restoration to the Chiefs concerned has been submitted separately.

Liquidation of debt against Vohra and Vanmála.

15. In Vohra 59 claims to alienated land were inquired into and disposed of during the year.

Alienation inquiry in Vohra completed.

16. The survey and classification of land in the Nasvádi Táluka were completed during the year and the revenue settlement per kumbha, which is equal to an acre, has been introduced in the place of plough-tax. The revised rates have resulted in a decrease of Rs. 325 over the revenue for the preceding year and of Rs. 629 over the average receipts of the last six years. But it was

Survey settlement in Nasvádi.

necessary to fix the rates light in order to counteract the effect of special terms offered for the cultivation of waste land in the Gáikwár territory with which the estate is surrounded and to prevent a tendency to emigration thereby caused. This settlement is generally received with satisfaction by the cultivators and leaves a fair prospect of the extension of cultivation of waste land, the area of which is large, so as to recoup the present loss ere long. The assessed value of the estate under the revised settlement is Rs. 12,372. The allowances in land of Patels and other village servants have also been fixed with the survey settlement.

Nasvádi Chief.

17. The Thákor is about nine years old and until recently attended the village school at Nasvádi. From June 1889 he and his younger brother have been sent to the Tálukdári School at Vajiria for being educated. They are both intelligent lads and appear promising.

Nasvádi Chief's residence and prospects of improvements in the estate.

18. The Thákor's residence, which is a solid work affording good specimen of native architecture, was commenced in the time of the late Thákor, but was left in much incomplete state. It has been finished at a cost of Rs. 8,835. Other works of improvement, such as sinking wells and improving water supply wherever it is deficient, are carried out as far as the funds become available. With a long minority and freedom from debt there is a great prospect of effecting these improvements.

Alienation inquiry in Alva and Sindhiápura completed.

19. In Alva and Sindhiápura under Government management inquiry into claims to alienated land was completed during the year of report. There were 56 cases in the former and 29 in the latter estate.

Inquiry into the missing property of Jorábáva of Vasan Vírpur and its result.

20. The late Jorábáva, the co-sharer of the Vasan Vírpur Estate, had grown very infirm in mind and body by extreme old age, and the affairs of his share were found much in confusion from his utter inability to look after them. In consequence his share was taken into Government management. It was found that some valuable property worth about Rs. 4,500 and account books were missing; and in the inquiry instituted about the same, Jorábáva's private Kárkún Nánálál was suspected of fraudulent conduct for which he was dismissed by the Political Agent; and some ornaments pledged were ordered to be redeemed, while others were recovered. The result of this inquiry was separately reported and was deemed satisfactory.

Estates directly managed by their proprietors.

21. The remaining 19 estates in the Mevás are under the direct management of their proprietors. There was nothing in them of special importance during the year to report upon, except that the relations of the Thákor of Gud with some of his Thákránis and other members of his family were not smooth. During the tour the estate was specially visited for the purpose of inquiring into some of the disputes between them which were settled, and both sides were duly admonished to effect a reconciliation.

Management of Jitábáva's share in Vasan Vírpur unsatisfactory.

22. It may as well be stated *en passant* that Jitábáva, the co-sharer of the Vasan Vírpur Estate, like his late brother Jorábáva is with the advance of age getting infirm both mentally and physically, and this incapacity of late has been aggravated by the severe illness he underwent consequent upon a fall from a horse causing the fracture of the bone of one of the legs. His advisers are bad. The rayats are harassed by the levy of the land rent in advance, the rate of which is reported to be oppressive so as to make the people desert. During the last tour I accidentally met a few light carts containing some persons from Vírpur among whom I recognized the private Kárkún of the Thákor, and learnt from them that they were going to reconcile some villagers who had left the estate. The Kárbhári is also often changed, and hardly a responsible person to the post has been nominated within the last five years who has continued in office sufficiently long to get himself acquainted with his work or has been allowed to act in the interest of the oppressed rayats.

In short, the state of affairs is drifting from bad to worse, to check which the strong arm of the Agency will have to be resorted to, it is feared.

Difficulties in the realization of revenue from wánta and girás land in the Baroda territory.

23. Upon the repeated complaints of the Chiefs who own wánta and girás land in the Baroda territory that they are unable to properly realize their revenue by the obstructions to its recovery held out by the local officers of the Darbár and their inability to get redress from the higher authorities, resulting in the accumulation of heavy outstanding balances, the matter was reported in this office No. 172 dated 23rd April 1888, upon which Mr. Campbell addressed Government. The arrears amounted to Rs. 19,105 out of Rs. 2,40,767 due to the Rána of Mándva during ten years, and to Rs. 945 out of Rs. 1,203 due to the Thákor of Shanor for five years. Government have in their Resolution No. 3420, dated 10th May 1889, admitted the fairness of demanding the recovery of those balances from the tribute payable by the Chiefs to the Baroda Darbár and have made a communication to that effect to the Agent Governor General.

Dudhpur succession.

24. The Thákor of the estate of Dudhpur in the Sankheda Mevás died in November 1888, and his minor grandson Anopbáva has succeeded the deceased. But during Anopbáva's minority the management of the estate has been assumed by Government, as sanctioned in their Resolution No. 3184, dated 7th May 1889.

Pándu Mevás.

Area in square miles 74½; population 20,302; revenue for Samvat 1944 ending on 31st October 1888, Rs. 55,227-3-3.

Estates under Government management in the Pándu Mevás.

25. Of the 22 estates comprised within this Mevás group those under the management of Government were as follows:—

No.	Estates.	Revenue for Samvat 1943 ending on 31st October 1887.	Revenue for Samvat 1944 ending on 31st October 1888.	Reason for Government management.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Pándu	4,867 14 0	6,212 7 7	Incapacity of the sharers to pay the tribute.
2	Shiora...	21,795 3 9	21,265 12 8	Minority.
3	Gothda	1,201 2 0	973 3 7	Permanent, owing to numerous sharers.

Revenue fluctuations in Pándu.

26. *Pándu.*—The increase of Rs. 1,345 in revenue was chiefly caused by the levy of salámi or quit-rent on land found liable to it during the alienation inquiry now in progress, but was held rent-free.

Revenue fluctuations in Shiora.

27. *Shiora.*—The decrease of Rs. 529-7-1 was due to the non-adjustment in accounts of the proceeds of liquor farm the management of which has been transferred to the British Government and the compensation to be paid in lieu was not determined during the year.

Revenue fluctuations in Gothda.

28. *Gothda.*—The decrease of Rs. 227-14-5 was due to the same cause as above and to the proceeds of the sale of grass being less than in the preceding year.

Progress of alienation inquiry in Pándu.

29. In Pándu, during the inquiry into land alienations, 8 claims to 65 fields were disposed of during the year of report in which about 85 bighás were redeemed on the payment of the mortgage lien amounting to Rs. 2,520 and 77½ bighás were resumed.

30. In Shiora 20 claims for debt, most of which were secured by a pledge of the land of the Sundalpur wánta owned by the Thákor in the Kaira District, were inquired into and disposed of, in which Rs. 16,471-4-0 were demanded and Rs. 12,857-9-0 were awarded. This settlement was effected with the consent of the claimants.

Settlement of debt against Shiora.

31. The Thákor is about eleven years old and attends the Tálukdári School at Vajiria, where he learns the Gujaráti 5th Book and the English Royal Reader No. I. He is sharp and attentive to his studies.

Shiora Chief.

32. The gradual falling off in sugarcane cultivation in Pándu owing to the expense and labour involved in it being great, which the poor cultivators are unable to provide, and to the profit realized on it being inadequate, led to its total abandonment, which caused a serious deficiency in revenue which the estate could ill afford by its being saddled with heavy tribute. To provide for this loss, a fair water rate has been substituted on land covered by wells, which will realize about Rs. 1,100 without subjecting the people to the heavy special rent charged for the crop whether they cultivated it or not. This arrangement is deemed in the interest both of the estate as well as of the cultivators, and has been accordingly sanctioned by the Political Agent.

Decrease in sugarcane cultivation in Pándu and revision of rates.

33. The other 19 estates are directly managed by the proprietors, most of whom are shareholders, and there is nothing special about them to report.

Estates in Pándu directly managed by proprietors.

34. The succession of Chatrasinghji to the Chháliar Estate in the place of his deceased brother Dragpalsingh has been recognized by the Government of India, and the petition to adopt a son and to confer the gádi on him made by the widow of the late Thákor has been rejected by that authority. Chatrasing carries on the management satisfactorily, and to the petty criminal jurisdiction exercised by him an increase up to the powers of a Third Class Magistrate has been recently made by the Political Agent.

Chháliár succession.

35. Dodka Mevás.

Area in square miles 7½; population 4,576; revenue for A. D. 1888-89 ending on 31st October 1888, Rs. 13,172-6-3.

Estates under Government management in the Dodka Mevás.

This Mevás group comprises the estates of Dodka, Ráika and Anghad, of which the following were under the direct management of the Agency:—

No.	Estates.	Revenue for Samvat 1943 ending on 31st October 1887.	Revenue for Samvat 1944 ending on 31st October 1888.	Cause for Government management.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Dodka	3,011 12 0	2,622 1 2	Permanent, on account of the sharers' inability to manage.
2	¾rd share in Ráika ...	1,300 15 0	1,277 13 4	Indebtedness.
3	⅙ do. Kesrising in Anghad	964 4 3	540 4 9	Minority.
4	⅙ do. Motisingh Parbhatsing ...	919 9 0	526 6 11	Do.

36. The decrease in the revenue of the above-mentioned estates was caused by the non-adjustment during the year of report of the compensation for the ábkari and opium farm to be paid by the British Government to which its management has been transferred. The decrease is, therefore, nominal only.

Revenue fluctuations.

37. In Dodka the survey has been introduced during the year of report for the better classification and adjustment of the assessment which at present is low, consisting in the majority of casess of salámi or quit-rent.

Introduction of survey in Dolka.

38. The alienation inquiry in Ráika is not finished. It is carried on as time and opportunity admit of doing so. At present the register of claims has been referred to the Kárkún in charge of the estate to collate the numbers claimed with those marked in the survey recently made there, in order to fix their identity as far as possible. The Thakor has attained his majority, but it is necessary to complete the inquiry and provide for the redemption of the land, which appears to have been extensively mortgaged, before restoring the management to him, and he understands that it is beneficial to him to do so.

Progress of alienation inquiry in Ráika.

39. The debt on Kesrising's share has been paid off, and inquiry into alienations finished. He has attained his majority, and the necessary details are being collected for reporting the withdrawal of the Government management and its restoration to him.

Kesrising's share in Anghad.

Umetha.

40. The revenue of this State during the year of report amounted to Rs. 42,542-15-3. The estate was placed under the direct management of the Agency at the request of the Thákor for the liquidation of its debt with which it has been heavily encumbered. In all, 20 claims for Rs. 1,08,627-12-6 were filed, of which those for Rs. 69,118-8-5 were compromised and for Rs. 39,509-4-1 were decided on their merits on the claimants declining to accept any terms, giving a deduction of 14¼ per cent. on the amount originally claimed. This settlement had to be arrived at after great trouble and patience and against disadvantages which do not exist under similar circumstances in the more outlying States of the Agency by their exemption from the operations of the Civil Courts. But the 5 villages in Umetha are situated in the Borsad sub-division of the Kaira District subject to it in civil and criminal jurisdiction, and many of the claims were secured by a pledge of the land belonging to those villages owing to which the creditors stood fast to their demands and the negotiations had in consequence to be carried on against heavy odds. The result was separately reported in detail in this office No. 58, dated 30th January 1887, and approved of by Government Resolution No. 1865, dated 9th March 1889, Political Department. A portion of the ascertained liabilities has been paid off, and for the rest instalments have been fixed so as to clear the estate of its debt within the next six years.

Settlement of debt and its result.

41. Other necessary measures for the better administration of the estate while under British management were also separately reported in this office No. 111, dated 19th February 1889, and sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 4338, dated 22nd June 1889. They include the inquiry into alienations and the survey and classification of the land which will be carried on as soon as possible after the preliminaries are arranged.

Administrative reforms in Umetha.

Justice.

42. Returns in detail of civil and criminal work performed by this Court have already been submitted, and the following is an abstract of the same :—

Civil and Criminal Justice.

Civil Appeals.	Criminal Cases.
6	12

In addition to the above, 10 civil appeals relating to Chándod against the decisions of the Rána of Mándva were translated into English and reported upon for determination by the Political Agent, to which authority they are subject to revision. At the end of the year no criminal or civil case remained undisposed of by this Court.

Education.

43. There are 12 vernacular schools within the States under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent, of which 11 were visited during the year. A new school was opened at Savlu under the Vasan Vírpur Estate, the expenses of which are defrayed from the Mevás Administration Fund, and a building for it has been provided by the inhabitants.

Vernacular schools.

44. In addition to the above, a school for the education of minor petty Chiefs in the Rewa Kántha has been established at Vajiria, called the Tálukdári School. It is chiefly intended for imparting practical instruction in the vernacular and in English to those boys whose estates are too poor to afford the expense incidental to their being educated at other suitable institutions.

Tálukdári School at Vajiria.

45. At the close of the year there were 23 boys, of whom 19 were resident and 4 day students. They are divided into 7 classes in which instruction is given in Gujaráti up to the 7th book, Hope's Series, and Children's Friend; and in English Royal Series up to Reader No. IV, together with the prescribed subsidiary course in arithmetic, grammar, geography and history. Exercises in gymnasium and in simple drill manœuvres are also taught. A lawn-tennis court has also been provided for play.

Progress of the school.

46. As in all beginnings, the progress of the school was first hampered by the irregular attendance of the boys and the apathy shown in the matter by their guardians. This tendency has not altogether ceased, but it is on the decline, and to completely eradicate it the constant and watchful supervision of the local authorities is needed. The result of each successive year's examination held by the Educational authorities is encouraging, as out of 14 boys who were presented for it 12 passed, giving a percentage of 85·7 as against 57·1 in the preceding year.

Difficulties at first encountered in its working.

47. The scheme for the establishment of the school was elaborated during the administration of our late popular and esteemed Political Agent W. Woodward, Esquire, and approved of by Government with the object of ameliorating "the deplorably low moral and mental tone of the Thákors of the Mevás" as remarked by that gentleman in submitting the proposal, and it is hoped the efforts of the school in that direction will prove successful if the support and sympathy of the higher authorities be extended towards keeping up its prestige and increasing its usefulness by recognizing it as the chief local seminary for the education and training of the petty Chiefs and nobility under the Agency.

Support needed to the successful working of the school.

Survey.

48. The survey operations are going on in the Shiora and Dodka tálukás and in Jorábáva's share in the Vasan Vírpur Estate under the Agency. Those in the Nasvádi Táluka were completed with the result reported in paragraph 16.

Progress of survey.

Public Works.

49. Detailed statements of expenditure on public works have been separately forwarded through the Vernacular Department, and the following is an abstract of the same :—

Expenditure on public works.

Sankheda Mevás.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Estates under Government management	2,281	6	5
Do. do. Chiefs' do.	6,637	13	0

Pándu Mevás, including Dodka.

	Rs.	a	p.
Estates under Government management	2,939	0	0
Do. do. Chiefs' do.	161	14	0

50. Most of the works commenced in the directly managed estates have been completed and except in Vajiria in which more works on a large scale have been proposed as referred to in paragraph 11, the remaining ones are petty, such as sinking wells, building village chávdis and current repairs to existing buildings. They are less costly and do not require any special knowledge in their construction. It has been therefore decided to entrust their supervision to the managers of the respective estates to which they belong and to do away with a separate overseer and his establishment the cost of which is too heavy for the petty works to bear. The reduction has been effected from 1st July 1889 resulting in a monthly saving of Rs. 62.

Completion of large public works and abolition of the Overseer's establishment.

51. The lines for the foot and mounted Police stationed in the Sankheda Mevás have been completed at an aggregate cost of Rs. 10,149-5-6 provided out of the Gujarát Police Fund. But except at the head-quarters at Pándu the stations for the detached Police posts in Pándu and Dodka Mevásis remain unconstructed from want of sanction to the budget allotment for the same though provided for successively for the last two years. Their estimated cost is Rs. 5,000 for which an early sanction is urgent, to prevent the great inconvenience to which the Police quartered in those Mevásis are subject by want of proper accommodation. The lines at Pándu were constructed by the Public Works Department and finished during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,912-0-0.

Completion of Police lines except the outposts in the Pándu Mevás.

52. The táluka of Gothda in the Pándu Mevás is under the permanent management of Government which derives a third share of its revenue. From the accumulated balance of it Government have been pleased to sanction the construction of a dharmshála, a well and a culvert at a total cost of Rs. 10,128-0-0 and the works have been transferred to the supervision of the Public Works Department. Gothda contains the railway crossing station on the Mahi which when flooded breaks the through communication owing to the bridge on it being low level. On such occasions the dharmshála will be very useful to the passengers going by the rail as well as to other travellers during ordinary seasons. The well and a culvert are also necessary for the use of villagers and by the liberality of Government these long felt wants have been satisfied.

Public Works in Gothda.

Dispensary.

53. The Dispensary at Vajiria is the only institution of its kind throughout the 3 Mevásis. It continues to work efficiently. The following is the result of its working during the year :—

Working of the Dispensary.

Number of Patients treated.	Cured.	Relieved,	Absented,	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
1,938	1,887	15	2	19	15	1,938

54. Besides his ordinary charge, the Assistant Political Agent was deputed during the year of report on special duty to Chhota-Udepur and to represent the estate of Jeysar in Pándu before the Boundary Commissioner at Baroda in the settlement of a dispute to a grass bíd between that estate and the Baroda Darbár. In the former case the result of the inquiry was reported in my No. 206, dated 12th May 1888. In the latter case the proprietary right to the bíd was left with Baroda and the privileges conferred on Jeysar by the settlement of 1863 were continued to it.

Deputation of the Assistant on special duties.

Conclusion.

55. I set out for the district early in November 1888 and returned to the head-quarters at Godhra on 12th June 1889 in consequence of the early and heavy fall of rain twice,

Tour and inspection.

while encamped in tents which rendered further stay impossible. During this period all the principal estates in the Mevás and the State of Umetha were visited. The records of the Thándári of Sankheda and the treasury of the Thándári of Pándu were examined. Jamábandi of four estates including the survey jamábandi of Nasvádi was settled. While at head-quarters during the rains the accounts of the Mevás Administration Fund kept at the Agency Huzúr Office were also audited.

Resumé of the year's work.

56. The routine duties of this office are onerous and heavy and by the recent organization of the A'bkári Department in the Mevás they are enhanced considerably. But the year under report was exceptionally heavier in which many important old standing disputes relating to land, pecuniary and succession claims were disposed of, an epitome of which will, it is hoped, be not considered out of place, and I beg to append it :—

Civil appeals.	Criminal cases.	Appeals relating to Chándod.	Pecuniary claims against Chiefs.	Land disputes.	Succession cases.	Total.
6	12	10	41	390	7	466

Thus a season of heavy work has been gone through and no time nor labour was spared for performing it to the satisfaction of the higher authorities.

Subordinate establishments.

57. In conclusion, I beg to add that the Thándárs and my Huzúr office have worked hard and zealously.—I have, &c.

(Below Rewa Kántha Political Agent's No. 1233—110, dated 26th July 1889.)

No. 1147 OF 1889.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 23rd August 1889.

Forwarded to Government.

Rájpipla.

2. The separate report relating to the Rájpipla State is appended; it is full and interesting, and forms a record of vigorous and successful administration.

3. The survey operations are not proceeding as rapidly as might be desired, but the character of the work is satisfactory. The discontent and excitement caused by the declaration of the new rates in the Nándod Táluka were perhaps natural, considering the old loose arrangements connected with the payment of the land revenue. The orders of Government on the settlement report of the Bhálod Táluka have already been communicated to the Administrator. The survey operations, it is expected, will be completed shortly in another táluka, and the remaining táluka will be taken up next season. It is estimated the work will be completed in about two years.

4. The establishment of a colony at Dediápáda, which is being tried as an experiment for the civilization of the wilder parts of the State, is a step in the right direction, but the proposal to remove the State officials and vest all revenue, civil and criminal jurisdiction in the Deshmukh is not one which can be approved. These hereditary officers, perhaps themselves civilized, are more likely to look to their own interests than those of the Bhils, and being invested with powers, are likely to make use of them to oppress their tenants. There would be no objection, if they are fit, to their being invested with the limited jurisdiction under the State officials, so that their sympathy may be enlisted. The establishment of similar colonies, or as Mr. Shewan terms them "centres of civilization," and the opening out of the country by-roads, are measures, which will, no doubt, give the best results.

5. Of the estates under management, the Vádi Estate is to be restored to the rightful owner as soon as the claims of the rival claimants have been settled.

6. There appears to be considerable doubt and uncertainty regarding the relations which should properly exist between the Vasáva of Ságbára and the Rájpipla State, and an early settlement of the matter is most desirable. It is hoped that an officer will be appointed by Government next season for the settlement of the boundary dispute. I myself had considerable experience of the Vasáva of Ságbára during the many years I spent in Khándesh and I find that he is a man capable of giving trouble should he consider himself ill-treated or oppressed. He has been "out" before and then caused Government a lot of inconvenience. I shall be anxious to see what decision the Administrator comes to on the subject and it is possible that my old Khándesh experience may be of use to Mr. Shewan.

7. The civil-judicial work is considerably in arrears, but the matter has attracted Mr. Shewan's attention, and special measures will be adopted for the disposal of the pending suits. There is also a large number of appeals in arrears in the Court of the Sir Nyáyádhish. The Thándárs only disposed of two-thirds of the possessory suits brought before them. The reason for the large arrears has not been explained.

8. It is satisfactory to learn that there is an improvement in the work of the Sub-Magistracy. The drill and discipline of the Police have improved, and they have been more successful in obtaining convictions and recovering stolen property.

9. The jail appears to be well managed, and sufficient employment is found for the prisoners, but it is overcrowded and damp, and consequently unhealthy.

10. The forests have been inspected by Mr. Clabby, the State Forest Officer, and his report is awaited. In the meanwhile the old system of working the forests had to be continued in order to find employment for the Bhils.

11. The total amount provided in the budget for public works expenditure could not be spent, owing to the want of properly qualified subordinates. The Department appears to have been thoroughly organized under the new State Engineer. The proposal to construct a through road to Khándesh is a good one. The line has been surveyed, and already some progress has been made in clearing the jungles.

12. The work in connection with the inquiry into the large outstanding balances is proceeding satisfactorily, and will be completed next year. The cost of the Special Officer and establishment will, it is estimated, be about a seventh of the total amount which will be ultimately recovered.

13. Education is making very fair progress in the State.

Other Rewa Kántha States.

14. The report relating to the remaining States in the Rewa Kántha is necessarily somewhat meagre as Mr. Woodward only recently took charge of the Agency.

15. The income and expenditure of the several States appear to be as follows, as compared with the preceding year:—

States.	Income.		Expenditure.	
	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chhota-Udepur	1,72,202	1,82,216	1,86,411	1,84,076
Báriya...	1,96,133	2,13,376	1,91,999	1,96,929
Lúnávada	1,99,942	2,02,909	2,36,115	1,91,100
Bálásinor	1,44,908	1,40,165	1,42,544	1,32,368
Sunth	1,23,238	1,24,401	1,36,726	1,01,064
Bhádarva	38,614	40,414	33,354	37,331
Kadána	20,378	21,492	16,450	15,975
Sanjeli	18,502	18,250	17,417	17,595

16. The general falling off in the revenue is principally due to the unfavourable season. The later rains were so scanty that the rabi harvest was almost entirely a failure. The increased expenditure in Chhota-Udepur and Lúnávada is stated to be due to the dearness of food grains, and in the latter partly to the large expenditure incurred during the year on works of public utility. In Sunth the increased expenditure was due to the Rája's visits to Ahmedabad and Bombay. The administration of all these States, except Kadána, (which is under the management of the Agency owing to the minority of the Thákor) appears to be satisfactorily conducted by the Chiefs themselves with the aid of intelligent Kárbháris, Lúnávada, Sunth and Bálásinor being specially deserving of notice. The reduction of export and import duties in Lúnávada and Bálásinor is creditable to the Chiefs. In Sunth a reduction has been made in the export duties, and the abolition of import duties on certain articles is under contemplation. It is to be regretted that the Rája of Báriya has still done nothing in the matter of the abolition of transit duties in his State.

17. Of the small estates in the Sankheda and Pándu Mevás, 7 in the former and an equal number in the latter are under the management of the Agency. The several estates are under the immediate charge of the Assistant Political Agent Mr. Dádábhái Hormasji, who submits an interesting report regarding them.

18. The debts of 2 estates having been liquidated, it is proposed that the management should be restored to the Chiefs. A good deal has been done during the year in the matter of inquiry and settlement of alienations and the survey and classification of some of these estates. Considerable hardship is caused to the Chiefs who own wánta and girás lands in Baroda territory in not being able to recover their dues. The matter has been represented to Government, and it is hoped an early settlement will be arrived at with the Baroda Darbár. The Tálukdári School at Vajiria appears to be better attended than formerly, and the boys seem to be making fair progress. The completion of the lines for the Police at the head-quarters of the Sankheda Mevás has been reported, but the equally urgent need for accommodation at outposts has not been supplied. It is hoped that the necessary funds will be provided at an early date.

19. All the border disputes between Bánsvára and Rewa Kantha were disposed of during the year, but it is to be regretted nothing was done again this year in the matter of the disputes with Dungarpur.

20. Some information should have been furnished regarding the drill, discipline and conduct of the Agency Police. Of the 2,561 cases reported to the Police 880 belong to Rájpipla and 479 to Sunth. There has been an increase of crime in all, except Rájpipla, Lúnávada and Kadána and Pándu Mevás. The total number of offences (including those reported to the Magistrates) was 3,107 against 2,762 in the preceding year. The Police appear to have been fairly successful in the recovery of stolen property.

21. From the figures showing the average school attendance in the several States of the Agency it appears that education is making fair progress.

W. H. PROPERT,
Commissioner, N. D.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REWA KÁNTHA

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR

1889-90.

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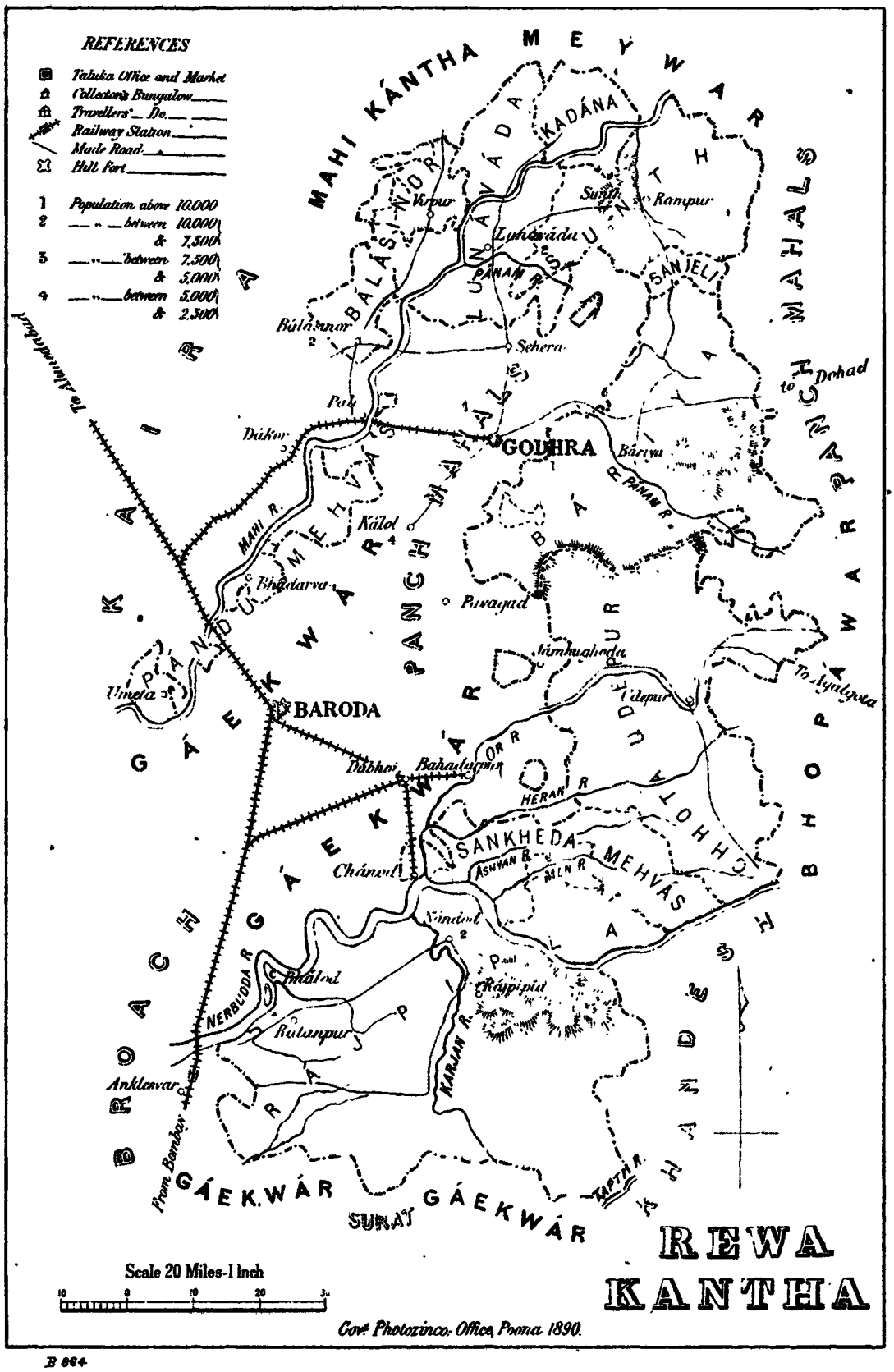
LETTER from A. F. WOODBURN, Esq., Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha; to W. LEE-WARNER, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay,—No. $\frac{1128}{105}$, dated Rewa Kántha Agency, Godhra, 11th August 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1889-90, together with 30 copies of the Rájpipla Administration Report.—I have, &c.

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, N. D.


REFERENCES
Taluka Office and Market
Collector's Bungalow
Travellers' Do.
Railway Station
Made Road
Hill Fort
1 Population above 10,000
2 between 10,000 & 7,500
3 between 7,500 & 5,000
4 between 5,000 & 2,500
MAHI KÁNTHA
MEYWAR
KADÁNA
BÁLÁSINOR
LUNÁVÁDA
SUNTH
SANJELI
Virpur
Sunth
Rampur
Lunávádu
PÁNAM R.
Bálásinor
Sehera
Pali
Dákor
GODHRA
Báriya
PÁNAM R.
MAHI R.
Kálol
Bhádarva
Pavagad
Jámbughoda
Umeta
BARODA
Udepur
To Agalgota
Dábhoi
Bahadurpur
OR R.
HERAN R.
SANKHEDA
MEHVÁS
ASHVAN R.
MEN R.
Chánod
Nándod
Bhálod
Rájpipla
NERBUDDA R.
Rutanpur
KARJAN R.
Anklesvar
From Bombay
GÁEKWÁR
SURAT
GÁEKWÁR
TAPTI R.
To Ahmedabad
To Dohad
BROACH
GÁEKWÁR
PANCH MAHALS
BHOPÁWAR
KHANDESH
REWA KANTHA
Scale 20 Miles-1 Inch
10 0 10 20 30
Govt. Photozinco. Office, Poona 1890.

B 864

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE REWA KÁNTHA AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

1. The season of 1889-90 was on the whole a favourable one. The rainfall (inches 36-4) was opportune and sufficient, although below the average of the preceding five years. The kharíf crops turned out well, but the rabi were not so successful, owing to rather deficient rains during the latter part of the monsoon.

Season.

Year.	Inches.	Cents.
1884-85 ...	59	52
1885-86 ...	48	49
1886-87 ...	48	1
1887-88 ...	43	68
1888-89 ...	23	70
	223	40
Average ...	44	68

2. The price of food-grains fell considerably as compared with the last year. Bájri was 30½ pounds the rupee against 23¼, maize 42½ against 28 lbs., and bávto 33¾ against 30½. Full particulars are given in paragraph 100.

Prices.

3. The chief events in the year were (1) the investiture of Mahárána Shri Wakhatsinghji, Rája of Lúnávada, with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and (2) the hartál or strike of shop-keepers at Nándod in Rájpipla. As regards the first, a Darbár was held at Ahmedabad on the 20th December 1889, and the investiture was performed there at Shet Hathising's Wári, by His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, G.C.I.E. The following Chiefs of the Rewa Kántha Agency attended the Darbár :—

Events.

1. The Rája of Chhota-Udepur.
2. The Naváb of Bálásinor.
3. The Rája of Sunth.
4. The Thákor of Bhádarva.

The strike of the shop-keepers in Nándod is described in paragraph 10 of Mr. Shewan's report. The Political Agent, Mr. Woodward, proceeded to Nándod at once on hearing of it.

4. The opium and ábkári arrangements continue to work well. The sale of licit opium has steadily increased in the territories of the various Chiefs, who have employed special Police to check and detect smuggling. From special enquiries made by the Political Agent it does not seem that any of the duty-free opium finds its way back to British districts for illicit sale.

A'bkári and opium arrangements.

5. During the year under report several Chiefs forwarded kharitas to Government containing the assurance that the abolishment of transit duties in their States will remain perpetual. A final settlement of the question of transit duties in Báriya will, it is hoped, be speedily arrived at.

Permanent abolishment of transit duties.

6. All the Chiefs in the Rewa Kántha offered to contribute 1 per cent. of their net revenues towards Imperial defence, and since the close of the year I have, by direction, conveyed to them "a cordial expression of the satisfaction of Government at the promptitude and loyalty which characterised their action." At the same time they have been told that it would be premature at present to assign any funds for the purpose.

Contribution towards Imperial defence.

Changes in the Administration.

7. Mr. Woodward was in charge of the Agency up to 21st December when Mr. Campbell resumed charge, and retained it till the 18th of May, since which the Agency has been under my supervision.

8. The Assistant Political Agent, Mr. Dádábhái Hormasji, was uninterruptedly on duty throughout the year.

Rájpipla.

His Highness Rája Gambhírsingji, 1st class; 1,514 square miles; 114,756 people; Rs. 8,00,000 estimated revenue.

Administration.

9. The administration of Rájpipla continues to be conducted by an officer of the British Government. Mr. Shewan held charge of the State for the whole of the year. His report in detail regarding its management accompanies.

Chhota-Udepur.

Máhárával Motisingji, 2nd class; 873 square miles; 71,218 people; estimated revenue Rs. 1,75,000.

Management.

10. The State is managed by the Rája with the assistance of his Kárbhári, Mr. Dinsha Jamsetji, whose services were lent by the British Government in June 1889.

Tour.

11. The Political Agent (Mr. Campbell) visited Udepur in February last and inspected the boys' and girls' schools, the dispensary and the jail, which all seemed to be well managed. He made a pretty extensive tour in the Udepur State, going as far south as the Narbada and north-east to inspect the marble quarries. While at Udepur he enquired into certain petitions that had been made against the Kárbhári, and satisfied himself that they were false and malignant. The Diván's successful prosecution of one Nathábhái Harilál, formerly Khángi Kárbhári, for extortion, and the fear this has inspired among other evil-doers have roused many enemies, principally residents outside the State. His measures for putting a stop to the oppression of the money-lenders of Bhádarpur (in Baroda territory) have had a similar effect. The rapacity of these men, to whom the villages were mostly farmed, is alleged to have caused many of the rayats to leave the State in the last ten years. They are already beginning to return from Khándesh, Ali-Rájpur and Báriya, and the Kárbhári informs me that during the last season he was able to collect all the revenue from the rayats without the intervention of the Baniás. He has inaugurated a generous system of takávi advances of seed-grain to the wild tribes, which, it is hoped, will materially assist them in avoiding indebtedness.

Kuvar's Education.

12. Of the three younger brothers of the Rája who were attending the Tálukdári Girássia School at Wadhwán, Kuvar Khumansingji left on coming of age. Himatsingji and Bhawansingji still attend it.

Friendly relations among the Raja's family.

13 One most satisfactory feature of the present Kárbhári's management is that the enmity between members of the Rája's family has come to an end, and they are now on friendly terms.

Bádharpur Road.

14. The metalling of the road towards Bhádarpur has been discontinued, as the Rája has a project for making an extension of the Gáekwár's Railway from the frontier to Udepur. The feasibility of the project has not yet, however, been properly discussed, but if it is found practicable, the Rája will have every encouragement.

Income

15. The income of the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,87,368 against Rs. 1,72,202 of the last year. The increase was due to the following causes :—

Rs.	
11,041	extension of cultivation.
3,599	higher bid obtained in the sáyar farm.
526	miscellaneous items.
15,166	

Expenditure.

16. The expenditure was Rs. 1,78,524, or Rs. 7,887 less than that of the preceding year.

Public works.

17. The following sums were expended on public works during the year:—

Rs.	
5,898	in repairing State palace.
7,396	construction of new roads.
1,151	miscellaneous repairs.
2,391	miscellaneous original works.
421	repairs to tanks and wells.
17,257	

Báriya.

Máhárával Shri Mánsingji, 2nd Class; area 873 square miles; population 86,322; estimated revenue Rs. 2,45,500.

Tour.

18. The State was visited by Mr. Campbell in February last, when he was pleased to find the Rája in much better health than in previous years. The family of the Rája seems specially well managed and happy.

The jail, dispensary, boys' and girls' schools were inspected, and they were all found to be in good order, but there seemed to be some carelessness and want of discipline in the management of the schools. Street improvement might have more attention. Less seems done to improve the town than in Udepur, Lúnáváda or Sunth.

Opium Police.

19. There were 4 vacancies in the Opium Police, and the men had no dress. The Kárbhári has promised to improve matters.

Kárbhári.

Mr. Woodward says of the Kárbhári, Mr. Harilál:—

"I consider him an unusually able and, so far as I know, a thoroughly conscientious man."

Receipts.

20. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,95,178, or slightly less than that of the preceding year, which were Rs. 1,96,133.

Expenditure.

21. The expenditure is returned at Rs. 2,03,453 compared with Rs. 1,91,999. The increase is chiefly due to large sums expended in connection with an important civil suit filed by the Darbár in the 1st Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat.

Public works.

22. Rs. 15,472 were spent on public works, as shown below:—

	Rs.	
	5,527	construction of new buildings.
	4,750	road repairs.
	1,290	repairing wells.
	1,035	repairs to old buildings.
	1,238	miscellaneous.
	1,632	public works establishment.
Total ...	15,472	

Lu'na'va'da.

Máhárána Shri Sir Wakhatsingji, K.C.I.E., Rája of Lúnáváda, 2nd Class; 388 square miles; estimated revenue Rs. 2,00,000.

Tour.

23. Mr. Woodward visited this State in the month of November last, when he inspected the boys' and girls'schools, the dispensary and the jail; all these institutions are well managed and efficiently officered, but they are all in need of more space, especially the schools.

Income and expenditure.

24. The income of the State during the year under report was Rs. 1,97,465, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,98,316.

Public works.

25. The following sums were expended on public works :—

Rs.	a.	p.	
733	12	8	construction of new wells.
538	5	3	repairs to old wells.
4,121	0	0	construction of new buildings.
503	12	1	repairs to buildings.
2,385	8	0	road repairs.
4,772	9	2	miscellaneous repairs.
13,054	15	2	

Rája.

26. The Rája, as stated in paragraph 3, has been made a K.C.I.E. He is described by Mr. Woodward as a man of education and ability, who governs his State himself and not by deputy.

Ba'la'sinor.

Bábi Manwarkhánji, 2nd Class ; 189 square miles; 46,328 people ; estimated revenue Rs. 1,35,000.

Tour.

27. The Political Agent visited Bálásinor in November. He inspected the boys' and girls' schools, the jail and dispensary, and satisfied himself of the good management of those institutions. A new municipal hall is in course of construction for public meetings of the town people. The principal want of the State seems to be improved means of communication, especially a made road between the capital town and the railway at Páli. The Navább will do the portion in his State—about three miles.

Management.

Mr. Woodward formed " a very favourable opinion of the Navább and of his Kárbhári, Mr. Premchand. The former is a careful, sensible man, of kind disposition and agreeable manners, anxious to do what is just and right to all, and always ready to meet the wishes of the Paramount Power. Mr. Premchand is an old and deservedly trusted servant of the State. The administration works with exceptional smoothness and efficiency."

Receipts.

28. The receipts during the year under report were considerably less than those of the previous years, *viz.* Rs. 1,18,378, against Rs.1,44,908. The decrease is partly due to remissions granted to cultivators on account of the previous unfavourable season and partly to less amount realized from import duties.

Expenditure.

29. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,13,313, against Rs. 1,42,544 in the preceding year.

Public works.

30. Rs. 16,930 have been spent on public works, as shown below :—

Rs.	
5,765	on new buildings.
7,462	repairs to tanks and wells.
2,503	miscellaneous repairs.
876	establishment charges.
324	road repairs.
16,930	

Sunth.

Máhárána Shri Pratápsingji, 2nd clsss; 394 square miles; 58,822 people ; estimated revenue Rs. 1,20,000.

Tour.

31. This State was visited in November by Mr. Woodward and in January by Mr. Campbell. The boys' and girls' schools, the jails and dispensary were all found in order and well managed. The home farm attracted special attention. The neatness and finish about the arrange-

Home farm.

ments, both in the paddock and in the fields, are remarkable. The crops seemed excellent. Tobacco is one of the most successful and paying. No variety of cotton, neither Dhárwád nor Broach, has done well. The Bhils have already begun to grow tobacco with so much success that some carts from Nadiád had to return without opening their loads. Guinea-grass does excellently, so also kasumba.

Fire arrangements.

32. The fire arrangements for Rámpur are suitable and sufficient. Every house during the hot months has its pair of full water-pots in the verandah. This practice has already more than once proved effective in quenching a fire before it has gained strength. A new fire-engine has been obtained from Bombay.

Public works requirements.

33. Public works required are (1) a new jail, (2) a school for boys, (3) a bridge on the road to Godhra. The Rája is aware of these requirements and will undertake the works when funds allow.

Epidemic.

34. Sunth was visited by a very severe attack of cholera in May 1889.

Revenue.

35. The revenue of the State for the year Samvat 1945 (A.D. 1888-89) amounted to Rs. 1,17,727, or Rs. 5,541 less than in the previous year. The decrease is chiefly in the sáyar revenue.

Expenditure.

36. The expenditure, Rs. 1,30,311, has exceeded the revenue of the year under report by about Rs. 12,500. The reasons assigned are (1) that some expenditure had to be incurred in performing a certain private ceremony, and (2) that owing to high prices the sums spent in storing grain during the year were larger than usual.

Expenditure on public works.

37. The following expenditure was incurred on public works:—

	Rs.
Palace	3,797
Tank repairs	1,346
New wells	1,303
Katcha wells	471
Road repairs and culverts	1,984
Repairs to wells	298
Girls' school building	944
Miscellaneous works	1,422
	11,565

Administration.

38. The State is most satisfactorily administered by the Rája, with the assistance of his able and pleasant Kárbhári, Mr. Hormasji Adarji.

Bha'darva.

Thákor Fatehsingji; area 27 square miles; 9,125 people; estimated revenue Rs. 40,000.

Chief.

39. The Thákor is a man of presence and parts, but he is hampered by the poverty and indebtedness of the State, half of the revenue of which is due as tribute to Baroda. His official staff is not good, and he has been personally impressed with the necessity of improving it by dismissing some of the most inefficient officers, and filling up their places by qualified and efficient men.

Supervision.

40. The State lies between the Dorka and the Pándu Mevás, and the Political Agent placed it last year under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Political Agent,—an arrangement which, it is hoped, will be followed by beneficial results. Particulars of the estate are given in the Assistant Political Agent's report. The Political Agent visited it in March last. He found the main streets in the town

notably tidy and well swept. The school is largely attended, and arrangements are to be made to enlarge the building, which has insufficient accommodation. The great trouble in and near Bhádarva are the ravines, which are rapidly eating back into the land to the south of the river. The Máhi banks are so high, and the ravines so deep, and the force of water so strong, that any effective remedy seems to be out of the Thákor's power.

KADA'NA.

Thákor Chatrasalji (minor); 14,220 people; estimated revenue Rs. 21,000.

Management.

41. This State has been under management of the Agency since April 1889, owing to minority of the present Chief, Chatrasalji, who attends the Tálukdári Girássia school at Wadhwán and is reported to be making satisfactory progress.

Tour.

42. In November 1889, Mr. Woodward visited Kadána and examined the State accounts, treasury, jewels and other property. In January Mr. Campbell made a similar inspection, and visited several parts of the estate.

Nazrána.

43. The nazrána on succession, settled at one year's net average income and amounting to Rs. 17,889, was paid in a lump out of the balance. Most of the remaining balance will be required for public works. The jail and treasury-room, begun in the late Chief's time, are still under construction. A school-house has been begun at Mánpur, and another is required at Kadána. Several wells have been sanctioned. Lines for the Police are much wanted. The road to Sunth has been greatly improved.

Public buildings.

State Forest.

Survey.

44. Simple rules have been formulated for the protection of the State forest. Jamábandi accounts have been ordered to be kept in a simple form, and *gol mápni*, or circuit survey, will be introduced as soon as possible. A more detailed survey would not pay.

Season.

45. The season was good in Kadána. Mr. Campbell in his tour through the State did not hear a complaint, and he was much struck by the well-to-do villages and people.

Revenue and expenditure.

46. The revenues of the State amounted to Rs. 20,930 and expenditure Rs. 13,869 during the year under report.

Establishment for conducting the State management.

47. The following establishment has been engaged, at an annual cost of Rs. 7,788, for conducting the State management :—

		Rs.
1	Japtidár	600
5	Kárkúns	816
3	Talátis	408
1	Jamádár	84
11	Sepoys	660
1	Farás	48
	Mounted Police.	
1	Dafedár	240
8	Savárs	1,728
28	Foot Police	2,532
8	Forest and Opium Establishment	672
		7,788

48. The Political Agent went carefully into the cost of establishment, and satisfied himself that the sanctioned scale was necessary for the present.

Sanje

Thákor Partapsingji; 33¼ square miles; 3,751 people; estimated revenue Rs. 18,500.

Tour.

49. Mr. Campbell visited Sanjeli in January last. The Thákor, who had been in a very bad state of health, was much better. His son Ranjitsingji is an intelligent, manly youth, now over twenty years of age. His education has been neglected. He is now attending school in Ahmedabad, as he is over age for Rájkot.

State arrangements.

50. All State arrangements and administration were found in good order.

Income and expenditure.

51. The income and expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 16,464 and 15,088 respectively during the year.

Umetha.

Thákor Hathisingji; estimated population 4,798; estimated gross revenue Rs. 42,500; area 21 square miles.

Management.

52. The State continues under Agency management. It was visited by Mr. Campbell in March. There were no special points to settle. Umetha is a notably clean village, and seems to prosper, the cloth-printing trade being brisk. The people make a money payment to the sweepers—a practice which existed before the attachment.

53. Other details will be found in Chapter II of this report and in the report of the Assistant Political Agent, under whose direct supervision the State has been placed.

Sankheda Meva's.

311¾ square miles; 53,214 people; Rs. 2,05,000 estimated revenue.

Supervision.

54. This and the Pándu and Dodka Mevásis are in the immediate charge of the Assistant Political Agent, whose report accompanies.

Chief administrative change.

55. The chief administrative change in the Mevásis was the separation of the magisterial and police functions which were hitherto combined in the person of the Thándárs. The position of the Police Inspector in relation to the Thándárs was found to be anomalous and unsatisfactory. Under the new arrangement, there is a Head Constable in charge of each of the Mevás head-quarters who prepares and sends up cases to the Thándárs. Only in the case of offences committed by a Thákor or any member of his family has the Thándár's former police authority been reserved.

(1) The patrol system recently introduced by the late Superintendent of Police, referred to in paragraph 49 of the Assistant Political Agent's report, is under consideration, and suitable modifications will be made.

(2) The Baroda Darbár was asked to remit part of the tribute due from certain of the Mevás States on account of failure of crops in 1888-89. The question is still under discussion.

A'bkári agreements.

56. Agreements leasing their ábkári rights to the British Government have been signed by all the Thákors of the Mevási States, thanks to the tact and judgment displayed by Mr. Dádábhái, the Assistant Political Agent.

Mándva Estate.

57. The Sankheda Mevás was visited by the Political Agent in April. The season was an excellent one. There has been no such out-turn of cotton for the last fifteen years.

58. The Ráná's only son Jitsingji is a boy of fourteen. He has a special tutor, but is weak and wanting in manliness, and the Rána has been advised to send him to Rájkot in the autumn. The idea is very repugnant to the Rána, whose health has been precarious, as he fears that he may die, and his son may not be at hand. For the boy's sake, however, he must be sent.

59. There is every prospect, now that Colonel Jackson has been appointed to mediate between the parties, that the long-standing disputes about Chándod with the Baroda Darbár may be finally settled.

60. Plans for a new háveli are under consideration. The Political Agent was well satisfied with the management and satisfactory reports of the Tálukdár's school. The young Thákor Kesarkhán, now fourteen years of age, is to go to the Rájkumár College in the autumn. He has lately been betrothed to the daughter of the Vásan-Shewára Thákor.

Vajiria.

61. The Political Agent visited all the other States in the Sankheda Mevás which are under management, but the only one that need be mentioned specially is Gud. The Thákor's management is not satisfactory, and his treatment of some of the ladies of his family has been so harsh that the Political Agent may have to interfere peremptorily for their protection. A good Kárbhári is much wanted.

Tour.

Management.

Pa'ndu and Dodka Meva'sis.

83 square miles; 24,838 population; Rs. 74,700 estimated revenue.

62. The Political Agent visited Pándu, Cháliár and Shiora in March, but there is nothing special to note respecting his tour.

Tour.

63. The following is the detailed account of the receipts and expenditure of the Mevás Administration Fund from 1st November 1888 to 31st October 1889 :—

Mevás Fund. Administration

No.	Items.	Amount.			Remarks.
		Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Recovery of 4½ per cent. on the revenue of the Mevás Estates	9,431	8	0	
2	Civil process fees	1,164	12	5	
3	Criminal fines	835	1	2	
4	Mohasal	18	12	1	
5	Miscellaneous	1,292	0	7	
	Total ...	12,742	2	3	

Expenditure.

No.	Items.	Amount.			Remarks.
		Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Establishments, salary and allowances	6,334	1	0	
2	Contingencies	193	3	11	
3	Service postage stamps	330	0	0	
4	Dead-stock articles	45	2	11	
5	Batta, &c., to witnesses in criminal cases	107	2	8	
6	Refund of fines in criminal cases	43	10	1	
7	Jail contingencies...	39	1	4	
8	Education	2,387	3	7	
9	Vaccination	552	4	1	
10	Repairs to public buildings	4	12	10	
11	Miscellaneous	251	9	3	
	Total ...	10,288	3	8	

thus leaving a balance of Rs 2,953-14-7, which, if added to the previous year's balance (Rs. 5,402-13-9), amounts to Rs. 8,356-12-4.

Relations with other States and Frontier Affairs.

64. Returns A and B, required by Government Resolution No. 4439 of 18th September 1871, are appended.

65. The relations of the Rewa Kántha States with all the surrounding frontier States continue to be most friendly; the only friction is between the Baroda Government and the Rána of Mándva in connection with the divided jurisdiction of Chándod; but, as stated in paragraph 59, there is now some hope that this dispute may be finally settled.

GA'EKWAR'S TRIBUTE.

66. The following is an account of the tribute due to His Highness the Gáekwár's Government by the Rewa Kántha States :—

Gáekwár's Tribute.

Including the arrears of former years, which amounted to Rs. 1,34,659-6-7, the total amount due to the Baroda Darbár was Rs. 3,04,701-3-9, of which Rs. 1,61,796-2-4 were realized up to the end of March 1889, and there remained a balance of Rs. 1,42,905-1-5 on the 1st April 1890. Of this balance Rs. 21,951-4-0 were, in fact, remitted to Baroda before the 1st April last; but as acknowledgments were not received till after the close of the year, the sum is included in the amount due on 1st April. Deducting this sum there remains a balance of Rs. 1,20,953-13-5, as detailed below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
On account of 1889-90	99,423	13	1
Do. former years	21,530	0	4
Total ...	1,20,953	13	5

Of which Rs. 71,599-2-7 on account of 1889-90 and Rs. 540 on account of former years were remitted to Baroda before the end of June 1890.

Of the Rs. 48,814-10-10 still remaining outstanding, a sum of Rs. 27,824-10-6 is on account of the past year and Rs. 20,990-0-4 on account of previous years; the latter sum includes the following items :—

Rs.	a.	p.	
4,803	7	4	due by Mándva to be set against Baroda girás allowance due to the Rána.
156	6	0	to be set against compensation for land taken up by Baroda in the Ráná's territory of Mándva.
127	15	0	due by Shanor awaiting payment of compensation for land taken up for the Gáekwár's State Railway.
70	10	0	due by the Umetha State for the payment of which instalments have been fixed.
1,583	2	3	due by Shiora awaiting payment of girás due to the Thákor by the Gáekwár's Government.
6,548	6	7	due by the Pándu Estate remaining unpaid owing to poverty.
175	1	2	due by the Mevli Estate, for the payment of which instalments have been fixed.
7,525	0	0	Bhádárva.
20,990	0	4	

MEYWA'R BORDER.

67. After a very long period, a Border Court was held this year at Detwás, within the limits of this Agency on the Dungarpur frontier, for the settlement of disputes between the Dungarpur State and the States under this Agency. The Court was presided over by two British officers—Colonel MacRae, Political Superintendent of the Hilly Tracts, Meywár, and A. F. Maconochie, Esquire, C. S., the *Ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha. They worked for

six days and disposed of 144 cases, the accumulations of the past seven years. The net result is exhibited in the marginal table, from which it will be seen that a sum of Rs. 364-5-0 was due from Dungarpur to the Rewa Kántha States. Mr. Maconochie in reporting the result of the Border Court has made the following remarks:—

	Rs. a. p.	Re. a. p.
Sunth *vs.* Dungarpur	658 4 0	
Kadána *vs.* Do.	1,923 0 0	
Lúnáváda *vs.* Do.	121 0 0	
		2,702 4 0
Dungarpur *vs.* Sunth	68 0 0	
Do. *vs.* Kadána	2,199 15 0	
Do. *vs.* Lúnáváda	70 0 0	
		2,337 15 0
		364 5 0

"The lapse of so extended a period as seven years since the last Session of the Court added immensely to the difficulty we experienced in disposing of many of the longest pending cases; and the rejection of so many claims by the local panchâits, to which we referred them, is also, no doubt, a direct result of this protracted delay. Many of the parties and witnesses were dead, and even in cases where all survived, their oral evidence as to facts seven years old was necessarily very imperfect, and it is no wonder if the referees declined to put much faith in testimony of this description, which was yet all they had to go upon in most of the cases entrusted to them.

"The Assistant Political Agent ventures to hope that so long a time will not again be allowed to elapse between two Sessions, and that the Court will in future meet regularly once in two or at the *utmost* three years."

68. During the year the usual annual Border Court between Banswára and Rewa Kántha was not held, because the Assistant Political Agent, Banswára, to suit his convenience fixed an early date in November when Mr. Urquhart, the *Ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, could not without great inconvenience proceed to the frontier. As the cases were few in number and of no importance, the meeting of the Court was at the desire of both parties postponed till the next cold weather.

Narukot State.

Bária Dipsingji Jagatsingji; area 143 square miles; population 6,440; estimated revenue Rs. 7,000.

Management.

69. This is a petty estate which lies in the south-east of the Panch Maháls, nearly surrounded by the Chhota-Udepur State. The country is wild, covered with low hills and thick forests. The management of the State has been under the British Government for many years past, owing to inability of its Chiefs to manage the Naikdás, a wild class of people who form the bulk of the population. Since the last disturbance in 1868, the Naikdás have remained peaceful and amenable to law. The State has since then been in direct charge of a Native officer with the title of Mahálkari.

Tour

70. In March last, Mr. Campbell, the Political Agent, visited Jambughoda, the capital of the State, where there is a small fort garrisoned by a detachment of the Panch Maháls Police. The school and the dispensary were inspected and found to be in good order and well managed.

Supervision.

71. The State is under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls, who is *Ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent, Narukot.

Revenue and expenditure.

72. The revenues of the State amounted to Rs. 10,039 during the year, while the expenditure was Rs. 7,308.

Season.

73. The season was an excellent one—the rainfall, which amounted to 49 inches 69 cents, being above the average.

Public health.

74. The public health was on the whole good, except in the months of October and November, when, as usual, malarious fever was prevalent. The marginal table shows the number of in-door and out-door patients treated at the Jambughoda Hospital.

	1888-89.	1889-90.
In-patients	45	42
Out-patients	852	787

75. Hitherto a separate administration report for this State was submitted by the Collector, Panch Mahals; but in their Resolution No. 6781, dated 10th October 1889, Political Department, reviewing the previous year's administration report, Government concurred in the late Commissioner Mr. Propert's opinion, that a separate report was not necessary for this petty State, and directed that in future a paragraph of the annual administration report of the Rewa Kántha should be devoted to it. A brief account of the State has therefore been given. The revenue and criminal statements appertaining to this State accompany.

Discontinuance of separate annual report.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

76. This chapter deals with Native States and estates directly managed by the British Government, in consequence of the minority of Chiefs, inability to administer, and similar causes. Rájpipla, which is the most important and the only 1st Class State in this Agency, continues under the administration of Mr. Shewan, whose very full and interesting report accompanies, with my remarks thereon.

States and estates managed by the British Government.

77. In November last, when the strike of shop-keepers was reported, Mr. Woodward paid a flying visit to Nándod, the capital of the State. Subsequently, in the month of March, Mr. Campbell visited the State and encamped at three different places. He inspected the schools, the jail, the dispensary and other public buildings at Nándod, and found them all well and carefully managed.

Strike of shop-keepers in Rájpipla.

78. The total receipts from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 10,36,883, while the expenditure was Rs. 9,46,634. The closing balance was Rs. 3,25,994, or an increase of Rs. 90,249 over that of last year.

Rájpipla revenue and expenditure.

79. Besides Rájpipla, the following petty estates in the Sankheda, Pándu and Dodka Mevásis are under the direct management of the Agency :—

Revenue of petty estates under Agency management.

No.	States or Tálukás.	Square Miles.	Gross Annual Revenue. Samvat 1945, November 1888-89.	Gross Annual Revenue. Samvat 1944, November 1887-88.	Reasons for management.
	Sankheda Mevás.				
1	Vajiria	21	33,099	36,692	Minority.
2	Vohra	3½	7,097	6,943	Do. and indebtedness.
3	Alva	6	6,674	6,115	Do. do.
4	Nasvádi	8	8,195	8,826	Minority.
5	Sindhiápara	4	2,500	2,206	Imbecility of the Chief.
6	Vasan Virpur (Jorábáva's share).	1¾	5,056	4,783	Minority.
7	Dudhpur	1	791	619	Do.
	Pándu Mevás.				
8	Pándu	4	7,440	...	Incapacity of the sharers to pay the tribute.
9	Shiora	14	22,188	21,266	Minority.
10	Gothda	2	1,197	973	Permanent, owing to numerous sharers.
11	Rájpur	1	596	232	Do. do.
	Dodka Mevás.				
12	Dodka	2½	2,762	2,622	Permanent, on account of the sharers' inability to manage.
13	⅔rds share in Ráika ...	3½	1,295	1,278	Indebtedness.
14	⅙th share in Kesrising in Anghad.		758	540	Minority.
15	⅙th share Motising Parvatsing in Anghad.		762	527	Do.
	Total ...	...	1,00,410	99,834	

80. During the year under report the estate of Dunhpur came under the Agency management, in consequence of the minority of its present proprietor, while the estate of Vanmála was removed from attachment, as its debt, on account of which it was placed under the Agency management, was liquidated.

Expenditure and balance.

81. In the following table are shown the actual receipts and expenditure of all the estates under attachment :—

Estates.	Receipts 1888-89, Samvat 1945, November 1888-89.	Expenditure 1888-89, Samvat 1945, November 1888-89.	Cash Balance 1888-89, Samvat 1945, November 1888-89.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Vajiria	36,692 0 5	33,098 9 0	26,349 8 3
Vohra	6,943 7 3	7,097 8 5	5,203 10 9
Alva	6,115 4 4	6,673 15 7	5,780 10 2
Nasvádi	8,825 8 5	8,194 15 4	18,885 9 0
Sindhiápura	2,205 13 4	2,500 5 7	1,948 4 8
Vasan Virpur (Jorábává's share)....	4,782 11 0	5,056 6 10	2,026 4 1
Dudhpur	619 12 0	791 13 11	367 11 7
Pándu	6,212 7 7	7,439 15 11	4,464 8 8
Shiora	21,265 12 8	22,187 15 0	33,863 9 3
Gothda	973 3 7	1,197 1 11	5,733 13 5
Rájpur	232 1 6	596 7 8	526 5 2
Dodka	2,622 1 2	2,762 3 8	2,865 7 6
Ráika, ⅔ share	1,277 13 4	1,295 9 10	1,690 13 10
Anghad, Kesrising's share ...	540 4 9	758 6 9	411 13 5
Do. Motising's do. ...	526 6 11	762 13 8	639 2 1
Total ...	1,04,011 11 6	1,15,087 0 10	2,48,385 0 6

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

Police.

Police.

82. The Rewa Kántha Police belongs to two classes : the Agency Police established in the parts of the Rewa Kántha known as the three Mevásis, which in consequence of their small territorial divisions have in matters of justice and police been placed under the Agency officers; and the Native States Police, including the district forces maintained and managed in each of the 10 leading States named in the margin. The Agency Police consists of 1 Inspector, 37 mounted and 107 foot Police ; the whole force is under the immediate control of the District Superintendent of Police, Panch Maháls, whom Government in the year 1886 appointed as *Ex-officio* Superintendent of Police, Rewa Kántha.

1. Rájpipla.
2. Chhota-Udepur.
3. Báriya.
4. Lúnávada.
5. Bálásinor.
6. Sunth.
7. Kadána.
8. Bhádarva.
9. Sanjeli.
10. Umetha.

83. The total strength of the Police forces of the 10 larger States is 1,095 *viz.* 130 mounted and 965 foot, maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,22,143-13-8. Details are shown in Appendix C.

Offences.

84. Appendix D gives details of the working of the Police during the year. In all 1,983 offences were reported against 2,561 during the preceding year. The number of persons arrested was 2,709, of whom 670 were acquitted or discharged, 1,838 were convicted, and 204 remained under trial at the close of the year.

85. The details of the property stolen and recovered are embodied in Appendix E. Of Rs. 31,193, the estimated value of property stolen, Rs. 11,022, or 35 per cent., were recovered.

86. Appendix F shows the total number of offences reported, *viz.*, 2,522. Of these 1,983 were reported to the Police and 539 to the Magistrates, showing a decrease of 585 compared with last year.

Criminal Justice.

87. 3,994 persons were brought to trial before the Magistrates during the year under report against 4,439 in the previous year. Of these 2,667 were arrested by the Police—217 on warrants and 590 appeared on summons, and 44 voluntarily; 265 were received by extradition and 211 remained untried from previous year. Of the whole number, 2,322 were convicted, 663 were discharged, 830 were allowed to compound, 31 were committed or referred, 10 died or escaped, and 138 remained untried at the end of the year.

88. The proportion of conviction is almost the same as in the year preceding.

89. Of 275 persons in 154 cases brought before the Agency officials, 144, or 52 per cent., were convicted and 131 acquitted or discharged. The details are:—

Rewa Kántha Criminal Trials before Agency Officers, 1889-90.

No.	Tribunals.	Powers.	Cases decided.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried.
1	Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.	Sessions Judge and District Magistrate.	2	2	...	2
2	Political Assistant, Rewa Kántha.	1st Class Magistrate.	18	24	5	29
3	Thándár of Sankheda Mevás.	2nd do. ...	57	50	50	100
4	Do. Pándu Mevás.	Do. do. ...	46	42	55	97
5	Do. Dodka Mevás.	3rd do. ...	31	26	21	47
		Total ...	154	144	131	275
		Pending	...	...	...	...

90. The following table shows the number of serious offences committed during the year under report as compared with those in last year:—

Serious offences.

Rewa Kántha Crime, 1889-90.

No.	Crime.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Murder	13	8	...	5
2	Attempt at murder	2	...	...	2
3	Culpable homicide	13	7	...	6
4	Robbery	51	29	...	22
5	Dacoity	24	20	...	4
6	Murder in dacoity	1	1	...	...
7	Hurt in robbery	7	3	...	4
8	House-breaking and theft	645	421	...	224
9	Mischief by fire	8	22	14	...
10	Kidnapping	3	5	2	...
	Total ...	767	516	16	267

Compared with the previous year, the return of serious offences shows a fall from 767 to 516,—that is, of 267. The decrease is most marked under the heads of robbery, dacoity, and house-breaking and theft, and is apparently due to the favourable season of the year under report.

91. The punishments awarded to the convicted prisoners are embodied in Statement G. Three men were sentenced to transportation for life—1 in Rájpipla, 1 in Sunth and 1 in Bálásinor.

Punishments awarded.

92. One criminal appeal was disposed of by the Political Agent, and the decision of the trying Magistrate was confirmed: *vide* Statement H, appended.

Criminal appeal.

PRISONS.

93. The jail statistics are given in Appendix I. The total number of jails in the Rewa Kántha was 25, the same as in the previous year, and the total number of prisoners confined in them was 2,774 at a cost of Rs. 15,872. The daily average number of inmates of the jails was 394 against 396 in the year 1888-89.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

94. Appendices J and K give the information in regard to the civil work performed by the Agency Courts during the year.

95. The number of Courts exercising civil jurisdiction in the Rewa Kántha is 7, as shown in the margin.

Number of Courts.	
1. Political Agent's.	4. Thánádár of Sankheda Mevás.
2. Assistant Political Agent's.	5. Do. Pándu Mevás.
3. *Ex-officio* do. do.	6. Japtidár at Umetha.
	7. Japtidár at Kadána.

96. 282 suits were filed during the year, 71 suits remained undisposed of last year, making a total of 353 for disposal, of which 269 were disposed of, and 84 were undecided on the 1st April 1890.

Number of suits filed and disposed of.

97. The value of suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 36,879-13-10, giving an average value of Rs. 130-12-5. The average time spent in the disposal of suits was 3 months and 28 days. 119 darkhásts or applications for the execution of decrees were presented during the year under review, of which 108 were executed, the total sums recovered amounting to Rs. 5,765-10-10.

Value of suits.

98. The appellate work of the Agency Courts is shown in Appendix K. During the year 17 appeals were preferred—13 to the Assistant's Court and 4 to the Political Agent's. The former disposed of 11 appeals, while the latter disposed of all the appeals made to his Court.

Appellate work.

No special appeal was preferred to the Political Agent.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SEASON.

99. There are 9 places in this Agency where the rainfall is registered; the details are given in the subjoined table :—

Season.

REWA KÁNTHA, 1889.

No.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.	Rainfall in 1888.
		In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
1	Rájpipla	3 81	3 1	12 44	66 96	0 63	0 44	37 31	23 16
2	Chhota-Udepur ...	3 17	7 25	4 62	22 75	1 79	0 72	40 30	26 46
3	Báriya	3 30	10 99	9 35	21 0	2 38	1 55	48 57	32 43
4	Lúnáváda	4 42	10 15	9 13	8 93	1 54	2 2	36 19	21 64
5	Bálásinor	3 29	6 90	10 64	8 20	2 10	6 12	37 25	18 12
6	Sunth...	3 23	13 31	9 11	9 15	0 79	2 21	37 80	25 48
7	Sankheda Mevás ...	1 95	3 24	9 49	13 7	0 95	0 95	29 65	21 49
8	Pándu Mevás ...	2 20	4 64	9 89	9 95	1 81	2 12	30 61	21 23
9	Dodka Mevás ...	1 34	3 64	11 48	11 82	1 55	2 40	32 23	22 55
	Average ...	2 96⅞	7 1⅛	9 57⅔	13 53⅔	1 50⅛	2 5⅜	36 66	23 61

The average fall amounted to 36 inches 66 cents against 23·61 during the preceding year, but was below the average of the preceding five years. Still it was timely and well distributed: so the season was a favourable one, especially for the kharíf crops. The winter crops did not, on the whole, thrive so well.

Prices of food-grains.

100. The prices of food-grains during the year under report as compared with those of the preceding five years are shown in the following table:—

REWA KÁNTHA GRAIN PRICES. POUNDS PER RUPEE.

Name.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Average, 1884-88.
Bájri	32	39	31½	27½	23¼	30½	30
Urid	28	33	25½	24¾	20½	22½	26
Mug	29¼	32	26¼	25¼	19¾	21	28
Til	20	15½	21¼	19¾	14¾	13½	18
Bávta	42½	38½	41¾	39¾	30½	33¾	38
Gram	37	47	37½	32¾	27¾	26½	36
Túr	25½	21	19	20	19	18¼	20
Rice, 1st sort ...	14	17	16½	16½	13¾	13¾	15
Do. 2nd sort ...	20	20	21½	21	17	17	20
Do. coarse ...	24½	22½	22½	24	19	19¾	22
Maize	41	46	45	38¼	28	42¼	39
Mug dál	24½	22	20½	19¾	17	17¾	20
Mhaura	184	81½	100	50½	87	60	100

It will be seen that the prices of the common staple food of the districts, *viz.*, bájri and maize, have fallen considerably compared with those of the two previous years.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Tribute paid to the British Government.

101. The annual tribute payable to the British Government by the States under this Agency amounts to Rs. 42,395-11-0, as shown below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Báriya	10,699	1	7
Lúnáváda	12,000	0	0
Bálásinor	12,696	9	5
Sunth	7,000	0	0
	42,395	11	0

in Bábásái coin = to Government Rs. 35,966-10-5. Adding to this the sum of Rs. 24,202-11-5 (British) shown as outstanding on the 1st April 1889, the total demand was Rs. 60,169-5-10. Out of this sum Rs. 26,747-12-6 were realized during the year of report, and of the balance (Rs. 33,421-9-4), Rs. 19,659-3-10 have been since recovered and Rs. 4,685-11-0 adjusted, against allowances payable by the British Government to the States of Lúnáváda, Bálásinor and Sunth. The remaining sum of Rs. 9,076-10-6 will be recovered from the Rája of Báriya in October next, when the instalment falls due.

CHAPTER VI.—SERVICES.

Medical Services.

102. A list of places where dispensaries are situated and the daily attendance at, and the cost of the maintenance of, each during the year is given below :—

Dispensaries.

No.	States.	Average Attendance.	Cost.
		No.	Rs. a. p.
1	Nándod	81·5	6,002 10 1
2	Jagádia	34·8	1,600 6 10
3	Dediápáda	8·0	761 5 3
4	Chhota-Udepur	41·0	1,139 11 0
5	Báriya	48·8	2,531 7 7
6	Lúnávada	60·2	2,791 12 6
7	Sunth	36·5	1,782 4 7
8	Bálásinor	56·1	1,051 2 0
9	Vajiria (Sankheda Mevás)	5·6	1,136 7 8

A new dispensary at Vália, in Rájpipla State, has been opened since the close of the year, and one more will be opened shortly at Gárdeshvar.

Sanitation.

103 Cholera broke out in some parts of the Rewa Kántha in the hot weather in 1889 and continued till the end of August.

There was an epidemic of influenza in the months of March and April.

On the whole, however, the season was not a very unhealthy one.

Vaccination.

104. Thirteen vaccinators were employed in this Agency (excluding Hospital Assistants) exclusively paid by the Native Chiefs, but the work performed by them was supervised by the British Vaccination Inspectors and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Eastern Gujarát Registration Districts. The States concerned also pay annually towards the cost of such supervision.

105. The work performed by these vaccinators is shown below :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Number of primary vaccinations	19,755	18,314
Do. re-vaccinations	298	273

The decrease is attributable chiefly to less work done by the Rájpipla and Sunth vaccinators owing to their ill health.

To improve the vaccination arrangements of the Agency, the Government Sanitary authorities have lately proposed that 4 additional vaccinators should be employed, and the States concerned have been addressed on the subject.

106. The percentages of success in primary and re-vaccinations were 97·04 and 73·99 respectively.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

107. The subjoined table shows the number of schools and the average attendance of scholars in the Rewa Kántha :—

No	Name of State.	Boys' Schools.				Girls' Schools.				Remarks.
		No.	Average attendance, 1889-90.	No.	Average attendance, 1888-89.	No.	Average attendance, 1889-90.	No.	Average attendance, 1888-89.	
1	Rájpipla	37	2,332·78	34	1,467·5	3	190·50	3	110·4	
2	Chhota-Udepur	11	484·56	11	458·28	1	42·20	1	45·90	
3	Báriya	14	591·26	14	581·53	1	31·10	1	29·60	
4	Lúnáváda	13	1,023·3	12	939·96	1	84·10	1	79·0	
5	Sunth	9	486·80	9	512·70	1	45·0	1	45·0	
6	Bálásinor	2	507·50	2	522·36	1	60·0	1	59·0	
7	Sankheda Mevás	9	458·70	9	471·56	...	...	...	...	
8	Pándu Do.	2	51·80	2	53·40	...	...	...	...	
9	Kadána	2	76·10	1	54·60	...	...	...	...	
10	Bhádarva	2	210·10	2	226·40	...	...	...	...	
11	Dodka	1	40·80	1	39 20	...	...	...	...	
12	Sanjeli	1	27·40	1	21·30	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	103	6,290·83	98	5,348·34	8	452·90	8	368·54	

Five new schools were opened during the year under report—4 in the Rájpipla State and 1 in Kadána.

108. The younger sons of the Rája of Rájpipla continued to attend the Rájkumár College at Rájkot.

109. The 3 half-brothers of the Rája of Chhota-Udepur and the young Thákor of Kadána attended the Tálukádri Girássia school of Wadhwán.

110. The Tálukdári school at Vajiria progresses well. It was visited during the year by Mr. Campbell, as well as by the Deputy Educational Inspector, who reports very favourably of its condition. There were 23 pupils in this school at the close of the year. Of these 21 were present at the annual examination, of whom 20 passed.

111. The receipts from school-fees amounted during the year under report to Rs. 2,765, against Rs. 2,662 in the previous year. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 32,031 against 30,525 last year.

PRESS.

112. There are no printing presses in the Rewa Kántha, except the one at Nándod, which does only the State work.

Miscellaneous.

113. Returns M and N required by Government Resolution No. 1692, dated 12th April 1879, are appended.

114. The Rewa Kántha map accompanies.

115. During the year Mr. Woodward visited 4 of the 6 principal States in the Agency. The 2 others and all the petty States were visited by Mr. Campbell.

CONCLUSION.

Conclusion.

116. Khán Bahádur Dádábhái Hormasji has again earned the thanks of the different officers who have been in charge of the Agency for his devotion to the very onerous duties of his charge.

117. Ráo Bahádur Mánibhái Haribhái has held the office of Daftardár since October 1889. Mr. Campbell had a very high opinion of his character and qualifications, and during the short time I have been in charge, I have found his intimate knowledge of all Agency affairs of the greatest value.—I have, &c.

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1889-90.

No.	State.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost during 1889-90.	Remarks.
					Rs. a. p.	
1	Rájpipla	11	209	220	36,350 5 2	
2	Chhota-Udepur ...	23	197	220	20,920 1 0	
3	Báriya	19	154	173	17,725 11 9	
4	Lunáváda	21	122	143	15,137 11 4	
5	Sunth	17	143	160	16,380 0 0	
6	Bálásinor	20	78	98	9,419 5 5	
7	Kadána	9	27	36	3,111 11 0	
8	Bhádarva	2	22	24	1,560 0 0	
9	Sanjeli	8	8	16	1,289 0 0	
10	Umetha	...	5	5	300 0 0	
	Total ...	130	965	1,095	1,22,143 13 8	

A. F. WOODBURN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

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APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the Result of the Working of Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1889-90.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
1	Rájpipla	880	614	865	584	704	516	519	340	164	164	60	58	73	65
2	Chhota-Udepur	272	189	244	193	237	187	204	152	29	32	83	78	86	81
3	Báriya	152	135	266	242	266	242	178	177	66	44	66	73	66	73
4	Lúnáváda	254	160	336	351	336	351	214	198	104	151	63	56	63	56
5	Sunth	479	444	668	704	668	704	491	527	113	135	73	74	73	74
6	Bálásinor	159	128	210	207	195	207	141	126	36	57	67	60	72	60
7	Kadána	43	30	84	42	84	42	39	38	27	4	46	90	46	90
8	Bhádarva	72	64	87	79	87	71	52	51	23	16	59	64	59	71
9	Sanjeli	62	58	72	91	70	91	54	83	7	8	75	91	77	91
10	Umetha	45	35	82	58	82	54	53	37	14	17	64	63	64	68
11	Sankheda Mevás	83	69	79	70	74	70	48	48	26	17	60	68	64	68
12	Pándu Mevás	28	37	34	56	32	55	27	38	5	16	79	67	84	69
13	Dodka Mevás	32	20	41	32	41	32	27	23	11	9	68	71	68	71
	Total ...	2,561	1,983	3,068	2,709	2,876	1,622	2,047	1,838	625	670	66	67	71	72

A. F. WOODBURN,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX E.

Rewa Kántha States.

Property Stolen and Recovered.

No.	State.	Stolen.		Recovered.		Percentage recovered.	
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Rájpipla	10,222	6,838	4,015	2,676	39	39
2	Chhota-Udepur	8,837	4,220	1,086	568	12	13
3	Báriya	2,832	3,427	1,423	1,519	50	44
4	Lúnáváda	4,955	4,258	1,568	1,722	31	40
5	Sunth	5,942	4,622	2,292	1,729	38	37
6	Bálásinor	2,425	2,199	882	1,458	36	66
7	Kadána	758	222	307	108	40	49
8	Bhádarva	898	832	803	282	89	34
9	Sanjeli	281	714	189	200	67	28
10	Umetha	562	504	243	10	43	2
11	Sankheda Mevás	3,310	1,650	187	408	5	25
12	Pándu Mevás	719	1,579	120	217	16	14
13	Dodka Mevás	465	128	55	125	11	97
14	Mándva	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Shanor	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Vasan Virpur	3,040	...	3,001	...	98	...
17	Uchád	10	...	...	...	...	...
18	Chháliár	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	45,274	31,193	16,163	11,022	35	37

A. F. WOODBURN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and the Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1889-90.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of.													Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during 1889-90.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		1888-89.	1889-90.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.		1888-89.	1889-90.								
1	Sankheda Mevás	96	95	5	48	12	51	3	2	98	121	27	23	50	17	...	4	34	
2	Pándu Mevás ...	48	62	2	51	4	45	3	2	74	107	40	15	42	8	...	2	13	
3	Dodka Mevás ..	38	32	...	32	...	13	4	1	49	50	4	17	26	2	...	1	1	
	Total ...	182	189	7	131	16	109	10	5	221	278	71	55	118	27	...	7	48	
4	Rájpipla	1,090	784	97	603	93	266	16	29	1,382	1,104	535	43	466	...	7	53	171	
5	Chhota-Udepur ...	317	263	7	189	48	58	...	18	414	320	28	45	233	...	...	14	8	
6	Báriya	152	136	25	242	...	...	...	14	292	281	19	52	192	...	1	17	24	
7	Sunth	495	468	17	704	...	...	...	90	692	811	42	140	614	..	1	14	82	
8	Lúnávádа... ...	409	276	17	351	...	41	11	66	701	486	24	190	268	...	...	4	2	
9	Bálásinor	229	194	11	207	51	69	..	35	384	373	80	83	199	...	1	10	23	
10	Kadána	44	41	10	42	5	14	...	3	91	74	2	11	51	...	...	10	3	
11	Sanjeli	62	58	2	91	...	..	...	2	73	95	2	8	83	2	...	..	19	
12	Bhádarva	72	64	2	52	...	24	...	...	89	78	6	16	51	...	...	5	21	
13	Umetha	45	35	16	55	...	...	...	3	85	74	16	17	35	2	...	4	6	
14	Mándva	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	8	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Chháliár	...	7	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	8	2	1	5	...	...	..	...	
16	Shanor	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	
17	Vasan Virpur ...	5	3	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	5	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	
18	Uchád	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ..	2,925	2,333	204	2,536	201	481	34	260	4,218	3,716	759	608	2,204	4	10	131	359	
	Grand Total ...	3,107	2,522	211	2,667	217	590	44	265	4,439	3,994	830	663	2,322	*31	10	138	407	31

* Out of these
5 were acquitted
and
26 were punished as follows:—
10 two years' imprisonment.
1 one year's imprisonment.
8 six months' imprisonment.
7 with fine.
—
26

A. F. WOODBURN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX G.

Rewa Ka'ntha States.

Criminal Justice Sentences.

No.	State.	Death.	Transportation for life.	14 years and under.	7 years and under.	2 years and under.	1 year and above 6 months.	6 months and under.	Fined.	Whipped.	Departmental discharge.	Banished.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Rájpipla	...	1	...	...	9	16	238	173	29	...	...	466	
2	Chhota-Udepur ..	...	...	...	4	1	9	151	68	...	...	...	233	
3	Báriya	...	...	...	9	10	23	121	27	2	...	...	192	
4	Lúnáváda	...	...	...	1	...	9	106	157	...	...	...	268	
5	Sunth	...	1	...	3	1	113	...	450	46	...	...	614	
6	Bálásinor	...	1	...	1	3	4	120	70	...	...	...	199	
7	Kadána	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	19	...	...	...	51	
8	Bhádarva	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	30	...	...	...	51	
9	Sanjeli	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	54	...	...	...	83	
10	Sankheda Mevás ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	17	...	...	...	50	
11	Pándu Mevás ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	12	...	...	...	42	
12	Dodka Mevás ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15	...	...	...	26	
13	Umetha	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	21	...	...	...	35	
14	Mándva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Shanor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	
16	Vasan Virpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	
17	Uchád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Chháliár	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	
	Total	...	3	...	18	24	174	903	1,123	77	...	...	2,322	

A. F. WOODBURN,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX H.

Rewa Kántha Criminal Appeals, 1889-90.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of Appellants.	Appellants.								Remarks.
			Application rejected.	Sentence.			Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry, &c., ordered.	Referred.	Pending.	
				Confirmed	Modified.	Reversed.					
Pándu	2nd Class Magistrate.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the Working of Civil Justice in the Rewa Kántha Agency during the year 1889-90.

No.	States.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on file at the end of the year.	Number filed during the year 1889-90.	Total.	Number disposed of		Arrears.		Remarks.
						1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	
1	Sánkheda and Pándu Mevásis	Political Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	
2	Sankheda Mevás ...	Thándár ...	69	187	256	190	102	66	69	
3	Pándu do. ...	Do. ...	1	63	64	54	72	10	1	
4	Umetha	Japtidár ...	1	27	28	21	16	7	1	
5	Kadána... ...	Do. ..	...	4	4	3	...	1	...	
		Ex-officio Assistant Political Agent... ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
		Total ...	70	282	353	269	190	84	71	

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, during 1889-90.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	
1	Political Agent, Rewa Kántha	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	
2	Political Assistant, Rewa Kántha ...	...	13	13	7	6	6	...	
	Total ...	...	17	17	11	6	6	...	

A. F. WOODBURN,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

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No. $\frac{1129}{106}$.

Rewa Kántha Agency,
Godhra, 11th August 1890.

Forwarded.

2. The most noteworthy event of the year was a strike of the shop-keepers of Nándod, which was meant as a demonstration on the part of the Baniás and Bráhmins of Nándod against Government management. It collapsed without giving any serious trouble.

3. No new settlements have been introduced during the year, but steady progress has nevertheless been made with the survey.

4. Great advance has also been made in the settlement of alienations.

5. Having been recently in Rájpipla and Ságbára, the undersigned can thoroughly appreciate the value of the Thána permanently established at Dediápáda, and of the opening out of the road to Khándesh.

6. It is most satisfactory to note that there is an early prospect of a final settlement of the long-pending disputes between the State and Ságbára.

7. The Police force was reduced from 227 to 206, and is now at a minimum. Discipline and drill continue to improve, and in detection of crime the force has been fairly successful.

8. There has been a very considerable decrease in crime, which is attributed partly to the good season and partly to increased Police efficiency.

9. The admissions into the Nándod jail were much fewer than last year, and there was only one case in which the sentence exceeded two years. Since the construction of the jail factory it has been possible to employ a much larger number of prisoners than formerly on useful and remunerative work. Space inside the jail proper formerly used as a workshop has been converted into cells, thus largely increasing the accommodation and removing any danger of overcrowding. The undersigned is one of the officers referred to in paragraph 78 who visited the jail unofficially. He was much impressed with the successful management of the institution.

10. Arrears of civil suits have been greatly reduced, and the state of civil litigation is such that proposals have recently been made to abolish some of the civil courts.

11. The season was exceptionally favourable. The profits realized from cotton cultivation were specially remarkable.

12. The problem of forest conservancy is a most intricate and difficult one. The true policy, as Mr. Shewan justly observes, is not to raise a large present income, but only to preserve the forests for the great future benefit of State and people alike. Their capabilities are immense, but the undersigned has never seen any thing more deplorable than their present condition.

13. The total expenditure on public works, exclusive of establishment charges, was Rs. 83,000, of which Rs. 46,000, or 55 per cent., was spent on communications. The new road from Nándod to Dediápáda has made good progress. There has been a yearly reduction in the Public Works Department expenditure, which is explained by Mr. Shewan, but he is fully alive to the importance of improving the communications.

14. The financial position is thoroughly sound. Much progress has been made in the settlement of the very large outstanding balances due to and from the State.

15. There has been a reduction in the consumption of opium, and a considerable increase in the consumption of liquor, the latter partly attributable to the good season. The fee for tapping toddy trees has been greatly reduced.

16. Education continues to make very satisfactory progress. Four new schools have been opened, while the number of pupils has risen 9 per cent.

17. Mr. Shewan is to be congratulated on another year of most successful administration.

A. F. WOODBURN,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

LETTER from DA'DA'BHA'I HORMASJI, Esq., Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha; to A. F. WOODBURN, Esq., C. S., Political Agent, Rewa Kántha,—No. 234, dated Godhra, 19th July 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual Administration Report for the year 1889-90 ending on 31st March 1890 of the States in my charge.

Extent of the charge.

2. To the ordinary charge consisting of the three Mevásis and the State of Umetha, the political supervision of Bhádarva was added during the year.

Administrative charge.

3. The charge was held by me throughout the year.

Events of importance.

4. In the subordinate district establishment a change has occurred by the promotion of the Sankheda Thándár, A'zam Manibhái Haribhái, to the post of Agency Daftardár, and the nomination, in his place, of the Agency Shirastedár, A'zam Sámaldáss Bhogidáss. No other events of importance, worth recording, have occurred during the year.

Rainfall and prospects of the season.

5. The rainfall during the year though not excessive was moderate and timely, so as to be very beneficial to almost all kinds of crops, especially bájri, cotton and pulses, the yield of which was generally most favourable. The price of food-grain was also at its normal limit.

General health.

6. The year was happily free from any serious epidemic disease, except that influenza broke out throughout the charge as it prevailed in the whole of India, but the mortality from it was slight.

SANKHEDA MEVA'S.

Area in square miles 311¾; population 53,214; revenue for Samvat 1945 (A. D. 1888-89) Rs. 2,06,453-1-7.

Estates directly managed.

7. This Mevás contains a group of 26 estates, of which 7 were under the direct management of the Agency, according to the subjoined table :—

No.	States.	Revenue for Samvat 1944 (1888-89).			Revenue for Samvat 1945 (1889-90).			Expenditure for Samvat 1945 (1889-90).		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Vajiria	36,692	0	5	33,098	9	0	26,349	8	3
2	Vohra	6,943	7	3	7,097	8	5	5,203	10	9
3	Alva	6,115	4	4	6,673	15	7	5,780	10	2
4	Nasvádi	8,825	8	5	8,194	15	4	18,885	9	0
5	Sindhiápura	2,205	13	4	2,500	5	7	1,948	4	8
6	Vasan Virpur (Jorábáva's share) .	4,782	11	0	5,056	6	10	2,026	4	1
7	Dudhpur	619	12	0	791	13	11	367	11	7

Revenue fluctuations in Vajiria.

8. *Vajiria.*—The decrease of Rs. 3,593-7-5 in revenue was on account of interest due on Government securities not having been adjusted during the year.

Revenue fluctuations in Vohra.

9. *Vohra.*—The increase of Rs. 154-1-2 was chiefly due to the adjustment, during the year, of the compensation for ábkári revenue paid by the British Government which has taken the management for ten years commencing from January 1888 from all the minor estates under the Agency.

10. The restoration of the management of this estate was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5239, dated 5th August 1889; but before it could be carried out, the Thákor died suddenly, leaving no issue. His two widows alleged

Estate of Vohra and the claimant to it.

that they were pregnant, but subsequently they retracted this statement. The claimant to the estate was selected from the nearest collaterals whose name has been submitted to Government, and the sanction to his succession is awaited. Meanwhile the estate has continued under the Agency management as before. Allowances for the two widows have been fixed, and due provision for other members of the family and for current State expenses has been made, so that no further action remains to be taken before the restoration of the management of the estate to the successor of the deceased Thákor.

Increased revenue in Alva.

11. *Alva.*—The increase of Rs. 558-11-3 was due to the adjustment of the ábkári compensation for past year and to increase in miscellaneous receipts.

Revenue fluctuations in directly managed estates.

12. *Nasvádi.*—The decrease of Rs. 630-9-1 was owing to the reduction in assessment on the introduction of the survey rates, allusion to which was made in detail in the last year's report, paragraph 16, and to the unfavourable season from scanty fall of rain which greatly affected the rice crop which covered a large area in the estate.

13. *Sindhiápura.*—The increase of Rs. 294-8-3 was due, as in other estates, to the adjustment, during the year, of the compensation paid by the British Government for the ábkári farm.

Number of attached estates has remained the same.

14. *Dudhpur.*—This estate came under the Agency management in consequence of the minority of the present proprietor, as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3184, dated 7th May 1889. As it was newly added to the direct charge, so was Vanmála taken out of it on being restored to its proprietor on the liquidation of its debt, for which it was attached; consequently the number of directly managed estates in the Sankheda Mevás during the year of report remained the same as it was in last year, *viz.*, seven.

Re-adjustment of alienated land in Dudhpur.

15. The increase of Rs. 172-1-11 in Dudhpur was due to the reduction in the "jivai" land assigned by the late Thákor for the maintenance of the members of his family greatly in excess of the means of the estate, so as to render a re-adjustment of it necessary to ensure financial equilibrium.

Revenue fluctuations—Jorábáva's share.

16. *Vasan Jorábáva's Share.*—The increase of Rs. 273-9-0 was due to the adjustment, in the year, of the compensation of A'bkári revenue paid by the British Government.

Expenditure in directly managed estates.

17. The expenditure, during the year, in each of the estates was well within the receipts, except in Nasvádi, where it has exceeded by Rs. 9,948-4-6, which amount was spent on improving the Thákor's residence, which was found in an incomplete state when the management of the táluka was taken up by the Agency, as noticed in paragraph 18 of the report for the last year.

Estates directly managed by their Chiefs and the affairs in Gud.

18. Of the remaining 19 estates in the Mevás directly managed by their proprietors, there is nothing special to remark, except that the differences between the Thákor of Gud and the members of his family, including his wives, have not been satisfactorily settled. The Thákor is profuse in promises, but he is slow in fulfilling them. He is weak in judgment and is under the influence of bad advisers, who strive to keep up family dissensions for self-interested motives. His late Kárbhári is dead, and a good successor to him is absolutely necessary for the well-being of the estate and for reconciliation of the Thákor with his family. He has been given time to make adequate provision for the maintenance and residence of his wives and mother, who, it was found, were greatly neglected in both respects, and to appoint a suitable Kárbhári.

Affairs in Jitábáva's share.

19. The next estate in which affairs are not satisfactorily carried on is Vasan Virpur, Jitábáva's share. In paragraph 22 of the last year's report reference was made to the mis-

management prevailing in this estate. A Kárbhári has been appointed during the year, but it seems no work is taken from him, and he is retained nominally. The Chief Jitábáva is too old and infirm to manage his affairs, which have, therefore, fallen into the hands of his nephew and heir-apparent, who is reported to be oppressive and over-exacting, coupled with which is the fact that the estate is heavily indebted, in consequence of which the poor rayats are made to pay land rent in advance; the watan land of some of the principal patels is resumed, and numerous petty annoyances are complained of by the people. The Thákor has been advised to improve his management, and some of the complaints are under inquiry, to ascertain how far the grievances of the people deserve relief.

Arrears of wánta revenue.

20. Considerable arrears of revenue due to wánta holders in the Baroda territory remain outstanding, and their recovery much depends upon the aid rendered in it by the Baroda authorities, since the wánta holders have been divested of their independent jurisdiction in those holdings. This aid, it is often complained, is not right loyally given, and the arrears increase every year, to the great hardship of the recipients. Colonel Jackson has been appointed to effect a settlement, and it is hoped a satisfactory solution of this difficult question will be soon arrived at.

Pándu Mevás.

Area in square miles 74¼; population 20,302; revenue for Samvat 1945 (A. D. 1889-90) Rs. 62,154-1-5.

Estates directly managed by the Agency.

21. There are 22 estates comprised in this Mevás, of which the following 4 were under the Agency management, being 1 more than in last year. The increase was caused by the estate of Rájpur being taken under direct management under Government sanction on account of the death of the late proprietor and the minority of his successor:—

No.	Estates.	Revenue for Samvat 1944 (A. D. 1888-89).	Revenue for Samvat 1945 (A. D. 1889-90).	Expenditure for Samvat 1945 (A. D. 1889-90).
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Pándu	6,212 7 7	7,439 15 11	4,464 8 8
2	Shiora	21,265 12 8	22,187 15 0	33,863 9 3
3	Gothda	973 3 7	1,197 1 11	5,733 13 5
4	Rájpur	232 1 6	596 7 8	526 5 2

Fluctuations in revenue—Pándu.

22. *Pándu.*—The increase of Rs. 1,227-8-4 was chiefly due to the imposition of salámi, or quit-rent, on land found liable to it, but was not levied; and partly to the adjustment, during the year, of arrears of compensation for A'bkári revenue, to the sale of occupancy rights, and to the proceeds of fruit trees.

Fluctuations in revenue—Shiora and Gothda.

23. *Shiora and Gothda.*—In Shiora, the increase was caused by the sale of reserved teak rafters growing on the river banks and by the adjustment of the arrears of compensation for the A'bkári revenue. In Gothda, the increase was due solely to the latter cause.

Fluctuations in revenue—Rájpur.

24. *Rájpur.*—The increase of Rs. 364-6-2 in revenue was in consequence of the "Gharkhed," or personal land of the Thákor, brought to the accounts of the estate for the first time on its being taken under the Agency management.

Expenditure in directly managed estates.

25. In Shiora and Gothda the expenditure was in excess of the receipts. In Shiora, it was on account of the marriage of the sister of the Thákor, for which occasion Rs. 15,000 were sanctioned, including the dowry. In Gothda, the

excess expenditure was merely an item of adjustment of the accumulated receipts, which, for the past four years, had remained unpaid to the sharers according to their respective shares. In the rest of the estates the expenditure was ordinary and within the receipts, except that in Rájpur, in which, by the funeral charges of the late Thákor being debited during the year, it was higher.

"Jivai" land in Pándu.

26. In Pándu the sharers have in their possession a large area of land which they claim as their "jivai" or for maintenance, and the tribute payable by it to the Baroda Government is heavy, so that with the strictest economy it is found difficult to make this payment as it falls due, and to effect a saving towards the liquidation of the balance of past years as well as the redemption of the land alienated by the sharers in mortgage for debts incurred by them. To meet this deficiency the most feasible and expeditious way is to levy a quit-rent or salámi on the present holdings of the sharers, and to continue them in the enjoyment of the same. The rate will be fixed and reported for sanction after the necessary details are obtained. With regard to alienations to outsiders, inquiry is carried out as the cases are brought to light, and during the year of report 49·4 bighás of land were redeemed for Rs. 840.

Estates held by proprietors.

27. In the remaining estates of the Mevás directly managed by their proprietors, most of which are share-holds, there is nothing special to report upon.

Dodka Mevás.

Area in square miles 7½; population 4,576; revenue for the year Samvat 1945 (A. D. 1888-89) Rs. 12,726-1-11.

The following estates were under the Agency management:—

No.	Estates.	Revenue for Samvat 1944 (A. D. 1888-89).	Revenue for Samvat 1945 (A. D. 1889-90).	Expenditure for Samvat 1945 (A. D. 1889-90).
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Dodka	2,622 1 2	2,762 3 8	2,865 7 6
2	⅔ share in Ráika	1,277 13 4	1,295 9 10	1,690 13 10
3	⅓ share of Kesrising in Anghad	540 4 9	758 6 9	411 13 5
4	⅓ share of Motising in Anghad	526 6 11	762 13 8	639 2 1

Revenue fluctuations.

28. The increase in revenue in the several estates, as compared with the previous year, was chiefly due to the adjustment of the compensation paid by the British Government for the A'bkári revenue for the last year. It is therefore nominal only. In these as well as in most of the other estates, especially those in the Pándu and Sankheda Mevásis, the land revenue fell off during the year of report owing to bad harvest from scanty and untimely rainfall. The affected estates have claimed for remission, and the matter is under reference to the Baroda Darbár.

Excess expenditure in Dodka.

29. *Dodka.*—The excess expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,204, as compared with the preceding year, was due to the recovery from the estate to the credit of the Mevás Fund of the cost of the Dodka Kárkún's salary and contingencies hitherto defrayed from that fund, and to the introduction into the estate of the survey for measuring and classifying the land, which at present bears only a light assessment in the shape of quit-rent.

Excess expenditure in Ráika.

30. *Ráika.*—In this estate the Thákor's share, which is ⅔rds, is under Government management in consequence of the almost entire land belonging to it being mortgaged. Inquiry into the alienations is conducted as time admits of, and it

is hoped that during the current year it will be completed. The excess expenditure, over last year, of Rs. 614-10-5 was due to the marriage of the Thákor's sister.

Receipts and expenditure in Kesrising's and Motising's share.

31. The excess receipts in Kesrising's and Motising's shares were due to the adjustment, during the year, of the arrears of Ábkári compensation paid by the British Government. The increased expenditure in Motising's share was in consequence of the funeral charges connected with the death of the late Thákor and of the allowances for the maintenance of the minor Thákor and the rest of the members of his family fixed for the first time and paid during the year.

Management of Kesrising's share restored.

32. Kesrising's share, having been cleared of the debt, has been restored to his management, since the 1st April last, on his attaining the majority. During the period of the Agency management, besides the liquidation of debt and redemption of mortgaged land, a house was provided for the Thákor, land was surveyed and classified, and a surplus of Rs. 1,800 was effected, which will be paid over to the Thákor.

UMETHA.

Liquidation of debt.

33. There is nothing special to report upon during the year regarding this State. The liquidation of the ascertained debt, which amounted to Rs. 1,08,627, is being effected, according to fixed instalments. During the year Rs. 13,500 were paid off, which, including previous payments, reduced the liabilities to Rs. 70,362-10-0 at the close of the year on 31st March 1890.

Revenue realizations and expenditure.

34. The revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 42,551-13-2, showing an increase of Rs. 2,142-0-8 over last year's receipts, owing to the levy of rent on land in the possession of the members of the Thákor's family in excess of the scale usually allowed for their maintenance, according to the custom of the State. The Thákor's allowance has been raised by Rs. 600 per annum, on his representing it to be inadequate, and, as far as the resources of the State permit, applications for his personal requirements are complied with, to make him as comfortable as possible in his old age. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 46,282-9-4, including payments on account of debt. The excess cost over revenue was met from the past balances.

Claims to alienations.

35. 1,317 claims to alienated land have been registered, and the evidence offered in their support is being recorded by the Japtidár.

BHA'DARVA.

Area in square miles 27 ; population 9,185 ; estimated revenue for Samvat 1945 (A.D. 1888-89) Rs. 42,061-9-11.

Affairs in Bhádarva.

36. This State has been placed in the charge of the Assistant Political Agent, since November 1889, to secure stricter supervision over it than the Political Agent can afford time to exercise, rendered necessary by the incessant complaints of misadministration and by disputes between the Thákor and the widows and daughter of his deceased brother, regarding certain property and land assigned for their maintenance, which the Thákor wanted to resume.

Settlement of disputes.

37. The Assistant Political Agent encamped last cold weather at Bhádarva, and inquired into some of the complaints, among which, those relating to the family of the late Thákor were settled, except for land assigned to his daughter, which the Thákor refused to uphold as contrary to the practice obtaining in the State, and agreed to commute it for an annual allowance of Rs. 150, which offer the claimant was advised to accept, but on her being called away suddenly to Cutch by the death of her husband, of which State he was a Bháyád, the matter has remained undisposed of.

38. Regarding the general administration, there is much scope for improvement. The Thákor hardly interests himself in the State Affairs. Responsible posts are filled by highly under-paid persons, who cannot be expected to be equal to their duties. The Kárbhári apparently holds no influence, and a desire to enrich the Thákor's private coffers by the levy of nazrána from petitioners seeking redress predominates. The complaints of mismanagement so far appeared to be well founded, and the Thákor was advised to improve his State machinery. He has, as usual, pleaded the poverty of the State to provide at once efficient establishment at a higher cost, and consented to improve it gradually. Petitions are still received, complaining of the levy of undue imposts, resumptions of grants, and of vexatious annoyances. They are in the course of inquiry, which when completed will be separately reported upon.

Reforms in administration necessary.

39. The village of Juspur was in dispute between the Thákor and the Baroda Darbár as to whether it was an independent village of Bhádarva within the Rewa Kántha Agency, or a wánta village in the Gáekwár territory. The Special Settlement Officer, Mr. Beaman, gave a decision in favour of Bhádarva, and it was confirmed by the appellate officer, Mr. Aston. But, on the appeal of the Baroda Darbár, the decision was revised by Mr. Candy, who reversed it, and declared the village to be wánta situated within Baroda limit. The Thákor feels greatly aggrieved at this result, and an appeal against it to the Secretary of State is said to be under preparation.

Juspur a wánta village.

Justice.

40. A detailed statement of civil and criminal cases disposed of during the year has been separately submitted as usual, and the following is a summary of it :—

Civil and criminal cases.

Civil Appeals.	Criminal Cases.
7	18

41. At the close of the year, 6 civil appeals remained undisposed of, of which 5 were under 6 months and 1 above that period, the hearings of which were deferred until the Assistant Political Agent was able to visit the Mevás or group of estates to which the parties to the appeal belonged, to facilitate their attendance. But owing to press of other work and the constant moving about while on tour, no sufficient time was left for their disposal before the expiration of the year.

Civil appeals in arrears.

Education.

42. Of the 15 vernacular schools within the charge, 11 were inspected during the year. In addition thereto, the Tálukdári school at Vajiria was examined. Of the 23 pupils on its roll, 21 were presented at the annual examination held by the Deputy educational Inspector, and 20 passed in their respective standards. This result is most satisfactory, and the school makes a steady progress under the supervision of the Head-master, Mr. Gupte, both in intellectual as well as in physical training.

Inspection of schools.

43. The boys whose estates can bear the expenses of living at Vajiria attend the school. Among the wards of the Agency the young Thákor Kesarkhán, of Vajiria, aged about fourteen years, can afford the cost of receiving higher education at the College at Rájkot, but he has not finished all the courses taught in the Vajiria school, and his mother is most unwilling to part with him for the present. He is now in the 5th Standard, learning, in Gujaráti, 5th Book, Hope's Series, and, in English, Royal Reader No. 2. To aid him in his private studies and to generally train him up, an experienced tutor has been provided. Keserkhán's education is thus well looked after, and his removal from Vajiria has not, therefore, been insisted upon against the will of his mother until he completes his course at the local school.

Education of minor Chiefs and of the young Thákor of Vajiria.

44. The other boy who can afford the cost of higher education, is the son of the Rána of Mundva and heir-apparent. He is not a ward of the Agency. He used to attend the Sardár's school at Baroda, but since it was closed last year, he does not attend any school, and learns by private tuition, for which a tutor has been specially engaged. His progress is not as satisfactory as it should be, and it is not likely that he will gain in knowledge unless sent to some public institution. The Rána was often advised to send his son to Rájkot, but he is most unwilling to remove him from his sight, as the only survivor among many children which have died. The Ráná's health is delicate, and lest the separation of his son might tell further against the father, he is not much pressed for it.

Education of Mundva Rána's son.

Survey.

45. Survey operations were in progress during the year in the following estates under the Agency management, *viz.*:— (1) Shiora, (2) Dodka, (3) Vasan Jorábáva's share, (4) Umetha. The measurement in the first two estates has been completed, and in Shiora the classification of land is in fair progress, so that during the next working season it will be finished in time to admit of the survey jamábandi being settled.

Progress of survey.

Public Works.

46. All the large works in the directly managed estates were completed during the last year, but their final accounts were rendered late, and time was necessarily taken up in examining them before they were passed, owing to which their cost was adjusted in the succeeding year. This has led to an increase in the expenditure actually incurred during the year. The following is the total amount as debited in the accounts for each Mevás group and other States, *viz.*:—

Public works expenditure.

Sankheda Mevás.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Estates under the Agency management ...	25,559	0	5
Do. under Chiefs	7,085	11	9
Pándu Mevás.			
Including Dodka	667	11	3
Estates managed by the Chiefs	567	0	1
Bádharva	107	0	0
Total ...	33,986	7	6

The expenditure was chiefly incurred in additions, alterations and repairs to the residences of the Thákors and of the members of their families; in sinking wells and in repairs to chávdas and minor public buildings, including school-houses.

47. The large works in Vajiria have been entrusted to the agency of the Public Works Department; and Mr. Clifton, the Executive Engineer, visited the estate during the year to inspect the different sites for the proposed works and to gain the requisite local information. The preliminary survey of the sites selected for some of the works has been made, and plans and estimates for them are under preparation.

Works in Vajiria.

Dispensary.

48. The Dispensary at Vajiria, which is the only institution of its kind within the charge, worked well as usual, and the following is the detail of the number of patients treated in it:—

Working of the Dispensary.

Number of Patients treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
1,686	1,658	2	2	4	20	1,686

Police.

49. The organized Police in lieu of the Gáekwár's Contingent of Horse serves in the Mevás groups both at head-quarters of the thánás and at out-posts. Until August 1889 it worked in the detection and prevention of crime in subordination to the Thándárs of the respective circles, who are also local Magistrates. But since then these officers have been relieved entirely of their Police functions, the execution of which has been left solely to the Head Constables assisted by the Police Inspector in the investigation of serious offences. This change was considered desirable, with the two-fold object of avoiding a clash of authority between the Thándárs and the Police Inspector, instances of which were frequently brought to notice, by the joint control of those officers over the Police and of effecting an improvement in the administration by separating the Police from the Magistracy which could not spare time for the efficient performance of Police work from other calls on their time. The arrangement is a tentative one, and though experience may suggest some modifications in it, on the whole it has worked smoothly. Besides purely Police work connected with crime, the force had to perform the entire revenue and miscellaneous duties pertaining to the thánás, such as the carriage of district post, execution of all processes—civil, criminal, revenue and political. For this work sufficient men are not left at the head-quarters under the existing system of patrols recently introduced by the Police Superintendent, which is too rigid and unsuited to local requirements. Alterations in it have been suggested in this office memorandum No. 167, dated 16th May 1890, and if they are carried out, it is hoped the present complaints from Thándárs of delays in the execution of miscellaneous duties will be obviated so as to hardly call for an interference in the existing arrangement by which the Police has been separated from the Magistracy.

Police separated from the Magistracy.

Miscellaneous duties performed by the Police.

50. The drill and discipline of the Police are looked after by the Police Superintendent of the Panch Mahál District, who is *ex-officio* Superintendent for the Rewa Kántha. At each head-quarter thána a drill master is attached, who gives instructions to the foot Police in simple exercises, and during the monsoon the surplus savárs and foot are withdrawn to the head-quarters at Godhra for inspection and manœuvres. A ground for ball practice has been provided at Vádia, the head-quarters of the Sankheda Mevás.

Police discipline.

General bearing of the Police.

51. The cleanliness and general behaviour of the Police were satisfactory during the year.

52. A grant of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned, last year, for the construction of the remaining Police stations in the Pándu and Dodka Mevásis, and a re-appropriation of it during the current year has been applied for, to carry on the unfinished works.

Police stations in Pándu Mevás.

A'bkári.

53. The ábkári management in the minor States under the Agency has been taken up by the British Government for ten years from A. D. 1888 on payment of an annual compensation calculated on the average receipts for the past ten years. The farm for the sale of country liquor in the Sankheda Mevás has been separatety leased for two years and seven months ending on 31st July 1890, at an annual minimum guarantee of Rs. 10,251. Its supervision has been left to the Agency in the immediate charge of the Assistant Political Agent. That of the Pándu Mevás, including Dodka, Bhádarva and Umetha States on the river Myhi, has been incorporated with the Kaira District.

A'bkári management.

54. The farm of the Sankheda Mevás works fairly well, and the consumption of liquor, which in the beginning fell off considerably, has steadily risen, as would appear from the sale effected during the eight months of the current year 1889-90 commencing from 1st March 1890 to 31st March 1890. The duty re-

Working of the Sankheda Mevás farm.

alized during the period fell short of the minimum guarantee by Rs. 2,126 only, so that with the sale in the remaining four months of the year the realization is expected to be much higher :—

Sale.		Duty realized.		Total Duty.
60° U. P. Gallons.	25° U. P. Gallons.	60° U. P.	25° U. P.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
17,839·33	1,584·18	6,937 13 10	1,187 11 3	8,125 9 1

Foreign Frontier shops.

55. The central distillery system, which has superseded out-stills, has worked fairly well, except that on the Baroda and Rájpipla frontiers liquor is often undersold, regarding which repeated complaints were received from the farmer, who had no alternative but to compete at a disadvantage, to prevent the people of his farm resorting to the foreign frontier shops for drink. To guard against such a result it is desirable to fix the number of foreign frontier shops and the maximum and minimum retail prices for the sale of liquor at those shops in assimilation of the rates prevailing in the Mevás and in the adjoining British territory. If by negotiations with the States concerned the arrangement can be carried out, about which a separate report has also been submitted, there is every prospect of further development of the farm.

CONCLUSION.

Tour and inspection.

56. I set out for the district in November 1889 and returned to headquarters in the beginning of June 1890, during which period all the principal States within the charge were visited. Jamábandi of 3 tálukás under the direct management of the Agency was settled. The treasuries at Pándu and Vádia were examined, and the records of the thána at Pándu and of 6 managed estates were inspected, notes on which were forwarded to the officers concerned. During the year the efficiency of the office establishment was greatly impaired, in consequence of the absence of the Shirastedár and the Kárkún for a long period on sick leave ; but to prevent the work, which is heavy and unceasing, from falling into arrears, no pains were spared.—I have, &c.

No. 557 of 1890.

Political Department.

Ahmedabad, 26th August 1890.

Forwarded.

2. The Rájpipla Report is very long, but full of interest. Mr. Shewan continues to administer that State with marked ability and judgment.

3. The Commissioner need not repeat the Political Agent's remarks, which deal with the main features of the Rájpipla Report. The points which seem most worthy of attention are the following.

4. Nothing is said as to the success which has been achieved in extending cultivation by means of the establishment of an outpost at Dediápáda and the opening out of the road to Ságbára; but probably it is premature to expect any colonization at first. The construction of the road will be of great advantage in opening out and civilizing the country, though it is not likely that it will ever develop much commercial traffic. One of its main objects is to enable Rájpipla to coerce Ságbára, should the Vasava again be troublesome.

5. The introduction of new and simple revenue accounts is a reform, less showy than many, but very valuable.

6. The working of the jail and the utilizing of prison labour are very satisfactory.

7. The reduction of civil arrears from 942 to 250 is good. Mr. Shewan has shown in his proposals for reform and reduction of judicial establishments that he is never afraid of curtailing unnecessary expenditure.

8. The time seems certainly to have come when a regular municipality should be established at Nándod. It would be well to abolish the octroi, so as to leave as few loop-holes as possible for a future Native Administration to tax trade.

9. The increase, more than double, in the consumption of liquor is not, in the Commissioner's opinion, to be considered an improvement, but the reverse. The Bhils disliked the new system and apparently boycotted the liquor. This shows that to a great extent they could do without it, though perhaps some smuggling went on, and it would have been better had the Administrator endeavoured to keep the consumption down. It is, no doubt, a difficult task to attain a just mean in such matters. There is the risk of depriving a poor population of almost their only luxury and encouraging illicit distillation on the one hand, and of debasing them with drink on the other, while the end to be attained is to fix just so high an excise as will limit the demand to what is absolutely necessary. There are three rates of duty, the amounts of which are not stated, but from the Agency Administration *Report it appears that there are complaints of the smuggling of cheap Rájpipla liquor over the border into the small Mevás States.

*Paragraph 55 of Assistant Political Agent's report.

The rates, therefore, seem too low and should be amended. The portion of the report dealing with liquor is the only one with which the Commissioner has to find fault. He does not share Mr. Shewan's complacency in the extension of the consumption. Paragraph 31 of Mr. Shewan's own report shows what a curse liquor is to the Bhils.

10. Considering the serious account given of the forest by the Administrator, confirmed by the Political Agent, who states that he never saw anything more deplorable than their condition, the Administrator should not delay submitting the report promised in paragraph 105. No doubt the subject is one of great difficulty, but if the forests are to be conserved, and Mr. Shewan states he is willing to sacrifice the revenue of Rs. 60,000, it would be better to sub-

sidise the Bhils, who now destroy them by employing them on public works, advancing the money to cultivate waste land, placing them as guards over the forests and the like. A scheme for conserving the forests and at the same time allowing the Bhils to continue to cut them down will not work.

11. The settlement of arrears is making progress and it is to be hoped will soon be at an end. It has been worked at for many years.

12. Referring to paragraph 158 of the report, Government have since called for a formal agreement to abolish transit dues.

13. The season was an unusually good one and crime decreased proportionately.

14. It is unnecessary to recapitulate further the progress made in settlement work, in education, in the disposal of alienations of the Police, Fauj, Judicial and various other departments. Suffice it to say that Mr. Shewan is to be congratulated on the continued success of his administration. The prosperous course of events was only marred by the shop-keepers' strike, the ringleader in which has been expelled from the State. The Rájá's own conduct being unsatisfactory, the good report of his sons is the more gratifying. The finances of the State are now flourishing, and the Administrator will be able not only to develop it still further by a liberal improvement of communications, but also by investments in Government securities.

15. In the rest of the Rewa Kántha, the season on the whole was good, although (paragraph 28 of the Assistant Political Agent's report) it was unfavourable in the small estates of the Pándu and Sankheda Mevás. Crime, as in British districts, showed a satisfactory diminution, the number of persons tried being only 3,994 as against 4,439 in 1888-89 and the number of offences reported fell from 2,561 to 1,983. The diminution in serious crime is specially noteworthy. There was a falling off of 5 under murders, 6 under culpable homicide, 22 under robbery, 4 under dacoity and no less than 224 under house-breaking and theft. This must be directly due to the very marked fall in the price of grain, which in 1888-89 was very high, owing to the failure of crops.

16. The improvement in Chhota Udepur since the appointment of Mr. Dinsha Jamsetji is very satisfactory. There was a public works expenditure of over Rs. 17,000, yet the revenue improved by nearly one-fourth of a lákh. As Government have decided that the railway project had better not be prosecuted at present, the construction of the trunk road should be persevered with.

17. A not altogether pleasing feature in the report is the number of estates which are spending more than their income. Bálásinor, if its figures are correct, is a bright exception. In the year previous out of a revenue of Rs. 1,44,908 it spent Rs. 1,42,544, while in 1889-90, its revenue having fallen to Rs. 1,18,378, the expenditure has been reduced to Rs. 1,13,313. If His Highness the Bábi could keep it at its present figure, and invest the surplus, he would be showing a good example. Báriya, however, has a deficit of Rs. 7,000 and the figures of 4 estates under the Assistant Political Agent are :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Shiora ...	22,187	... 33,863
Gothda ...	1,197	... 5,733
Dodka ...	2,762	... 2,865*
Ráika ...	1,295	... 1,690*

* NOTE.—There is a discrepancy between the Political Agent (paragraph 81) and the Assistant Political Agent (paragraph27) in which these figures are differently shown—in the one as cash balance, and in the other as expenditure.

A marriage in the first and last, and payment of arrears to sharers in the second is the explanation, but if the arrears were credited in the year, they should have been shown in the return. In the third case, payment of arrears of a survey establishment was the cause. Occasionally, no doubt, cash balances must be drawn upon, but the Political Agent should watch the finance of these managed estates. The reports of Lúnávada and Sunth are very satisfactory, especially the fact that the introduction of tobacco by the latter Chief has conferred a real boon upon, and introduced a new mode of livelihood to, the Bhils. Bhádarva was stated last year to owe Rs. 38,000, and the administration is bad. This State has now been put under the Assistant Political Agent, and

sufficient time having been given to the Thákor to put matters on a proper footing, the Political Agent should no longer delay taking it under management, if the Thákor does not improve within a time to be fixed. A similar course should be followed in respect of Gad and Jitábáva of Virpur, who is said still to be harassing his rayats and collecting revenue in advance. Certainly undue haste in interference with Chiefs is greatly to be deprecated. But it is of little use to report, year after year, of mismanagement amounting to tyranny, if no action is taken.

18. The Kadána Estate is flourishing. The young Kuvar of Sanjeli is doing well at Ahmedabad and seems a bright lad. The Political Agent states that details as to Umetha will be found in Chapter II, but this is a mistake. An account is given in paragraph 33 of the Assistant Political Agent's report, which shows that in this estate also (the debt on which will be paid off in five or six years) the expenditure exceeded the revenue for the year.

19. Government will be glad to see that several boys are going to the Rájkumár College or the Wadhwán school. The case of the young Kuvar of Mándva has been referred separately to Government.

20. The number of jails in the Agency, excluding Rájpipla, is 18, the cost of which was Rs. 13,658-3-2. Admitting that the larger States would prefer to maintain their own jails, the Political Agent might well endeavour to concentrate the jails in the rest of the Agency. Nothing is said about the employment of prisoners. If they were brought together, remunerative work might be exacted from them, as is already done in Rájpipla.

21. The Nasvádi Palace, built at great cost by the late Thákor, was said, last year, to have been completed at a cost of Rs. 8,835, yet in the year under report Rs. 9,948 was spent by the Assistant Political Agent upon the same object, or more than a year's income. This needs explanation.

22. It is to be hoped that the "large works" on which it is proposed to spend the Vajiria balances will be thoroughly well considered. Because there is a balance it is not absolutely necessary to spend the money, although, as a rule, it is better to invest balances in improvements to an estate.

23. The income of Narukot was Rs. 10,039 and expenditure Rs. 7,308. The desirability of surveying this State is now under consideration.

24. A full and satisfactory account is given of the collections and payments of the heavy Gáekwári tribute. The Political Agent mentions in paragraph 66 that the Baroda Darbár has been asked to remit the tribute in the case of some of the poorer estates on account of the very bad season of 1888-89. The matter has not yet been settled. The account of British tribute is satisfactory.

25. The Political Agent expresses no opinion as to the working of the new Police (paragraph 55) who now have relieved the Thándárs of most of their Police work. The Assistant Political Agent (paragraph 49) states that it has worked smoothly. The Political Agent should, however, impress upon the Thándárs that, in all really important cases, not only those connected with Thákors and their families, it is the Thándár's duty to proceed to the spot and exercise a check over the Police. The Police seem to have a good deal of miscellaneous work to do which must interfere with their proper duties. This will, no doubt, be remedied in time.

26. Civil arrears denote a small increase from 70 to 84. This figure should not be allowed to become larger.

27. The attention of Government, no doubt, will be drawn to the inconvenience caused by the great delay in holding Border Courts. Mr. Propert was opposed to them altogether, but if they are to be conducted at all, they should be held at reasonably short intervals. The Resident in Meywár might be addressed on the subject.

28. The ábkári and opium arrangements seem working well. The Political Agent must carefully watch to see that no excessive opportunities are given of drinking.

29. The financial condition of the Mevás Fund is at present satisfactory.

30. The progress in vaccination and dispensaries is good, but calls for no special remark.

31. Education seems almost stationary. Deducting an increase in Rájpipla, the increase in the number of boys was only 77 and in girls 4. One new school was opened at Kadána and 5 in Rájpipla. But a very favourable account is given of the Tálukdári school at Vajiria.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner N.D.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

REWA KÁNTHA AGENCY

AND

NÁRUKOT STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1890-91.

LETTER from H. T. OMMANNEY, Esq., Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha and Nárukot, to W. LEE-WARNER, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay, (through the Commissioner, N. D.), No. 1153—69, dated Godhra, 5th August 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Rewa Kántha Agency and Nárukot State for the year 1890-91, together with 30 copies of the Rájpipla Administration Report.—I have, &c.

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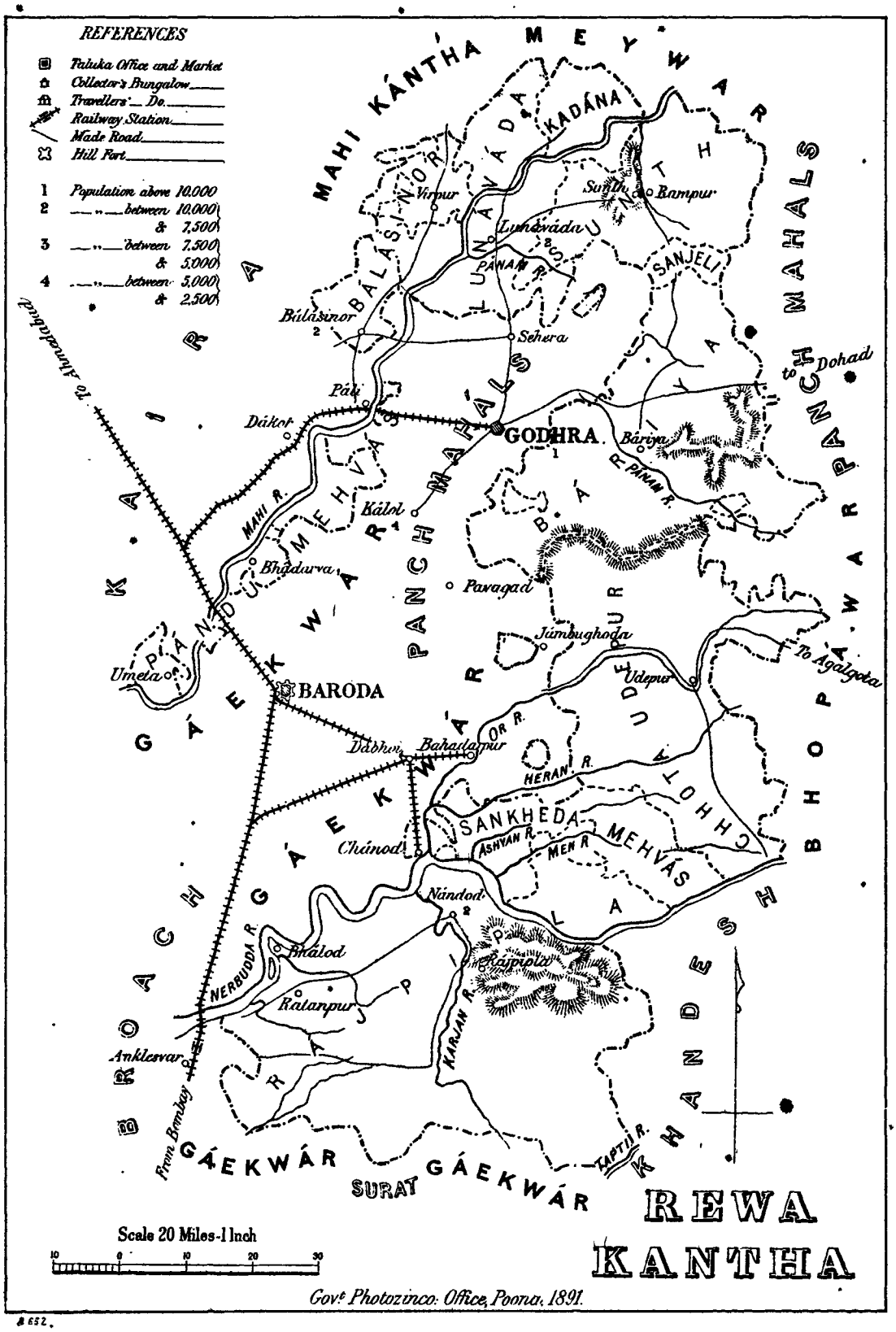
REFERENCES
Taluka Office and Market
Collector's Bungalow
Travellers' Do.
Railway Station
Made Road
Hill Fort
1 Population above 10,000
2 " between 10,000 & 7,500
3 " between 7,500 & 5,000
4 " between 5,000 & 2,500
MAHI KÁNTHA
MEYWAR
KADÁNA
Virpur
Lunáváda
Sunth
Rampur
SANJELI
PÁNAM R.
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Báriya
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Jámbughoda
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Udepur
To Agalgota
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OR R.
HERAN R.
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Chánod
Nándod
Bhálod
Rajpipla
NERBUDDA R.
Ratanpur
KARJAN R.
Anklesvar
From Bombay
TAPTI R.
GÁEKWÁR
SURAT
GÁEKWÁR
REWA
KANTHA
Scale 20 Miles-1 Inch
10 0 10 20 30
Govt Photozinco: Office, Poona, 1891.

REWA KA'NTHA ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Season.

1. The season was an average one, though the late rains were deficient in all the States except Jámbughoda and the Sankheda Mevás, as will be seen from the information regarding rainfall given in para. 98 of this report.

Prices.

2. The prices of almost all the food-grains were lower than in the preceding year and the average of the previous five years. The details are shown in para. 99.

Events.

3. The most noteworthy event of the year was the census. The Rewa Kántha Chiefs without exception co-operated most willingly in this work, sparing neither trouble nor expense. I examined the house numbering wherever I went, and had no occasion to find fault. The work will, I trust, turn out to have been as well done as in the British districts.

Ábkári and opium arrangements.

4. The ábkári and opium arrangements were conducted in a satisfactory manner. The bodies of special police employed by the various States for prevention and detection of opium-smuggling have been kept up to their full strength. The sale of licit opium is increasing, but there is still room for improvement. The opium police were inspected at the capitals of the States visited by the Political Agent. Special enquiries were also made to ascertain if any of the duty-free opium had been brought back to the British districts for illicit sale, with the result that not a single instance of such traffic came to light.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

5. The Agency has been under my supervision since the 21st of November last, when I relieved Mr. Woodburn, who had been in charge of it during the early part of the year.

6. My Assistant, Mr. Dadabhai Hormasji, has been in charge of the Sankheda and Pándu Meváses and the Umetha Estate during the whole year. He has also been exercising supervision over the Estate of Bhádarwa. The Assistant Collector and *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent supervises the administration of the Nárukot and Kadána States.

Rájpipla.

His Highness Raja Gambhirsinghji, 1st Class; area 1,514 square miles; population 114,756; estimated revenue Rs. 8,00,000.

Administration.

7. The British Government continues to administer this State, which has been under Mr. Younghusband's charge for the latter half of the year. Mr. Younghusband's report on the administration of the State, with my remarks thereon, is appended.

Chhota. Udepur.

Maharaval Shri Motisinghji, 2nd Class; area 873 square miles.; population 71,218; estimated revenue Rs. 2,17,000.

Management.

8. The management of the State is conducted by the Raja with the assistance of his Karbhari, Mr. Dinsha Jamsedji. I have not yet seen enough of the details of the administration to record a definite opinion on its quality.

Tour.

9. The Political Agent was unable to visit this State during the year, as public business detained him at head-quarters on two or three occasions in the cold months. The State was last visited by the Political Agent in February 1890.

10. The income of the State rose considerably during the year, viz., from Rs. 1,87,368 to Rs. 2,17,367. The increase is reported to be chiefly under the following heads :—

Income.

	Rs.	
Land revenue ...	21,869	waste land taken up for cultivation.
A'bkári	1,738	higher bid for ábkári farm.
Miscellaneous receipts .	6,392	
Total ...	29,999	

11. The expenditure (Rs. 1,84,082) was considerably in excess of that of the previous year. The increase is due to some extraordinary items, such as expenses connected with the marriage of the Raja's sister, which was not carried to completion through the death of the husband that was to be; costs of the Raja's journey to Ahmedabad; explosives and fireworks; payment in arrear of the allowances of one of the ladies of the Raja's family. The accounts furnished convey the idea that the finances of the State are not well regulated.

Expenditure.

12. A sum of Rs. 36,942 was spent on public works as noted below :—

Public works.

	Rs.
Construction of roads	13,000
Making certain improvements in the palace ...	9,000
Construction of a bungalow in the garden ...	4,500
Repairs to wells and tanks	1,200
Construction of stables	2,767
Petty repairs to other buildings	6,475
Total ...	36,942

13. Last year it was reported that the metalling of the road towards Bádharpur had been discontinued as the Raja had a project for making an extension of the Gaekwad's Railway from the frontier to Udepur. The Raja's request for a survey of the proposed line was submitted to Government in the Political Department, who decided in their Resolution No. 4823, dated 4th August 1890, that they were unable to recommend the survey or support the scheme. The purport of the Government Resolution was communicated to the Raja, and it was suggested to him that he might register the traffic on the line of the proposed railway.

Bádharpur Road.

14. Two of the Raja's brothers still attend the Girassia Talukdari School at Wadhwán and are reported to be making very fair progress.

Kuvar's education.

Báriya.

Maharaval Shri Mansinghji, 2nd Class; area 873 square miles; population 86,322; estimated revenue Rs. 2,49,000.

15. The State administration is carried on by the Chief with the aid of his Karbhari, Mr. Harilal Mansukhram Parekh. It appears to be on the whole satisfactorily conducted. The population, largely composed of wild tribes, seemed to be contented and fairly prosperous.

Administration.

16. I saw something of the State, and visited the capital in the month of January last. The Raja was then at Barwani in Central India, where he had gone for change of air and to pay a visit to the Chief of that place, who is his maternal uncle. At Báriya I inspected the jail, the dispensary and the schools, which were for the most part well managed. Some rather barbarous fetters were in use at the jail, but a few of the Naikra prisoners certainly looked as if they required them. The girls' school was not very flourishing. An excellent experimental and home farm is kept up, which has earned many prizes at agricultural shows.

Tour.

17. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 2,49,479, which is substantially greater than that of the preceding year (Rs. 1,95,178). The increase is chiefly due to the following causes :—

Revenue.

Rs.	
15,755	extension of cultivation.
18,572	larger export duty on State produce.
12,717	do. from transit duty.
6,127	higher bids in ábkári farm.

The rates of export duty have not been raised, and the increase under this head is, therefore, an indication of enhanced production. Nor have the rates of transit duty been changed. There seems to have been a more active movement of gram and wheat from east to west.

Expenditure.

18. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,97,082 against Rs. 2,03,453 in the previous year.

Public works.

19. The details of public works expenditure are as under :—

Rs.	
4,750	on road repairs.
12,086	construction of the new palace.
709	do. of a temple.
1,565	salary, &c., of Public Works establishment.
405	in purchasing a house.
2,382	repairs to wells, tanks and buildings.
133	miscellaneous.
22,030	Total Expenditure.

Transit duty.

20. The question of the abolition of the transit duty still remains unsettled. When the Godhra-Rutlam Railway is opened the duty will be innocuous to general trade even should the negotiations be unfortunately protracted beyond that time.

Lands acquired for railway.

21. The first section of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway lies partly within the limits of Báriya. The Darbár has conceded the free occupation of the lands required, and granted every facility for the prosecution of the works.

Lunávada.

Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinghji, K.C.I.E., 2nd Class; area 388 square miles; population 75,450; estimated revenue Rs. 2,21,532.

Management.

22. The administration is conducted by the Raja himself. His education and ability render him more than commonly independent of advisers. He is an active man and evidently looks into all the affairs of the State.

Tour.

23. I visited the State in December last, and inspected the various institutions at the capital, viz., the schools, dispensary and the jail, which all seemed to be well conducted. Mr. Woodward's remarks as to the want of space still hold good, especially as regards the schools. It is a pity, for these are very flourishing institutions. A mistress trained at the expense of the State has charge of the girls' school.

Receipts.

24. There has been an increase of Rs. 24,067 in the amount of receipts during the year as compared with that of the preceding year, when it was Rs. 1,97,465. Increases are shown under the following heads :—

	Rs.	
Land Revenue	14,644	due to extension of cultivation.
Stamps	1,924	
Registration	1,745	
Duty on opium	2,346	
Miscellaneous	3,408	

25. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,23,873 against Rs. 1,98,316 in the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to expenses incurred in December 1889 in connection with the investiture of the Raja with the title of K.C.I.E. The financial condition of the State is sound.

Expenditure.

26. The following sums were spent on public works during the year:—

Public works.

Rs.	
7,020	construction of a bridge over the river Panam.
4,355	do. do. river Veri.
1,239	do. of steps to the Vasant Sagar tank in the Lúnávára town.
9,984	do. of new and repairs to old wells and tanks.
2,112	do. of a dam near Lúnávára.
24,710	Total.

The Panam bridge is not yet completed. When I saw it the piers had been built and the arches were being laid on. The work is of considerable magnitude, but I learn that there has been fraud in the construction of it, and it is likely to be condemned.

Bálásinor.

Babi Manavarkhanji, 2nd Class; area 189 square miles; population 46,328; estimated revenue Rs. 1,37,600.

27. The Nawab conducts the administration satisfactorily with the assistance of his Karbhari, Ráo Sáheb Premchand Kasandas, to whose care through many years of service the present flourishing condition of the State is largely attributable.

Management.

28. In December last I visited this State, and had the pleasure of opening the Jubilee Hall at the request of the Nawab Saheb. The hall is intended for the public meetings of the town people. The jail, dispensary, schools and other public buildings were inspected by me and were all found to be in good order and satisfactorily managed. The schools have been liberally provided with handsome and roomy houses, and a suitable gymnasium erected on the circumference of an open space of wide area. On my way to Lúnávára from Bálásinor I halted at Virpur, which is a small town of some commercial importance, and is being provided with a new Mahal Kacheri.

Tour.

29. During the year the revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 1,37,636. In the previous year it was Rs. 1,18,378. This increase is chiefly due to extension of cultivation.

Revenue.

30. The expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 1,25,602, was about 14,000 rupees more than in the previous year. The excess is chiefly on account of expenses incurred in proceeding to Ahmedabad in December 1889 to attend the Darbár held there for the purpose of investing the Raja of Lúnávára with the insignia of K.C.I.E.

Expenditure.

31. An expenditure amounting to Rs. 24,096 was incurred on the undermentioned public works:—

Public works.

	Rs.
Darbár Palace	8,802
Girls' School	1,528
Jubilee Hall	2,192
Wells and tanks	1,588
New Kacheri building	3,403
Construction of the "Roja" of the late Nawab.	2,312
Miscellaneous	4,271

Sunth.

Maharana Shri Pratapsinghji, 2nd Class ; area 394 square miles ; population 58,822 ; estimated revenue Rs. 1,30,685.

Administration.

32. The State is administered by the Raja with the assistance of his Karbhari, Khán Bahádur Hormasji Adarji Patel. The year has been uneventful and the administration has worked smoothly.

Tour.

33. I visited the State in December and inspected the jail, dispensary and schools, as well as the experimental farm and small stud. Everything bore evidence of fairly good supervision, but the principal school and the jail require enlarging. The population of the State is almost entirely composed of Bhils, and I was glad to see they were fairly represented in the school. There were two Bhil monitors in the schools. I was told that a Bhil karkun of the State had recently died, and that a school-mistress was in training at Ahmedabad.

Income.

34. The income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 1,30,685 against Rs. 1,17,727. The increase is due mainly to extension of cultivation and larger receipts obtained from import and export duties. The rates at which these duties are levied are unchanged.

Expenditure.

35. The expenditure was Rs. 1,66,925 or Rs. 36,614 more than in the preceding year. Considerable expense was incurred in connection with the Raja's marrying a second wife. His personal wants seem to consume an undue share of the revenue. The financial condition of the State cannot be said to be satisfactory. The accounts show a considerable debt, which has been recently incurred.

Public works.

36. Rs. 15,334 were spent on the under-mentioned public works :—

	Rs.
On wells and tanks	1,231
On roads and culverts	1,208
Constrution and repair of palace and attached buildings	10,935
Do. of public buildings ...	540
Miscellaneous	1,420

Kadána.

Thakor Chhatrasalji (minor) ; area 130 square miles ; population 14,220 ; estimated revenue Rs. 24,100.

Management.

37. Owing to the minority of the young Thakor the State is under management, the Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, who is *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, having the immediate supervision. The young Thakor continues to attend the Talukdari Girassia School at Wadhwán. The Head Master remarks in the progress report for the term ending 30th April last that Chhatrasalji is an industrious and intelligent boy and his general knowledge is fair.

Tour.

38. I visited Kadána in December last and examined the treasury and accounts and also inspected the jail and the school, which were in a fairly satisfactory condition. A new school building is required. Circumstances arose to prevent my touring through the State as I had wished to do.

Revenue and expenditure.

39. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 24,131 against Rs. 20,930 in the previous year. This increase is due to extension of cultivation. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,108, which is well within the income of the State. The late Thakor left a very trifling debt. The management is therefore unembarrassed, and should effect substantial improvement to the State.

Public works.

40. A sum of Rs. 458 was spent on the portion of the Kacheri which is used as a jail, and the improvements were completed during the year. Certain petty repairs to the public buildings were effected at a cost of Rs. 25. Little progress was made in the year under report with the works mentioned in the last year's report.

Sanjeli.

Thakor Pratapsinghji; area 33½ square miles; population 3,751; estimated revenue Rs. 18,100.

41. The management of this State is well conducted by the Thakor, with the assistance of an intelligent Karbhari. The Chief is an excellent specimen of his class and race, and his son promises to take after him.

Management.

42. I visited the State in December last, and found the capital to be a cleanly village, with a school sufficiently large and well housed for all purposes. The population of the State is entirely composed of Bhils, who appear to be content and peaceful.

Tour.

43. The income of the State shows an increase of Rs. 1,475 over last year's (Rs. 16,664), and the expenditure is kept within bounds.

Income and expenditure.

Bhádarwa.

Thakor Fatehsinghji; area 27 square miles; population 9,125; estimated revenue Rs. 40,000.

44. For the past two years the State has been under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Political Agent, who gives a brief account of its affairs in his annual report submitted herewith. I visited this State in March last and was not unfavourably impressed by what came before my eyes. But the management of the State is not satisfactory, and the Thakor and his low-paid officers are not equal to exercising the large jurisdiction the State enjoys. Some change appears to be necessary in the staff of officials employed. The school at Bhádarwa was inspected and seemed to be conducted fairly well.

Management.

45. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 40,942-9-4, while the expenditure was Rs. 43,570. The Thakor is said to have incurred heavy expenses in a pilgrimage to Northern India during the year.

Income and expenditure.

Umetha.

Thakor Hathisinghji; area 21 square miles; population 4,798; estimated revenue Rs. 42,400.

46. The State has been under the Agency management since the year 1888 on account of the Thakor's financial embarrassments. More than half the debt has been liquidated in this period.

Management.

47. During the past year the revenue amounted to Rs. 42,467-5-7 and the expenditure to Rs. 30,172.

Revenue and expenditure.

48. The Assistant Political Agent has the immediate supervision over this State, detailed particulars of which are given in his report. I was unable to visit Umetha.

Supervision.

Sankheda Mevás.

Area 311¾ square miles; population 53,214; estimated revenue Rs. 2,15,061.

49. The Assistant Political Agent is in charge of this Mevás as well as of the other two Meváses, Pándu and Dodka. The Sankheda Mevás consists of 26 estates, 7 of which are under the direct administration of the Agency in consequence of the minority of the Thakors or their being involved in debt.

Management.

50. The income and expenditure of these 7 Estates are given in Chapter II of this report. During the year the Estate of Vohora was restored to the Thakor, the debt for which it had been placed under attachment having been cleared off. But a more important Estate, Mándwa, came under the Agency management in November last owing to the death of Rana Khumansinghji, whose son Jitsinghji is a minor.

Income and expenditure.

51. Kumar Jitsinghji attends the Rajkumar College at Rájkot. In the last progress report the Principal has made the following remarks about this young Rana:—

Kuvar's education.

"General conduct good, but he does not, I am sorry to say, promise well in study. His memory is exceedingly weak, and though he appears to take pains, his progress is very slow."

52. The question of effecting an exchange of Chándod with His Highness the Gaekwad has not been advanced. The dual government of the town has produced no fresh difficulties, but prevents progress and improvement.

Exchange of Chándod.

53. I visited the important State of Vajiria in May last, and inspected the Talukdari School buildings, the village school, the dispensary and certain works under construction by the Public Works Department. It was vacation time. I had therefore no opportunity of seeing the Talukdari School in working order, which was a disappointment, as it is the most interesting institution in the Mevás.

Tour.

54. The young Thakor of Vajiria himself attends the Rajkumar College. He is reported to be rather dull and very slow in his progress, but this is, the Principal says, due to physical weakness and he will improve.

Thakor's education.

55. At Vadia, the head-quarters of the Sankheda Mevás, I examined the treasury, the jail and the distillery, and was satisfied with the manner in which the work was conducted.

Vadia, the head-quarters.

56. I also visited several of the Chiefs at their residences. The Thakor of Gad is unable to manage his affairs, State and domestic, properly, and some interference with his independence will probably be unavoidable. He exercises no judicial powers.

Thakor of Gad.

Pándu and Dodka Mevásses.

Area 83 square miles; population 74,700; estimated revenue Rs. 74,981.

57. The Assistant Political Agent gives a full account of the administration of these Mevásses. The sharers of Pándu and the proprietor of Ráeka in the Dodka Mevás are anxious to have the management of their estates handed back to them, and the possibility of meeting their wishes is under consideration. In the former case the huge tribute payable to the Gaekwad has to be provided for, and in the latter the liquidation of debts appears quite hopeless.

Administration.

58. In March last I visited these Mevásses and examined the thana treasuries, records and accounts. The Japtidar of Pándu had utterly neglected his work and there were other shortcomings which had to be noticed. From Pándu I visited Chhaliyar, and the Shiora Estate, which is under attachment on account of the minority of the Thakor. The young Kuvar was sent in November last to the Talukdari Girassia School at Wadhwán, where he is reported to be industrious and intelligent, and to be making satisfactory progress. Both Chhaliyar and Shiora have respectable schools.

Tour.

59. The subjoined table shows the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Mevás Administration Fund from 1st November 1889 to 31st October 1890:—

Mevás Administration Fund.

Receipts.	Amount.			Disbursements.	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st November 1889.. ..	8,356	12	4	Establishment salary and allowances...	6,838	9	5
Recovery of 4½ per cent. on the revenue of the Mevás Estates	8,669	2	6	Contingencies	275	9	8
Civil proces fees	1,809	0	11	Service postage stamps...	378	8	0
Criminal fines	837	11	3	Dead-stock articles	115	9	2
Mohosal	25	0	7	Batta, &c., to witnesses in criminal cases	190	1	11
Miscellaneous	144	10	1	Refund of fines in criminal cases ...	90	0	0
Interest on Government loan	95	3	3	Jail contingencies	34	9	5
Transfer of certain funds	10,452	13	11	Education	2,391	4	0
				Vaccination	579	2	1
				Repair to public buildings	304	8	11
				Miscellaneous	465	4	10
				Balance on 31st October 1890 ...	18,727	3	5
Total ...	30,390	6	10	Total ...	30,390	6	10

The last item of receipts represents the marginally noted funds, which according to the orders contained in Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 3244, dated 7th June 1886, should have been previously incorporated with the Mevás Administration Fund. The requisite adjustment has now been made.

Police Fund.
Revenue Deposits.
Criminal do.
Rewa Kántha Boundary Fund.
Mohosali Fund.
Diváni Fund.

60. There has been an increase of about Rs. 1,375 in the amount of expenditure when compared with that of the previous year. It is mainly due to pension contribution of the Rewa Kántha Police Inspector for nearly 3 years having been paid out of the Mevás Administration Fund under the orders of Government and to the construction of a police building for sick men and a cattle-pound at Vadia. Certain articles of dead-stock purchased for the office of the thana police officers were also an extra charge in the year under report.

Relations with other States and Frontier Affairs.

61. Returns A and B, required by Government Resolution No. 4439, dated 18th September 1871, are appended.

62. The relations of the Rewa Kántha States with all the surrounding frontier States are friendly, with the exception only that some of the Mevás States distrust the Baroda Government, and are apprehensive of encroachments from that quarter.

Gaekwad's Tribute.

63. The total annual sum on account of the tribute payable to His Highness the Gaekwad by the several States and Talukdars in this Agency is Rs. 1,70,041-13-2, as shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rájpipla...	78,352	0	0
Chhota Udepur...	10,147	9	2
Lúnávada	6,501	0	0
Bálásinor	4,001	0	0
Bhádarwa	19,076	0	0
Umetha	5,000	0	0
Sankheda Mevás Estates	23,022	0	0
Pándu Mevás Estates	20,515	0	0
Dodka Mevás Estates	3,427	4	0
	1,70,041	13	2
The arrears of former years due on 1st April 1890 amounted to	1,42,905	1	5
Making a Total of Rs. ...	3,12,946	14	7

Of this amount Rs. 1,88,527-2-10 were received and remitted to the Gaekwad and a sum of Rs. 1,24,419-11-9 remained outstanding on the 1st April 1891.

	Rs.	a.	p.
On account of the year 1890-91 ...	1,09,764	9	1
Do. former years ...	14,655	2	8

Of the balance (Rs. 1,09,764) on account of the year 1890-91, Rs. 86,505-3-7 were remitted during April, May and June last, leaving at the close of the last-named month Rs. 23,259-5-6 unrecovered from the undermentioned States ;—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Chhota Udepur	10,147	9	2	due in October.
Lúnávada	6,001	0	0	Do.
Umetha	4,850	0	0	Do.
Bhádarwa	300	0	0	last instalment due in August.
Mándwa	1,960	0	0	overdue.
	23,259	5	6	

Of the sum of Rs. 14,655-2-8 outstanding on account of former years, Rs. 412-9-2 have been recovered from the Pándu Mevás and remitted to Baroda in June last. The remaining Rs. 14,242-9-6 include the following items :—

Rs.	a.	p.	
6,764	3	8	due by Mándwa to be set against Baroda Giras allowances due to the Rana.
156	6	0	to be set against compensation for land taken up by Baroda in the Rana's territory of Mándwa.
127	15	0	due by Shanor awaiting payment of compensation for land taken up for the Gaekwad's State Railway.
1,583	2	3	due by Shiora awaiting payment of Giras due to the Thakor by the Gaekwad's Government.
5,610	14	7	due by the Pándu Estate remaining unpaid owing to poverty.
14,242	9	6	

Meywár Border.

64. No Border Court was held during the last fair season. There were so very few cases on hand for settlement between Dungarpur and the Rewa Kántha States that it was not thought worth while holding a Border Court during the year, and the meeting was therefore postponed till next cold weather.

Dungarpur.

65. As regards Banswára, the Assistant Political Agent, Banswára and Partábgarh, informed me that he was unable to hold a Border Court owing to his having been deputed to take up the settlement of the Partábgarh-Meywár border.

Banswáda.

66. With regard to the disputed village of Lambhu, about which orders were issued in Government Resolution No. 326, dated 17th January last, Political Department, the joint enquiry has been postponed with the concurrence of the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywár, to next cold season.

Village Lambhu.

Nárukot State.

Baria Dipsinghji Jagatsinghji ; area 143 square miles ; population 6,140 ; estimated revenue Rs. 15,900.

67. This small State is historically connected with the Panch Maháls charge, but a brief account of it is given in this report in accordance with the orders of Government contained in Government Resolution No. 6781, dated 10th October 1889, Political Department.

68. The State was during the year under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Collector and *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent.

Supervision.

69. I visited Jámbughoda, the head-quarters of the State, in May last, examined the Mahalkari's Kacheri, and inspected the dispensary.

Tour.

70. The management of the State is conducted by the Mahalkari, who exercises the powers of a Second Class Magistrate and a Second Class Subordinate Judge to hear suits below Rs. 50.

Management.

71. The season was a favourable one. The rainfall, which amounted to 50 inches 44 cents, was above the average.

Season.

72. Under the arrangement recently sanctioned by Government, the Chief gets a yearly allowance of Rs. 5,000, which is practically equivalent to the moiety of the revenue he was previously receiving. He is not, however, content with this, and contemplates making a memorial to Government, and is, I imagine, actually preparing it.

Chief's allowance.

73. During the year the public health was good. No epidemic of any sort prevailed.

Public health.

74. Jámbughoda is now within 7 miles of a station on the Gaekwad's Railway, and it may be anticipated that the material progress of the estate will be accelerated by this circumstance.

Progress.

75. The forests of the estate are potentially of great value, but they do not at present contain any stock of timber. Pressure has been for some years put on the Naikras to make them abandon cultivation by burning, and the area thus damaged is being reduced.

Forests.

76. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 15,907. The expenditure was Rs. 11,685.

Receipts and expenditure

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

77. Omitting Rájpipla, the following table shows at a glance all the Estates under the management of the Agency, with their receipts and expenditure:—

No.	Estate.	Revenue, 1889-90.			Expenditure, 1889-90.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Kadána	24,131	0	0	18,108	0	0
2	Nárukot	15,907	3	2	11,625	0	6
3	Vajiria	31,076	7	10	18,129	1	3
4	Mándwa	28,544	1	1	51,001	14	9
5	Alwa	6,434	0	3	3,131	10	7
6	Naswádi	10,898	0	1	8,538	10	9
7	Sindhiápura	2,916	9	8	3,245	12	10
8	Vasan Virpur (Jorabava's share)	5,223	5	7	2,488	10	9
9	Dudhpur	904	0	4	803	12	7
10	Pándu	7,403	13	8	7,809	8	10
11	Shiora	22,267	8	2	14,534	10	11
12	Gothda	1,065	8	4	1,686	11	4
13	Rájpur	571	4	9	302	1	6
14	Dodka	2,768	5	1	1,982	9	4
15	Ráeka, ⅔rds share	1,369	2	8	1,196	8	8
16	Anghad, ⅓rd share	698	5	0	406	11	0
	Total ...	1,62,178	11	8	1,44,991	7	7

78. In all of them the bulk of the income is derived from the land. The States named in the margin have been surveyed and the administration of the land revenue is more or less on the British lines though the rates are generally pitched higher. In the rest the revenue is levied in money, and nominally direct from the cultivators, though it is the almost universal practice to make the cultivators give security while their crops are still on the ground. One or two men stand security for a whole village. The revenue is thus secured, and though the arrangement may bear some resemblance to a farm, I think the evils of the farming system are avoided. The Assistant Political Agent's report explains the large arrears in Shiora, and the difficulties in the much-shared Estate of Pándu. Otherwise the collection of the revenue has been carried out without hitch or trouble.

Land Revenue.

Vajiria.	Sindhiápura.
Naswádi.	Shiora.
Alwa.	Ráeka.
Vasan.	Dodka.

79. Except in the case of Pándu and the hopelessly indebted Estate of Ráeka, the financial condition of all the Estates is good or promising. The Estates named in the margin* have no debt, and substantial balances, which are being turned to account in supplying them with public works. The Estates here† named have debts which are in course of liquidation.

Financial condition.

*Vajiria.	Sindhiápura.	
Naswádi.	Gothda.	
Alwa.		
†Umetha.	Vasan.	Rájpur.
Kadána.	Dudhpur.	Pándu.
Shiora.	Mándwa.	Ráeka.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

POLICE.

80. The Police forces of the Rewa Kántha consist of the Agency Police and the separate bodies of men employed by each of the ten leading States. The strength of the former stands at the same figures as last year, and the arrangements for its control are unchanged. The whole force is now paid from Provincial revenues, the Mevás Fund having been relieved of the cost of the Inspector from the 1st April 1891.

The Agency exercises no direct control over the Police of the States.

81. Appendix C shows the strength and cost of the States' Police. The only changes are in the direction of increase in Rájpipla, Bálásinor and Sanjeli.

Police strength and cost.

82. The force employed in the Nárukot State belongs to the Panch Maháls District. Two-thirds of its cost are borne by the British Government and one-third is defrayed by the State.

Nárukot Police.

83. The result of the working of the Police is given in Appendix D. The number of offences reported continues to decrease, the figures of the last three years being 2,561, 1,983, and 1,615. Lúnávada alone shows a slight increase. Of the 2,086 accused arrested 2,017 were sent for trial. Of these 1,331 were convicted and 546 acquitted or discharged and 140 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Police working.

84. The details of the property stolen and recovered are shown in Appendix E. Of Rs. 33,257, the estimated value of property stolen, Rs. 8,905 or 28 per cent. was recovered. The percentages of convictions to arrests, and of recovery of stolen property, are not equal to last year, but in other respects the figures show improvement.

Property stolen and recovered.

85. Appendix F shows the total number of offences reported in all quarters and the course and results of action taken by the authorities. Rájpipla is mainly responsible for the increase in the number of persons remaining at the end of the year. The most noticeable decrease in crime is to be found in Sunth.

Total offences.

Criminal Justice.

86. Compared with 4,010 in the preceding year the returns for the past year show 3,362 persons brought before the Magistrates. Of these 2,026 were arrested by the Police, 288 appeared on warrants, 742 on summons, and 41 voluntarily. 127 were received by extradition and 138 remained untried from the previous year. Of the whole number, 1,681 or 50 per cent. were convicted, 594 acquitted and discharged, 894 were allowed to compound, 26 were committed or referred, 18 died or escaped, and 149 remained untried at the end of the year.

87. The subjoined table shows the number of cases, with their results, decided by the officers of the Agency. The small proportion of conviction in the Court of the Thandar of Pándu Mevás is due to the fact that cases were compounded in which 37 accused were concerned :—

Rewa Kántha Criminal Trials before Agency Officers, 1890-91.

No.	Tribunals.	Powers.	Cases decided.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried.	Remarks.
1	Political Agent, Rewa Kántha ...	Sessions Judge and District Magistrate	5	2	5	7	
2	Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.	1st Class Magistrate.	10	7	13	20	
3	*Ex-officio* do. ...	Do. do. ...	1	4	...	4	
4	Thandar of Sankheda Mevás ...	2nd Class Magistrate.	82	79	69	148	
5	Do. Pándu do. ..	Do. do. ...	47	15	64	79	
6	Do. Dodka do. ...	3rd Class Magistrate.	21	16	19	35	
		Total ...	166	123	170	293	Since decided.
		Pending	1	...	...	...	

88. The number of serious offences committed during the year was much less than in the preceding year, as will be seen from the following table. The decrease was mainly in the class of crime to which people are prompted by want. Professional crime appears to be uncommon :—

Rewa Kántha Crime, 1890-91.

No.	Crime.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Murder	8	13	5	...
2	Attempt at murder	...	2	2	...
3	Culpable homicide	7	9	2	...
4	Robbery	29	24	...	5
5	Dacoity	20	8	...	12
6	Murder in dacoity	1	...	...	1
7	Hurt in robbery	3	6	3	...
8	House-breaking and theft	425	300	...	125
9	Mischief by fire	22	41	19	...
10	Kidnapping	5	3	...	2
	Total ...	520	406	31	145

89. Appendix G shows the detail of punishments awarded to the convicted prisoners.

Criminal appeal.

90. During the year there were 6 appeals from 15 appellants as shown in Appendix H. These were all disposed of by the Political Agent, with whom alone criminal appellate powers reside. In the cases of 11 appellants the sentences were confirmed and the convictions of 4 were reversed.

Prisons.

91. The jail statistics are given in Appendix I. The increase of one in the number of jails is due to the inclusion this year of the Nárukot Jail.

92. As foreshadowed by the previous paragraphs the jail population shows a decrease, being only 2,137 against 2,774 in the previous year. Increased cost in Rájpipla more than balances the reduction in other States.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

93. The marginal list shows the eight Courts under the direct control of the Agency which exercise civil jurisdiction in the Rewa Kántha including the Nárukot State. Details of the work done by these Courts are given in Appendices J and K,

Civil Courts.

1. Political Agent's.
2. Assistant Political Agent's.
3. *Ex-officio* do.
4. Thandar of Sankheda Mevás.
5. Thandar of Pándu Mevás.
6. Japtidar of Umetha.
7. Do. Kadána.
8. Mahalkari of Jámbughoda in Nárukot.

Number of suits.

94. Including 86 of the previous year, the number of suits which came on the file for disposal was 364. Of these 300 were decided, leaving 64 pending at the end of the year.

Value of suits.

95. The value of suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 21,747-7-5, that is, an average value of Rs. 78-3-7 against Rs. 130-12-5 in the preceding year. The average duration in the disposal of suits was 2 months and 28 days.

Execution of decrees.

96. Of the 114 darkhásts, or applications, presented for the execution of decrees, 68 were executed. The total sum recovered was Rs. 4,377-4-5 out of Rs. 20,548-2-4.

Appellate work.

97. The appellate work of the Agency Courts is shown in Appendix K. 20 appeals were preferred during the year to the Assistant Political Agent's Court, and 6 were standing over from the preceding year. Of these 16 were disposed of and 10 remained undecided at the end of the year.

No appeal or special appeal was preferred to the Political Agent during the year.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Rainfall.

98. The rainfall is registered at the following ten places within the Agency limits including Jámbughoda which is in the Nárukot State :—

No.	Station.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.	Rainfall in 1889.
		In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.
1	Nándod	...	..	8 94	5 53	10 80	4 20	...	0 12	...	...	...	0 4	29 63	7 31
2	Chhota Udepur...	...	...	10 10	11 92	15 73	4 34	0 33	...	0 6	...	...	0 6	42 54	40 30
3	Báriya	...	...	4 56	16 60	14 72	4 43	0 10	...	...	...	...	...	40 41	48 57
4	Lunávada... ...	0 2	0 1	7 2	10 34	14 98	3 44	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 81	36 19
5	Bálásinor.. ...	...	...	8 0	9 34	8 4	1 52	...	...	...	0 5	...	0 8	26 73	37 25
6	Sunth	...	...	5 51	11 16	10 19	1 68	0 13	...	...	...	...	..	28 67	37 80
7	Sankheda Mevás (Vadia).	...	...	10 70	7 90	10 18	11 77	0 2	...	...	...	...	0 20	40 77	29 65
8	Pándu	...	...	3 17	11 99	8 97	1 48	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 61	30 61
9	Dodka	...	...	6 10	11 24	9 25	3 0	0 25	...	...	...	...	...	29 84	32 33
10	Jámbughoda ...	...	...	8 56	14 93	18 81	5 83	1 26	...	0 98	...	...	0 7	50 44	...
	Average ...	0 $\frac{2}{10}$	0 $\frac{1}{10}$	7 72$\frac{6}{10}$	10 15$\frac{5}{10}$	12 16$\frac{7}{10}$	4 16$\frac{2}{10}$	0 20$\frac{3}{10}$	0 1$\frac{3}{10}$	0 10$\frac{8}{10}$	0 $\frac{5}{10}$	...	0 4$\frac{3}{10}$	35 13$\frac{2}{10}$	36 66

It averaged 35 inches and 13 cents, varying from maximum of 50 inches 44 cents. in Jámbughoda to minimum of 25 inches 61 cents in Pándu Mevás. It will be seen that in some places the late rains were scanty and unfavourable for the winter crops. Otherwise the season was good.

Prices of food-grains.

99. The subjoined table shows the prices of food-grains during the year as compared with those of the previous five years :—

Rewa Kántha Grain Prices, Pounds per Rupee.

Name.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Average, 1885-89.
Bájri	39	31½	27½	23¼	30½	34	30¼
Urid	33	25½	24¾	20½	22½	31¼	25¼
Mug	32	26¼	25¼	19¾	21	27	24¾
Til	15½	21¼	19¾	14¾	13½	15¾	17
Bavta	38½	41¾	39¾	30½	33¾	41¾	36¾
Gram	47	37½	32¾	27¾	26½	34	34¼
Tur	21	19	20	19	18¼	28½	19½
Rice, 1st sort ...	17	16½	16¼	13¾	13¾	14	15½
Rice, 2nd sort ...	20	21½	21	17	17	18¾	19¼
Rice, coarse ...	22½	22½	24	19	19¾	23	21½
Maize	46	45	38¼	28	42¼	49¼	39¾
Mug dal	22	20½	19¾	17	17¾	21¾	19½
Mowra	81½	100	50½	87	60	55	75¾

100. The general fall in the prices of grain is due to the favourable season. Though the price of mowra shows a rise, the crop was very plentiful. The change is probably due to the demand being greater, and the trade more brisk.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Tribute paid to the British Government.

101. The following States in this Agency pay annual tribute to the British Government :—

	Syasai.			Government.		
	Rs,	a.	p.	Rs,	a.	p.
Báriya	10,699	1	7	9,076	10	5
Lúnávada	12,000	0	0	10,180	4	5
Bálásinor	12,696	9	5	10,771	3	8
Sunth	7,000	0	0	5,938	7	11
Total ...	42,395	11	0	35,966	10	5

102. Including the sum of Rs. 33,421-9-4 outstanding on the 1st April 1890, as shown in the margin, the total demand of the year amounted to Rs. 69,388-3-9. Out of this sum Rs 42,889-3-8 were recovered before the end of the year (March 31st, 1891). Of the balance (Rs. 26,499-0-1), Rs. 12,615-7-4 have since been recovered and Rs. 4,796-14-4 adjusted against allowances payable by the British Government to the States of Lúnávada, Bálásinor and Sunth. The remaining sum of Rs. 9,076-10-5 will be recovered from the Báriya Darbár in October next when the instalment becomes due.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Báriya	9,076	10	5
Lunávada ...	10,180	4	5
Bálásinor ...	8,226	2	7
Sunth	5,938	7	11
Total ...	33,421	9	4

103. Mr. Woodburn during the few months he was in charge initiated a better system of accounts. The amalgamation of several funds, which had long since ceased to receive accretions or serve any special purpose, with the Mevás Fund was proposed by Mr. Spence and sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 3244, dated 7th June 1866, but had not been given practical effect to. This has now been done, and new forms of account have been adopted. The numerous funds, of which the Political Agent does not keep the detailed accounts, have their lump disbursements and balances systematically recorded. The financial arrangements have been further reformed and simplified by transferring the securities and current balances of certain trust funds, which were in the keeping of the Bank of Bombay, to the Accountant General and the Government treasury. The Political Agent will in future bank exclusively with Government.

Reform of accounts and banking arrangements.

CHAPTER VI.—SERVICES.

Medical Services.

104. The subjoined statement shows the daily attendance and the annual expenditure at the various dispensaries in this Agency :—

Dispensaries.

Number.	States.	Average attendance.	Cost. Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nándod	72·2	6,188	15	4
2	Jagadia	40·2	1,572	2	1
3	Dediapada...	9 2	711	5	6
4	Valia	8·4	807	15	8
5	Chhota Udépur	51·08	2,053	0	0
6	Báriya	47·23	2,437	13	3
7	Lúnávada	67·9	3,028	0	0
8	Sunth	36·8	1,610	0	0
9	Bálásinor	49·6	1,224	0	0
10	Vajiria (Sankheda Mevás)	5·1	1,018	1	7
11	Jámbughoda	2·1	418	0	0

Sanitation.

105. The season was on the whole remarkably healthy. The only epidemic that broke out was small-pox, which affected some parts of the Rájpipla, Sunth and Kadána States. It was reported to me that the Bhils of Sunth brought their children in from considerable distances to be operated upon—a fact which confirms previous experience that opposition to vaccination does not come from the lower strata of Native society.

106. Two additional vaccinators have been added to the establishment during the year, one in Rájpipla and another between the Sunth and Kadána States. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner made a wide tour through the Agency and was satisfied with the work performed by the vaccinators. The result of the work was that 22,610 primary vaccinations and 436 re-vaccinations were performed during the year, showing an increase of 4,303 in the former and 162 in the latter, as compared

Vaccination.

with the figures of the previous years. The percentage of success attained in primary vaccination was 97·39 against 97·04 of the preceding year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,744-13-5, or an average cost for each successful case of annas 2 and pies 8.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

107. The following table shows the number of schools and the average attendance of scholars in the Rewa Kántha States :—

No.	Name of State.	Boys' Schools.				Girls' Schools.			
		No.	Average Attendance, 1890-91.	No.	Average Attendance, 1889-90.	No.	Average Attendance, 1890-91.	No.	Average Attendance, 1889-90.
1	Rájpipla	47	2,698·90	37	2,332·78	3	202·40	3	190·50
2	Chhota Udepur	11	464·44	11	484·56	1	46·36	1	42·20
3	Báriya...	14	604·98	14	591·26	1	28·00	1	31·10
4	Lúnáváda	13	964·44	13	1,023·3	1	82·30	1	84·10
5	Bálásinor	3	591·00	2	507·50	1	62·00	1	60·0
6	Sunth	9	479·10	9	486·80	1	43·00	1	45·0
7	Sankheda Mevás	9	470·83	9	458·70	...	...	...	...
8	Pándu do.	2	58·20	2	51·80	...	...	...	...
9	Dodka do.	1	32·50	1	40·80	...	...	...	...
10	Kadána	2	78·50	2	76·10	...	...	...	...
11	Bhádarwa	2	216·50	2	210·10	...	...	...	...
12	Sanjeli...	1	31·40	1	27·40	...	...	...	...
13	Jámbughoda	1	50·80	...	.....	...	...	...	...

Several new schools were opened during the year in the Rájpipla State and one in Bálásinor.

108. The Talukdari School at Vajiria, which is attended by several young Thakors of the Meváses, is reported to be progressing fairly well; but, as I have stated above, I had no opportunity of seeing the boys assembled there. The Deputy Educational Inspector for Rewa Kántha inspected it during his cold weather tour.

109. All the schools given in the list are, I think, supplied with masters and inspected by the Educational Department.

A Sanskrit school at Lúnáváda is the only one I saw that was not assisted in this way.

110. The receipts from school-fees amounted to Rs. 2,925-15-0 against Rs. 2,897-8-0 in the preceding year. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 33,882-12-0 against Rs. 32,031 in the previous year.

PRESS.

111. The only printing press in this Agency is that at Nándod, which does nothing but State work. The return required by Government Resolution No. 814, dated 8th March 1876, General Department, is therefore submitted blank.

112. Returns marked M and N, required by Government Resolution No. 1692, dated 12th April 1879, are attached.

113. A skeleton map of the Rewa Kántha accompanies.

CONCLUSION.

114. It has not hitherto fallen to my lot to have charge of a large Political Agency or to serve in the province of Gujarát. The intimate knowledge of local politics possessed by Khán Bahádur Dadabhai Hormasji and the Daftardar Ráo Bahádur Manibhai Haribhai have therefore been of great service to me. Mr. Dadabhai has continued to administer his responsible charge with his accustomed zeal and industry. In the larger States the Chiefs have for the most part cheerfully accepted the advice of the Political Agent, and thereby made my duties easy. I anticipate that the improvement in the position of the Mevás establishment, which is under the consideration of Government, will raise the character of the service and the quality of the work in those parts.

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha and Nárukot.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1890-91.

Number.	State.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost during 1890-91.		
					Rs.	a.	p.
1	Rájpipla	19	209	228	39,258	6	8
2	Chhota Udepur	23	197	220	20,256	2	11
3	Báriya	19	154	173	15,624	7	3
4	Lúnáváda	21	122	143	14,386	13	0
5	Sunth	17	143	160	16,404	0	0
6	Bálásinor	20	82	102	10,498	8	8
7	Kadána	9	27	36	4,144	11	0
8	Bhádarwa	2	22	24	1,560	0	0
9	Sanjeli	8	14	22	1,440	0	0
10	Umetha	...	5	5	312	0	0
11	Nárukot	2	33	35	4,872	0	0
	Total ...	140	1,008	1,148	1,28,757	1	6

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the Result of the Working of Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1890-91.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
		1889 90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1	Rájpipla	614	558	584	512	516	466	340	212	164	228	58	41	65	45
2	Chhota Udepur	189	159	193	179	187	172	152	139	32	33	78	77	81	80
3	Báriya	135	114	242	172	242	172	177	130	44	28	73	75	73	75
4	Lúnáváda...	160	169	351	310	351	310	198	219	151	91	56	70	56	70
5	Sunth	444	245	704	382	704	382	527	246	135	65	74	65	74	65
6	Bálásinor...	128	101	207	197	207	184	126	135	57	31	60	69	60	73
7	Kadána	30	30	42	50	42	50	38	35	4	9	90	70	90	70
8	Bhádarwa	64	62	79	59	71	57	51	27	16	12	64	45	71	47
9	Sanjeli	58	43	91	51	91	51	83	51	8	11	91	100	91	100
10	Umetha	35	44	58	50	54	50	37	42	17	8	63	84	68	84
11	Sankheda Mevás ...	69	55	70	70	70	70	48	56	17	16	68	100	68	80
12	Pándu Mevás	37	22	56	29	55	28	38	17	16	11	67	58	69	60
13	Dodka Mevás	20	6	32	8	32	8	23	7	9	1	71	87	71	87
14	Nárukot	16	7	16	17	16	17	16	15	...	2	100	100	88	88
	Total ...	1,999	1,615	2,725	2,086	2,638	2,017	1,854	1,331	670	546	68	64	70	66

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX E.

Amount and Percentage of Property Stolen and Recovered in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency.

No.	State.	Stolen.		Recovered.		Percentage recovered.	
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Rájpipla	6,838	7,615	2,676	1,853	39	24
2	Chhota Udepur	4,220	5,380	568	794	13	14
3	Báriya	3,427	2,141	1,519	610	44	28
4	Lúnáváda	4,258	5,617	1,722	1,595	40	28
5	Sunth	4,622	3,026	1,729	919	37	30
6	Bálásinor	2,199	2,078	1,458	1,888	66	90
7	Kadána	222	256	108	111	49	43
8	Bhádarwa	832	2,065	282	649	34	31
9	Sanjeli	714	143	200	32	28	22
10	Umetha	504	2,022	10	53	2	3
11	Sankheda Mevás	1,650	1,771	408	243	25	14
12	Pándu Mevás	1,579	1,027	217	96	14	9
13	Dodka Mevás	128	26	125	26	97	100
14	Mándwa	...	50	...	8	...	16
15	Shanor	...	30	...	28	...	90
16	Vasan Virpur	...	5	...	5	...	100
17	Uchad	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Chhaliyar	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Nárukot	95	5	25	5	26	100
	Total ...	31,288	33,257	11,047	8,905	35	28

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and the Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1890-91.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of.													Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during 1890-91.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		1889-90.	1890-91.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1889-90.	1890-91.								
1	Sankheda Mevás...	95	97	4	70	7	72	4	4	121	161	24	45	79	5	...	8	...	
2	Pándu Mevás ...	62	56	2	29	4	52	2	...	107	89	47	17	15	9	...	1	10	
3	Dodka Mevás ..	32	20	1	8	1	8	17	...	50	35	18	1	16	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	189	173	7	107	12	132	23	4	278	285	89	63	110	14	...	9	10	
4	Rájpipla	784	640	53	512	142	229	5	22	1,104	963	517	60	300	...	14	72	166	
5	Chhota Udepur ...	263	251	14	179	84	65	...	5	320	347	49	89	188	...	1	20	8	
6	Báriya	136	114	17	172	...	...	...	5	281	194	12	28	137	...	1	16	19	
7	Lúnávada... ...	276	256	4	310	8	142	...	29	486	493	57	150	283	...	..	3	1	
8	Sunth	468	290	14	382	...	...	3	39	811	438	67	68	284	...	...	19	44	
9	Bálásinor	194	173	10	184	29	83	1	14	373	321	40	79	196	...	1	5	27	
10	Kadána	41	46	10	50	2	32	...	...	74	94	31	12	42	6	...	3	6	
11	Sanjeli	58	43	...	54	...	...	...	...	95	54	3	11	40	...	...	...	9	
12	Bhádarwa... ...	64	62	5	15	2	32	1	7	78	62	21	12	27	...	1	1	28	
13	Umetha	35	44	4	44	...	...	...	2	74	50	...	8	39	3	...	...	15	
14	Mándwa	1	7	...	...	3	13	...	...	3	16	4	7	2	3	...	...	...	
15	Chhaliyar... ...	7	5	...	...	4	3	...	...	8	7	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	
16	Shanor	3	6	..	...	...	...	6	...	4	6	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	
17	Vasan Virpur ...	3	5	...	...	1	9	...	...	5	10	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	
18	Uchad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Nárukot	14	12	...	17	1	2	2	...	16	22	2	3	16	...	...	1	2	
	Total ...	2,347	1,954	131	1,919	276	610	18	123	3,732	3,077	805	531	1,571	12	18	140	326	
	Grand Total ...	2,536	2,127	138	2,026	288	742	41	127	4,010	3,362	894	594	1,681	*26	18	149	336	26

*Out of these—
11 were acquitted and
15 were punished as under:—
2 death.
9 six months' imprisonment.
3 with fine.
1 remained at the end of the year.

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

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APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the working of Criminal Justice in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency during 1890-91.

No.	States.	Death.	Transportation for life.	14 years and under.	7 years and under.	2 years and under.	1 year and above 6 months.	6 months and under.	Fined.	Whipped.	Departmental discharge.	Banished.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Rájpipla	2	...	...	2	3	22	137	127	7	...	...	300	
2	Chhota Udepur ...	...	...	...	10	6	5	75	92	...	...	...	188	
3	Báriya	...	...	..	6	7	5	89	29	1	...	...	137	
4	Lúnáváda	...	...	...	2	3	2	99	176	1	...	...	283	
5	Sunth	...	1	...	7	5	72	...	194	5	...	...	284	
6	Bálásinor	...	...	...	1	5	7	100	83	...	...	...	196	
7	Kadána	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	19	...	...	...	46	
8	Bhádarwa	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	14	...	...	...	27	
9	Sanjeli	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	30	...	...	...	40	
10	Sankheda Mevás ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	35	45	...	...	...	81	
11	Pándu Mevás... ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	1	...	...	19	
12	Dodka Mevás ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	16	
13	Umetha	...	...	...	...	..	...	6	36	...	...	...	42	
14	Mándwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	
15	Shanor	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	
16	Vasan Virpur ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	7	...	...	...	8	
17	Uchad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Chhaliyar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	
19	Nárukot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	3	...	...	16	
	Total ...	4	1	...	28	29	114	610	890	18	...	...	1,694	

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Courts in the Rewa Kántha Agency during 1890-91.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of Appellants.	Appellants.								Remarks.
			Application rejected.	Sentence.			Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry, &c., ordered.	Referred.	Pending.	
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.					
1 Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.	1st Class Magistrate.	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2 Sankheda Mevás.	2nd Class Magistrate.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Pándu Mevás...	Do. ...	5	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	
4 Kadána	Do. ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	15	...	11	...	4	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Rewa Kántha Agency during the year 1890-91.

No.	States.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on file at the end of the year.	Number filed during the year 1890-91.	Total.	Number disposed of		Arrears.		Remarks.
						1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	
1	Sankheda and Pándu Meváses	Political Assistant	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sankheda Mevás ...	Thandar ...	66	129	195	151	190	44	66	
3	Pándu do. ...	Do. ...	10	91	101	93	54	8	10	
4	Umetha	Japtidar ...	7	19	26	20	21	6	7	
5	Kadána	Japtidar ...	1	31	32	28	3	4	7	
		Ex-officio Assistant Political Agent	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
6	Nárukot...	Mahalkari ...	2	8	10	8	...	2	2	
		Total ...	86	278	364	300	269	64	86	

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, during 1890-91.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of appeals on the file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	
1	Political Agent, Rewa Kántha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Political Assistant, Rewa Kántha... ...	6	20	26	16	7	10	6	
	Total ...	6	20	26	16	7	10	6	

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

RÁJPIPLA ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1890-91.

No. $\frac{1154}{70}$

Godhra, 5th August 1891.

Forwarded.

2. The Administrator has dressed up the dry details of his subject in a style so attractive as to make up for the absence of sensation. Those who have to read the report must not be discouraged if the apology with which it closes should first meet the eye. Let them begin at the beginning and they will hardly skip a paragraph. Reference is assisted by an excellent index and the care that has been taken to keep the topics distinct.

3. All branches of the administration except one show satisfactory progress. The unification of the currency and the reduction of outstanding balances together constitute a great improvement in the Treasury branch, and are not the least remarkable of the administrative changes of the year.

4. The Acting Political Agent concurs in the Administrator's explanation of the increased sale of licit liquor, and indeed he can find no topic on which his opinions do not coincide very closely with those of the report.

5. Forest management alone is at a standstill, and has actually deteriorated by the abandonment of Colonel Stace's reserves. Mr. Woodburn in his remarks on last year's report said that he had "never seen anything more deplorable than their present condition." The undersigned's observation completely confirms this description. The Forest officer's special training and attainments are turned to no account under the present arrangements.

6. The Acting Political Agent spent a month in Rájpipla during the hot months. The people appeared to be content and to have every confidence in the administration and the very minute and thorough supervision exercised by Mr. Shewan and Mr. Younghusband.

H. T. OMMANNEY,

Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

LETTER from the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, to H. T. OMMANNEY, Esq., Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, No. 287, dated Godhra, 20th July 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual Administration Report for the year 1890-91 ending on the 31st March 1891 of the States in my charge. As all the detailed statistical statements are prepared in the Agency office, the report will, as usual, be confined to the principal topics of the year.

Administration charge.

2. The charge was held by me throughout the year.

Events.

3. In the chief events of the year may be recorded the abolition of export and import duties, except on forest produce, from 1st November 1890, in the Mevási Estates as per margin, under the direct management of the Agency. For the other Estates managed directly by their proprietors, agreements have also been obtained for the remission of similar levies as soon as the periods of the present leases on which they have been farmed fall out, which will be at the latest by 1st November next. The Chiefs concerned were at first very reluctant to forego this item of their revenue, though in many cases it was small, not so much on consideration of pecuniary loss as that of their prescriptive right. But on their being pointed out the benevolent anxiety which Government entertained to ensure free trade all over the country, they were at length prevailed over to accept the proposal,

1. Vajiria.
2. Alwa.
3. Naswádi.
4. Sindhiápura.
5. Vasan (Jorabava's share).
6. Dudhpur.
7. Shiora.

which is the more creditable to the Thakors of Gad and Palasni, as the levies formed an important share of the State revenue, and at its sacrifice they have agreed to their remission in deference to the wishes of Government. The only Estates of which the Chiefs have held out their consent for the present to the abolition of these duties, on plea of their inability to afford the loss, are Bhádarwa, Wasan, Virpur and Uchad. But a considerable modification has been effected in the existing tariff, both in the number of articles and the rates charged on them, which has so far relieved the trade, and hopes may be entertained of their being induced eventually to follow the example set to them by their neighbours. The result would seem satisfactory.

Season and crops.

4. The monsoon of 1890-91 set early and in the beginning it was as favourable for agricultural purposes as could be desired, though the rains were not heavy enough for a full storage of water-supply; and by their utter failure this season, as far as it has advanced, the scarcity of water is most bitterly felt by village tanks being completely dried up at many places sooner than usual, and by water getting very low in a few wells that exist. The later rains were moreover unsteady and deficient at some places, by which the crops that had first flourished suffered more or less. Still the outturn of cotton in the Sankheda Mevás was good and that of cereals was above the average; but in the more northerly States comprised within the charge, especially in the Pándu Mevás, it was not equally good, and in some of the Estates included in it, such as Dhári, Gothda, Pándu, and a part of Shiora, in which the cultivation of rice predominates, it failed miserably by insufficient later rains. This evil was aggravated, in the first two tálukas, by the appearance of a species of insects known as grasshoppers which damaged the growing crops, and by a combination of these unfavourable circumstances the season was generally below the average in this tract, and in the particularly affected tálukas mentioned above it was worse, owing to which somewhat heavy arrears of revenue have resulted.

Sankheda Mevás.

Area in square miles 311¾; population 61,903; revenue for Samvat 1946, A.D. 1889-90, Rs. 2,15,061-8-9.

5. This Mevás contains 26 Estates, of which those under the direct management of the Agency are 7, as in last year. But by the restoration of the Estate of Vohora to its proprietor on his succession being recognized by Government, the number would have been reduced had it not been for the charge of a much more important Estate of Mándwa having been devolved on the Agency by the death of its holder, Rana Khumansinghji, during the year of report. He has left an only son, named Jitsinghji, who is about 14 years old. Since November 1890 the Kuvar has been sent to the College at Rájkot for instruction, and during his minority the management of the Estate has been taken up by the Agency as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7016, dated 10th November 1890.

Managed Estates.

6. The following is a statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the managed Estates during the year of report as compared with the preceding year:—

Number.	Estates.	Revenue for Samvat 1945, A. D. 1888-89.	Revenue for Samvat 1946, A. D. 1889-90.	Expenditure for A. D. 1888-89.	Expenditure for A. D. 1889-90.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Vajiria	33,098 9 0	31,076 7 10	26,349 8 3	18,129 1 3
2	Mándwa	26,870 2 11	28,544 1 1	30,576 8 4	51,001 14 9
3	Alwa	6,673 15 7	6,434 0 3	5,780 10 2	3,131 10 7
4	Naswádi	8,194 15 4	10,898 0 1	18,885 9 0	8,538 10 9
5	Sindhiápura	2,500 5 7	2,916 9 8	1,948 4 8	3,245 12 10
6	Vasan (Jorabava's share).	5,056 6 10	5,223 5 7	2,026 4 1	2,488 10 9
7	Dudhpur	791 13 11	904 0 4	367 11 7	803 12 7

7. *Vajiria.*—The revenue shows a decrease of about a couple of Rs. 1,000 as compared with the previous year, but it is merely nominal, caused by the non-adjustment during the current year of interest on the surplus balance of the Estate invested in Government securities. If that item were added, the receipts show an increase of no less than Rs. 2,000, mainly under the following heads—

Revenue fluctuations and expenditure in the managed Estates.

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Summary settlement on alienated land and increased cultivation	1,779	0	0
(2) Arrears of compensation for the ábkári revenue for Samvat 1945, A.D. 1888-89, paid by the British Government and adjusted during the current year ...	226	14	1
Total ...	2,005	14	1

The decrease in expenditure was due to the completion of minor works in the Estate and the transfer of more important ones to the agency of Government, Public Works Department, during the current year.

Mándwa.—This Estate came under the direct management of the Agency during the latter part of the current year only. The expenditure was chiefly incurred during the lifetime of the late Rana on the marriage of his daughter, and partly during his illness, and since his death on his obsequies, which events have led to a considerable increase in it. But a greater portion of it was defrayed from the surplus balance carried to the private purse of the late Rana, so that no heavy debt had to be incurred to meet these extraordinary charges. Since the management has been taken up by the Agency the expenses have been curtailed within a reasonable limit, and inquiry into the debt has been commenced, which, on being completed, will be separately reported upon. One claim of over Rs. 12,000 of a banker of Baroda, from whom money was borrowed for the marriage, was inquired into and paid off.

Alwa.—The decrease of a couple of Rs. 100 was in miscellaneous receipts, caused by the sale-proceeds of certain surplus materials purchased for public works having been credited to the Estate in the preceding year's accounts.

Naswádi.—The increase of about Rs. 2,704 in revenue was chiefly due to more cultivation being taken up on the revision of rates introduced upon the survey settlement, and partly to the higher traffic in grain from a propitious season whereby the realizations from export and import duties were greater. The expenditure in this Estate was, like the other managed Estates of Vajiria and Alwa, less in consequence of the completion of the minor public works departmentally carried out.

	Rs.
Increased cultivation ...	1,810
Import and export duties...	768
Other receipts	125
Total ...	2,704

8. The remaining Estates of Sindhiápura, Vasan and Dudhpur show a slight increase in revenue by more land being cultivated. The excess expenditure in Sindhiápura was due to the marriage of the Thakor's eldest son, for which occasion Rs. 1,300 were sanctioned. In the other two Estates the expenditure was within the receipts, and the slight excess it shows over the preceding year was owing to the cost of the survey operations which are in progress in Vasan, and in Dudhpur to the payment of the allowance to the members of the Thakor's family for the current year, while that due for the previous year had been held in abeyance pending certain inquiries and were not therefore debited in the accounts for that year.

Revenue collections and expenditure in other minor States.

9. The remaining 19 Estates are managed directly by their proprietors, regarding which there is nothing of special importance calling for remarks. In Gad and Vasan Virpur, the affairs of which were observed in an unsatisfactory state during the two previous years, seem to be improving. The family dissensions which harass the Thakor of Gad will, it is feared, more or less continue, as is generally the case where there are more than one wife and where they out of jealousy do not agree. On the slightest pretext they are apt to

States managed directly by their proprietors.

quarrel and the Thakor is personally too weak to keep an adequate control over them. Complaints are now and then received of ill-treatment and neglect from the mother of the son and heir-apparent to the Estate, and suitable advice is tendered to her and the Thakor, which is all that can be done under the circumstance. Those wives who do not live with the Thakor have separate allowances fixed and lodgings given. The younger brother of the Thakor has been provided with a separate maintenance by a village of the estimated revenue of Rs. 800 being set apart. A new Karbhari has been engaged with the approval of the Political Agent, and it now remains to be seen how far he succeeds in effecting an amicable settlement of the petty family disputes lingering on, with the exception of which the general management of the Estate leaves little to find fault with.

Affairs in Vasan (Jitabava's).

10. In Vasan (Jitabava's share) complaints of the rayats of over-exaction and of forcible recovery of Jamabandi in advance were not received during the year. Still an opportunity was availed of, in the last touring season, to ascertain how affairs were going on by encamping within the limits of the Estate. None came forward with any complaint, and some of the villagers, including Patel Tejia of Gambirpura, said that the pressure that had been put upon them in previous years by the Thakor and his officials had ceased and the only grievance which the Patel suffered from was the resumption of his service land by the Thakor for having mortgaged it. Thus there is reason to believe that the previous mismanagement complained of is being retrieved upon the repeated advice tendered to the Thakor, and it is hoped that the initiative so taken up may be satisfactorily carried out to secure contentment among the people.

Pándu Mevás.

Area in square miles $74\frac{1}{2}$; revenue for Samvat 1946, A. D. 1889-90, Rs. 62,441-12-8 ; population 22,634.

11. The Mevás contains 22 Estates, of which the following are directly managed by the Agency :—

No.	Estates.	Revenue for Samvat 1945, A.D. 1888-89.	Revenue for Samvat1946, A. D. 1889-90.	Expenditure for Samvat 1945, A.D.1888-89.	Expenditure for Samvat 1946, A.D. 1889-90.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Pándu	7,439 15 11	7,403 13 8	4,464 8 8	7,809 8 10
2	Shiora	22,187 15 1	22,267 8 2	33,863 9 3	14,534 10 11
3	Gothda	1,197 1 11	1,065 8 4	5,733 13 5	1,686 11 4
4	Rájpur	596 7 8	571 4 9	526 5 2	302 1 6

Fluctuations in receipts and expenditure in managed Estates.

12. The revenue collections have remained pretty stationary in each of the above Estates, and require no explanation, except that in Gothda the decrease of Rs. 132 was in miscellaneous receipts in the fees realized on the metal removed from the river Maihi for railway purposes. The excess expenditure in Gothda was in consequence of arrears of revenue for the past two years paid to the sharers out of the balance according to their respective shares. The increased expenditure in Pándu amounting to Rs. 1,790 was in payment of the arrears of tribute for past years due to His Highness the Gaekwad.

Affairs in Pándu.

13. The land belonging to this Estate was recklessly alienated by the sharers in contracting debt and unscrupulously encroached upon into their "jivai" holdings, whereby the revenue was so much crippled that it was found insufficient even to pay the tribute, the amount of which is very high in proportion to the revenue. In consequence, the tribute ran into arrears, and one of the two principal sharers was found largely indebted, so as to leave no alternative but to take the Estate into the direct management of the Agency. As much as could be done has been effected to improve its resources. The land sold or mortgaged has been redeemed as far as means were available. The rest of it, which was held rent-free, was subjected to a

"salami" and the extent of the "jivai" holding has been determined, which has disclosed that out of the entire area of the Estate containing 8,601 bighas, not less than 2,402 are held in "jivai," which is extravagantly high.

Result of Government management.

14. During the Government management by the adoption of the measures referred to above and by a reduction in expenditure a tolerably fair increase in revenue has been secured, which from Rs. 5,500 has risen to about Rs. 7,500; still by the heavy tribute with which it is saddled and by the necessity for maintaining an adequate establishment for revenue collections of a large area and providing for local improvements by way of repairs to wells and tanks with which the Estate abounds, but which are greatly in a neglected state, a yearly deficit of at least Rs. 1,000 is apprehended. It can be met without much difficulty by revising the "jivai" holding, which, from the inquiry recently held, has appeared to be abnormally high. Two ways are open for its adjustment, either to resume the land in excess of what may be considered fair to allow rent-free in "jivai," or to charge a light "salami" on it. The latter course is likely to be less felt by the holders, and by a recourse to it an additional income of about Rs. 1,400 is anticipated, so as to leave the Estate in easy circumstances to meet all reasonable demands on it. The proposal has been separately reported in detail and awaits the Political Agent's sanction. Nothing further is now left for setting right the affairs of the Estate, for which purpose the management was assumed, and if the proprietors but act prudently and abstain from their improvident habits of undergoing heavy expenses and contracting debts to meet them on the management being restored, Government interference will no longer be required and they ought really to feel gratified for the result.

Progress in Shiora and Rájpur.

15. Shiora and Rájpur will continue under management for some time as their Chiefs are still minors. Inquiries into the liabilities of the former have been completed, according to which the claims registered are 44, for Rs. 99,389-8-0, out of which Rs. 11,687 have been awarded by the Thandar, and the claims are being scrutinized in this office before being finally reported upon.

Gothda Estate.

16. Gothda is under permanent management from the inability of its sharers to conduct it, and its financial condition, though chequered a little by the successive bad seasons in recent years, is sufficiently good.

Estates directly managed by their proprietors.

17. The remaining Estates in the Mevás are shareholds carrying no jurisdictional powers except revenue management, save Chhaliyár, the Thakor of which holds 3rd class magisterial powers and some civil jurisdiction. He is young, intelligent and ambitious and is anxious to raise his revenue, in which attempt, perhaps not unnaturally, he was over-zealous, which led to a friction with his Bháyads, but during the last tour an occasion was availed of to effect a reconciliation which, it is hoped, may be permanent.

Dodka Mevás.

Area in square miles 7½; revenue for A. D. 1889-90, Rs. 12,538-14-7; population 5,710.

18. The following Estates within this Mevás are under Government management:—

No.	Estates.	Revenue for Samvat 1945, A.D. 1888-89.			Revenue for Samvat 1946, A.D. 1889-90.			Expenditure for Samvat 1945, A.D. 1888-89.			Expenditure for Samvat 1946, A.D. 1889-90.		
		Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Dodka	2,762	3	8	2,768	5	1	2,865	7	6	1,982	9	4
2	⅔rds share in Ráeka... ...	1,295	9	10	1,369	2	8	1,690	13	10	1,196	8	8
3	⅓rd share of Motising in Anghad	762	13	8	698	5	0	639	2	1	406	11	0

19. The receipts in the above-mentioned Estates have slightly increased and the expenses have decreased, except in Motising's share in Anghad in which the revenue is less by Rs. 64, but this falling off is simply nominal owing to the compensation of the ábkári revenue received in Government currency being shown in the revenue for the year in that currency and not with its exchange into Baroda rupees, as was the case last year.

Variations in receipts.

20. The inquiry into the land sold or mortgaged belonging to the Thakor's share in Ráeka has been completed, in which there were 90 claims over 280 fields. The debt due on them was ascertained to amount to Rs. 19,823, which, considering the limited resources of the Estate, it would take a long time to liquidate. But there is no help to get out of this difficulty, and all that is necessary to secure the gradual redemption of the land so recklessly alienated is the strictest economy on the part of the Thakor on the management of his share being restored to him. Otherwise there is little other prospect of improving its revenue, and the time and labour devoted to this inquiry, which though undertaken at different times had to be left off from its complex nature and the difficulties of satisfying the claims involved in it, would be thrown away. A detailed report on the subject has been separately submitted.

Completion of alienation inquiry in Ráeka.

21. The surplus revenue accumulated during the Agency management amounts to Rs. 2,527 in round figures, which would be applied, in the best way possible, to the redemption of a part of the alienated land. As for the rest, means must be found hereafter by laying apart a fixed sum every year, and on the Thakor's agreeing to that condition there would be no objection to his being entrusted with the management which is now directly held by the Agency. During its continuance, it may be added, pecuniary debt has been paid off, detached pieces of land have been redeemed, repairs to the residences of the Thakor and his family have been effected, his unmarried sisters have been settled, and, in all, in addition to the current charges, extraordinary expenses amounting to Rs. 4,636 were incurred wherewith the surplus, as above, has remained, which result would be deemed satisfactory.

Proposed means for redemption of land and expenses incurred during management.

Umetha.

Area in square miles 36½; revenue for Samvat 1946, A. D. 1889-90, Rs. 42,467-5-7; population 6,200.

22. The revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 84 over past year. But land of the assessed value of Rs. 556 held by the members of the Thakor's family from the time of the late administration was ordered during the year of report to be continued in their possession pending the completion of the alienation inquiry. If this amount be set off against the past year's revenue, to which it was credited, there would be an actual increase this year of about Rs. 472, which was due to the larger profit realized on the sale of the crops grown on the "bhatta" or alluvium land on the Maihi near the village of Kothiapad, in which the Estate receives a half share.

Revenue and expenditure.

23. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 30,172, which shows a saving of Rs. 16,110 over the past year, in which the excess was incurred by the payment of Rs. 13,722 to some of the creditors in full satisfaction of their demands and of the salaries in arrears due to servants for the period of the Thakor's management.

Cause of decreased expenditure.

24. The debt under liquidation by fixed instalments is being paid off, and at the end of the year the liabilities amounted to Rs. 56,662 against Rs. 1,08,627 as they originally stood.

Liquidation of debt.

25. Inquiry into cash allowances was finished during the year, in which out of 48 claims for Rs. 3,137-9-6, 34 were admitted for Rs. 1,464.

Inquiry into cash allowances.

Bhádarwa.

Area 27 square miles; revenue for Samvat 1945, A.D. 1889-90, Rs. 40,942-9-4; population 10,643.

Revenue and expenditure.

26. The revenue as compared with the previous year shows a falling off of Rs. 1,119, while the expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 43,570, has exceeded it by Rs. 2,637. This increase has not been explained by the Thakor with whom the management lies, but it may be due to his absence on pilgrimage in Northern India during the year.

Affairs in Bhádarwa.

27. The affairs of this State did not show any marked improvement over the working of the previous year, though the late Karbhari has been replaced by another selected by the Thakor from the establishment of the Special Settlement Officer for Giras on its being broken up.

Settlement of claims by the family of the late Thakor Adesinghji.

28. The disputes with the members of the late Thakor Adesinghji's family regarding their allowances and other claims have been settled with the exception of the claim of his daughter Pratapba for the continuance of the grant of land said to have been made in dowry on her marriage. The present Thakor has resumed it on the ground that it is not customary in the State to make similar conveyances, which its resources do not admit of. He has offered in lieu an allowance of Rs. 150 in cash per annum, which the donee refuses to accept. There is some force in the argument against the permanent alienation of the land, but much depends on the precedents existing in the State on similar occasions, and pending inquiry into them the matter stands over for final settlement.

Complaints against the present administration.

29. But complaints are not unfrequently received of the eviction of customary tenants from their land in favour of others without any default on the part of the original holders, and of restrictions over their petty rights hitherto enjoyed as well as of annoyances by minor officials, which state of things, to a certain extent, prevails in small Native States, and only those exceptionally well managed are free from it as daily experience shows. Still in Bhádarwa that limit appears to have been so far overstepped that unless the Thakor acts right earnestly, according to the advice often tendered to him, but has hitherto remained unheeded on one excuse or another, in replacing his present ill-paid and inefficient establishment by a better one, in maintaining an adequate check over it by a responsible Karbhari, and in refraining from the irregular method of levying nazranas from the parties in dispute, there is little hope for the cessation of the discontent now entertained against his administration so as to ultimately render necessary active interference into it by the Agency.

Justice.

Civil and criminal justice.

30. The civil and criminal cases disposed of by this Court during the year were as follows:—

Civil appeals	...	...	...	... 16
Criminal cases	...	...	...	... 12

of which a detailed statement has been separately submitted as usual. At the close of the year 4 civil appeals remained undecided pending the service of notices on the parties. Of these two have since been remanded for further inquiry and two await the dates fixed for their hearings. One appeal of Chándod relating to a claim for easement was translated into English and remarked upon on its being referred from the Agency office.

Result of appeals.

31. Of the 16 appeals decided, a second appeal to the Political Agent was made in one case only, in which the order of this Court was confirmed. Likewise the convictions and sentences were upheld in the two criminal appeals that were made out of 12 cases decided.

Education.

Number of schools.

32. Of the 15 vernacular schools within the charge, 14 were inspected during the year. An additional school at Anghad was sanctioned in the year out of the Mevás Administration Fund, but for want of house-accommodation it could not be started earlier than June last.

33. The Talukdari School at Vajiria is in addition to the village schools referred to above. There were 20 pupils in it as against 23 in the previous year. The decrease was due to one of the pupils having left the school, which he was allowed to do owing to his inability to get on from grown up age. The other two, viz., the minor Thakors of Vajiria and Shiora, were withdrawn from it and sent for instruction to Rájkot and Wadhwán, respectively. They had not finished the full course taught in the school, but as they are already 14 years old it was considered in their interest to remove them to a higher sphere of instruction, the cost of which their estates can well afford. The school is in its sixth year since it was started, and one year more is left to the period for which the Chiefs of the Sankheda Mevás have agreed to maintain it by subscription among themselves. As far as it has worked, the result gained is decidedly superior to any that could be expected in the village school, so far as the general instruction, training and cleanliness of the Kuvars are concerned, and for their benefit the institution deserves the support of the local authorities with a view to its being brought on a permanent footing or at least to its period, which is drawing nigh, being extended.

Vajiria Talukdari School.

34. In the annual examination held during the year by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Rewa Kántha, the percentage of boys who passed in it was 55·5 as against 95·24 in the previous year. The result compares much unfavourably, but it is due partly to the withdrawal of the two Kuvars to other institutions, of whom the Shiora boy was one of the best in the ranks, and to the irregular attendance of the Molesalam Kuvars, who have not as yet discarded their habit, though as much pressure as could be used is brought to bear upon them as well as upon their guardians to secure an improvement in it. But it needs no mention that the Mevás Chiefs, especially those representing the Molesalam caste, are still so backward in their appreciation of the benefits of educating the younger generation, and so apt to indulge in their stereotyped and misguided notion of learning being required for the sake of service which, as hereditary holders of landed estate, they do not stand in need of, that to secure, their support and sympathy in insisting on the boys their regular attendance at school is a work of time. However, with all these drawbacks the school steadily does its work satisfactorily on the whole, and during the year one of the advanced pupils, Fattekhan Naharkhan, a cousin of the young Thakor of Vajiria, passed successfully in the 7th standard, up to which it teaches. He has been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem from that Estate as a stimulus to further prosecution of his studies, and has for that purpose joined the school at Baroda.

Working of the Talukdari School.

Survey.

35. The survey was in progress during the year in the Estates of Shiora, Vasan and Dodka. In the former the measurement and classification have been completed and revised rates have been proposed, which await the sanction of the Political Agent. The settlement was effected after the close of the year under report and its result will therefore be dwelt upon in the next Administration Report, to which it appropriately pertains. In the remaining two Estates the classification has not been finished.

Survey.

Public Works.

36. The expenditure on public works during the year was as follows:—

Public works expenditure.

Sankheda Mevás.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Estates under the Agency management	1,729	8	0
Estates under Chiefs	6,464	14	9
Pándu Mevás, including Dodka.			
Managed Estates	1,038	11	4
Estates directly held by the proprietors	435	1	9
Bhádarwa	261	0	0
Total ...	9,929	3	10

The above expenses were incurred in repairs and additions to the residences of Thakors and in building a school-house and repairs to wells.

Large works transferred to Public Works department.

37. The large works in Vajiria and Gothda are carried on by the Government Public Works Department and in consequence the expenditure on public works departmentally carried out is less than in the previous year.

Dispensary.

Working of the dispensary.

38. The Vajiria dispensary is the only institution of its kind within the charge. The number of patients treated in it and the result thereof during the year was as follows :—

Number of Patients treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
1,878	1,336	...	3	4	35	1,878

This shows an increase in admissions over past years by 192 and in the confidence the institution is gaining over the people who, in the beginning, viewed it with suspicion from their want of experience of English medicines and treatment.

Police.

Mevás Police.

39. The Mevás Police is under the control and supervision of the Superintendent of Police. That officer will submit his own report, so that any allusion to the force in this report would be out of place. But by its re-distribution and by relaxation of the rigid patrol system which was unsuited to the requirements of the district, the complaints of delay in the performance of the miscellaneous duties devolving on it, as referred to in para. 49 of last year's report, have been obviated, and the relations between the Police and the Magistracy were smooth enough.

Completion of Police thanas.

40. The Police stations in the Pándu and Dodka Mevás, for which a grant of Rs. 5,000 was obtained from the Provincial revenue, were constructed during the year, where the men have gone to reside and the want of accommodation greatly felt has been thus supplied.

Reported offences for final orders.

41. During the year 27 reports of offences were received from the Police for final orders. Of these 16 cases have remained undetected and 11 have been classified as not brought to trial from want of sufficient evidence of any crime being committed.

Excise.

Excise revenue.

42. The monopolies for the ábkári and opium revenue exist within the States comprised in the charge, and their management has been transferred to Government by the Chiefs concerned to assimilate it to the system prevailing in British territory as a protective measure. Both rights have been farmed out and work fairly well.

Opium, sale of.

43. Detailed accounts of the sale of opium are kept at the Agency office which would show whether there was an increase or decrease in it. But from what could be gathered on the inspection of the shops that were visited during the tour, some of the Estates in the Sankheda Mevás appeared to draw shorter quantities in proportion to their consumption, which affords grounds for suspicion that the facilities which lie for smuggling by the close proximity of Baroda territory and its reputed better quality of opium are too strong to overcome. An effectual check over it is out of the question, but with the limited means at disposal all that is possible is being done for its detection and for the punishment of the smugglers.

Sankheda Mevás ábkári farm and its supervision.

44. The ábkári farm of the Sankheda Mevás is separate. That of the other States is included in the farm of the Kaira District. The former is worked under the Agency and its immediate supervision lies with this office by which an additional work and responsibility, by no means light, have been thrown on it.

Financial result.

The stock of liquor in the distillery and in the retail shops was generally well kept up and the

good harvest for the past two years raised the consumption by which the duties realized up to 31st March 1891 have exceeded by Rs. 209 the minimum guarantee of Rs. 10,251. Since then and up to 31st May following the duties realized amounted to Rs. 13,308, giving an increase of Rs. 3,057 over the minimum, though the period of the farm, which expires on 31st July 1891, had two months more to run. This shows that the farm is worked at a fair profit.

Management of the farm.

45. There are no complaints about the management, which is well conducted, except that at most of the retail shops the accounts of sale are not written up daily owing to the majority of the shop-keepers being illiterate and to the difficulty of getting better class of persons for the work. The isolated and wild nature of the country acts to a certain extent as an impediment to the drafting of shop-keepers in the farmer's service able to read or write. But as a counteracting influence a more liberal remuneration than what is now paid is requisite, and it seems that in this respect the farmer is somewhat too rigid in his bargain. The matter is under the consideration of the Political Agent.

Census.

Census.

46. A general census of the population was taken this year on the night of the 26th February 1891 throughout the charge as in other States of the Agency on exactly the same arrangement as was made for British districts. The work was carefully conducted and in its execution the several Chiefs cordially aided, both by providing the requisite staff and materials, the cost of which they have borne except in the case of extremely poor Estates, for which it will be defrayed out of the Provincial grant. The work of abstraction is being performed at the central office at Ahmedabad, and until the result is known the population has been shown in the present report according to the preliminary enumeration.

Conclusion.

Tour and inspection.

47. I set out on tour in November 1890 and returned to the head-quarters after the middle of June 1891. The whole period was spent in the district, except in the latter part of January when the head-quarters was revisited for about a week to collect information from the old Agency records for the revision of proof-sheets of a new edition of Aitchison's Treaties and to pay respects to the Commissioner, who had arrived at Godhra about the same time. All the principal States within the charge were visited. Jamábandi was effected of six tálukas. Thána records and accounts, including the treasuries and those of nine managed Estates, were examined, of which inspection notes were furnished. The Mevás Administration Fund account was also audited.

Pressure of work.

48. The work of this office, embracing as it does all the branches of the administration, is exceptionally heavy, responsible and not unfrequently of a highly delicate and trustworthy nature, in the conscientious discharge of which no time, labour and pains are personally spared. The number of outward and inward Gujaráti correspondence alone amounted in the year to 9,378, and that of English to over 600, besides a number of periodicals. The number of civil, criminal, revenue and miscellaneous cases was also large, an epitome of which will, it is hoped, be not out of place. It is as follows :—

Civil appeals.	Criminal cases.	Appeals for Chándod.	Pecuniary claims against Chiefs.	Land cases.	Succession cases.	Revenue appeals.	Boundary disputes.	Total.
16	12	1	48	230	7	6	1	371

Work how carried through.

49. The bulk of the work has continued in the same strain for the last ten years during which, with a short interval, the office has been held by me, and the devotion and application with which it is faithfully discharged I respectfully beg to leave for the consideration of the higher authorities.—I have, &c.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

REWA KANTHA AGENCY

AND

NÁRUKOT STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1891-92.

LETTER from H. T. OMMANNEY, Esq., I. C. S., Political Agent, Rewa Kántha and Nárukot, to W. LEE-WARNER, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay (through the Commissioner, N. D.), No. 1035—101, dated Godhra, 3rd August 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual Report on the Administration of the Rewa Kántha Agency and Nárukot State for the year 1891-92, together with 30 copies of the Rájpipla Administration Report.—I have, &c.

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REWA KA'NTHA ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Season.

The season was on the whole a favourable one. Detailed information about the rainfall will be found in para. 115 of this report. It is sufficient to note here that the anxiety caused by the scantiness of the rainfall in June and the early part of July was completely dispelled by the copious downpour which came in the latter part of the month.

Prices.

2. There was no remarkable fluctuation in the prices of food-grains as will be seen by reference to para. 116.

Events.

3. The year's history of the Agency does not present any striking incident worth reporting in this place.

A'bkári and Opium arrangements.

4. The opium and ábkári arrangements continue to work satisfactorily. The most noteworthy feature connected with them is the steady increase in the sale of licit opium except in the States of Chhota Udepur, Sunth, Bálásinor, Kadána and Sanjeli.

Changes in the Administration.

5. The charge of the Agency has remained in my hands throughout the year. The Assistant Political Agent, Khán Bahádur Dadabhai Hormasji, and the *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent, Mr. Maconochie, have also been undisturbed. These officers' charges have not been changed, Mr. Dadabhai having the Sankheda and Pándu Mevásis and the State of Umetha under direct management, with special supervision over Bhádarwa, and Mr. Maconochie looking after Nárukot and Kadána, which are also administered by the Agency directly.

Rájpipla.

His Highness Rája Gambhirsinghji, 1st Class; area 1,514 square miles; population 171,771; estimated revenue Rs. 8,00,000.

Administration.

6. The State continues to be under the administration of the British Government. Mr. Younghusband, who was acting as Administrator during Mr. Shewan's absence on furlough, proceeded to join a new appointment in the Central Provinces in November, and was replaced by Mr. Kennedy, who held charge up to the 15th March, when Mr. Shewan resumed the office. The Administration Report of this State is attached with my remarks upon it.

Tour.

7. I went to Nándod in March last and inspected the jail and dispensary, and other public buildings, and visits were exchanged with His Highness the Rája, who was then at his capital. During the month which followed I made a tour through the State, as I had done in the previous year.

Chhota Udepur.

Maháráwal Shri Motisinghji, 2nd Class; area 873 square miles; population 93,637; estimated revenue Rs. 2,30,600.

Management.

8. The State is managed by the Rája with the aid of his Kárbhári, Ráo Bahádur Mansukhram Mulji, who only entered in his office in the last quarter of the year under report. The Rája is sensible of the kindness of Government in lending him an officer who has earned such a high reputation in his own department, and whose services, he is assured, can ill be spared.

9. The late Kárbhári, Mr. Dinsha Jamshedji, resigned the State service in December last, and reverted to his substantive appointment of Mámlatdár under the British Government. He however took privilege leave before resigning, and during the interval between his departure and the arrival of Mr. Mansukhram the chief office in the State was filled by Mr. Ganpatrao, who had gained experience as Kárbhári and Japtidár of Mándwa.

Change of Ministry.

10. On the 25th of April last I entered the State limits, and encamped at two places on the way to the capital town, where as usual the jail, dispensary and schools were inspected. All these institutions were found to be in good order. After leaving Udepur I made a further tour in the State which was all new country to me. A good deal of information about the internal management of the State was thus acquired. Kuvar Kumansinghji, one of the Rája's half-brothers, accompanied me. During this time I made enquiries and inspections in view of doubts which had been raised in my mind by certain correspondence with the Darbár regarding Public Works which had passed in the time of the late Kárbhári. As the result the reports furnished to me were found to be false and misleading, and I have brought the matter to the Commissioner's notice and suggested that Mr. Dinsha should be called to strict account for his conduct.

Tour.

11. The revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 2,30,655 during the year against 2,17,367 in the year preceding. The increase is due to the following causes :—

Revenue.

	Rs.
Extension of cultivation	8,531
Large sales of timber	1,656
Revenue fines	1,058
Hatodi or shop vero...	1,416
Miscellaneous	627
Total ...	13,288

12. There has been an increase of Rs. 16,420 in the amount of expenditure over last year, which was Rs. 1,84,082. The increase is attributed chiefly to the purchase of ornaments and charitable expenses.

Expenditure.

13. The following is an account of expenditure incurred on public works during the year :—

Public Works.

Rs.	
12,369	on State buildings.
2,462	feeding expenses to labourers employed on the construction of buildings.
8,247	purchase of tools and material.
1,629	State carriage repairs.
1,277	miscellaneous.
753	construction of roads.
114	tank repairs.
26,851	... Total.

Without adopting inquisitorial means I have ascertained that this is the best that can be made of very unsatisfactory accounts.

Báriya.

Mahárával Shri Mansinghji, 2nd Class ; area 813 square miles ; population 111,269 ; estimated revenue Rs. 2,71,000.

14. The State is administered by its Chief with the assistance of the Kárbhári, Mr. Harilal Mansukhram Parekh, a Subordinate Judge on the British establishment, who has now served the State for some years.

Administration.

15. I visited the State in December last and inspected the jail, dispensary and schools in company with the Rája. These institutions are satisfactorily conducted although, owing

Tour.

to the backwardness of the population and the paucity of well-to-do people in Báriya itself, the schools are not as flourishing as those of the other 2nd Class States. The town did not impress me favourably as regards the cleanliness and repair of the roads.

Revenue.

16. There has again been considerable increase (Rs. 21,524) in the revenue, which amounted to Rs. 2,71,003 against Rs. 2,49,419 realized in the preceding year. The chief items of increase are the following :—

Rs.	
7,904	land revenue and extension of cultivation.
8,017	forests.
2,964	transit duty.
2,639	ábkári revenue.

Expenditure.

17. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,78,520, or Rs. 18,562 less than in the previous year. This economy is probably prompted by the need of providing for the cost of the marriage of the Rája's elder daughter in the coming year.

Public Works.

18. The following sums were spent on public works during the year :—

Rs.	
4,750	road repairs.
5,259	additions and alterations to the Palace buildings.
880	Do. to other Darbári buildings.
361	construction of a temple.
1,172	petty repairs.
1,531	establishment charges.
368	miscellaneous.

The Public Works policy of the State cannot be said to be liberal.

Transit duty.

19. The treaty for the abolition of tribute and transit duty, which had been under negociation for several years, was completed in this year and only awaits formal execution. The increased receipts from transit duty must be due to the greater activity of trade, for the rates of duty are unchanged.

Godhra-Ratlám Railway.

20. During the year the Rája agreed to cede to the British Government full civil and criminal jurisdiction over the lands within his territory which are occupied or may hereafter be occupied by the Godhra-Ratlám Railway. The State is also to be commended for having abandoned charges on material used in the construction of the Railway, and for having forwarded the work by its police and general arrangements along the line.

Lúnáváda.

Mahárána Shri Sir Wakhatsinghji, K.C.I.E., 2nd Class; area 388 square miles; population 90,147; estimated revenue Rs. 2,35,000.

Administration.

21. The Rája himself takes a large share in the administration of the State. At the beginning of the year under report he had beside him an incompetent Diván, and an astute adviser in the capacity of Náib Diván, who was allowed to exert an undue amount of authority, and whose influence was far from good.

Change of Ministry.

Both these men have been discharged during the year, and the Rája has appointed as Kárbhári a well-educated young man, who is decidedly capable, and with whose aid the administration may be expected to improve.

Tour.

22. I visited the State at the biginning of the touring season. At Lúnáváda itself the schools, dispensary and jail were inspected and found to be in good working order. I also had the pleasure of opening an extensive public garden. There is a flourishing girls' school, which is about to be provided with a new building.

23. Enquiry was made regarding the robbery of the mail in the previous March, about which the Darbár reports had not been satisfactory. The result of this enquiry was reported to Government, and the orders of Government have recently been received.

Mail robbery.

24. A fortnight was spent at the village of Lambhu on the frontier of Lúnáváda and Dungárpur. The village, which may be said to be at present ownerless, is claimed by the three States of Lúnáváda, Dungárpur and I'dar, and the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, and myself held a Joint Court, at which we took the evidence of the first two States in support of their claims. The enquiry was somewhat laborious but thorough, and the results have been reported to Government.

Lambhu dispute.

Condition of the people.

25. I made two camps on the way to Lambhu, and the people appeared to be prosperous and content.

Income.

26. The income of the State rose from Rs. 2,21,532 to Rs. 2,35,065 chiefly owing to extension of cultivation.

Expenditure.

27. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,30,423 against Rs. 2,23,873 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 6,550 is on account of expenditure incurred in connection with the investiture of the Kuvar with the sacred thread.

Public Works.

28. Rs. 27,608 were spent on the following public works:—

Rs.	
16,691	Panam Bridge.
2,285	road repairs.
804	repairs to wells and tanks.
7,828	other petty works.

Bálásinor.

Babi Manovarkhanji, 2nd Class; area 189 square miles; population 53,215; estimated revenue Rs. 1,39,500.

29. The administration of the State is carried on by the Naváb with the assistance of his Kárbhári, Ráo Sáheb Premchand Kasandas, who has now served the State for close on a score of years.

Administration.

30. I visited Bálásinor in the middle of January and inspected the jail, dispensary and the schools, which all appeared to be well conducted.

Tour.

31. The income of the State rose from Rs. 1,37,636 in the previous to Rs. 1,39,573 during the year under report. The increase of Rs. 1,937 is under the miscellaneous head.

Income.

32. The expenditure is returned at Rs. 1,40,680 against Rs. 1,25,702 in the preceding year. The increase is attributed to the following causes:—

Expenditure.

Rs.	
6,903	incurred in visiting Junágad.
1,506	increase in salaries of the State servants.
4,193	purchase of new uniform for Savárs.
2,376	miscellaneous.

Public Works.

33. A sum of Rs. 41,482 was spent on the following public works:—

Rs.	
23,263	Darbár buildings,
5,688	construction of a new Katcheri at Virpur.
1,070	road repairs.
5,205	repairs to wells and tanks.

Management.

34. The State appears to be well governed. There are excellent schools at Bálásinor and Virpur, and I am informed that a large irrigation tank has been constructed within the last two or three years which I regret I omitted to visit.

Sunth.

Mahárána Shri Pratapsinghji, 2nd Class; area 394 square miles; population 74,275; estimated revenue Rs. 1,57,816.

Administration.

35. The Rája carries on the administration of the State with the aid of his Kárbhári, Khán Bahádur Hormasji Adarji Patel. But I am afraid that owing to a certain foible about which I took occasion to speak to him on my last visit to Sunth, he has little capacity for or share in public business.

Tour.

36. I visited the State in the early part of December when the jail, dispensary and the schools were inspected and found to be quite up to the standard of the 2nd Class States of the Rewa Kántha. Arrangements of a cheap sort had been made for providing extra space for the principal school which was very much wanted.

Revenue.

37. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 1,57,816 against Rs. 1,30,685 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 27,131 is for the most part due to the sum of Rs. 24,619 recovered from the rayats on account of Chanla Vero on the Rája's marrying a second wife. It is doubtful if this exaction on the occasion of a second marriage is sanctioned by custom, but no complaint has been made about it.

Expenditure.

38. The expenditure was Rs. 1,28,871 or Rs. 38,054 less than that of the previous year, when considerable expenses were incurred in connection with the Rája's marriage and a visit to Bombay for change of air.

Public Works.

39. Rs. 12,866 were spent on public works as under :—

Rs.	
5,435	State palace.
988	construction and repairs to wells.
3,208	roads and bridges.
1,621	petty construction and repairs.
1,614	miscellaneous.

Debt.

40. A large amount (Rs. 29,787) of debt was liquidated during the year, and there now remains only Rs. 24,882 to be paid off. The State seems to be fairly well managed by the Kárbhári, but the propriety of making expensive additions to the stud while the finances are in a bad position is open to question. Horse-breeding, however, is not to be discouraged.

Kadána.

Thákor Chhatrasalji (minor); area 130 square miles; population 14,220; estimated revenue Rs. 21,300.

Management.

41. The State is still under British management in consequence of the minority of the Thákor. The boy attends the Táluk-dári Girássia School at Wadhwán and his progress is reported to be satisfactory. The Head Master remarks "he is a bright and nice boy. His general knowledge very good." He has no playmates in Kádána and last vacation the Thákor of Sanjeli, whose son was also at Wadhwán, befriended him. I hope this kindness may be repeated.

Tour.

42. I visited the State in December last traversing the western half from north to south. On arriving at Kadána I inspected the jail, the treasury and the schools, which all seemed to be in good order.

Revenue.

43. The revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 21,331 against Rs. 24,131. The decrease appears under the following heads :—

Rs.	
891	Vaje Vero (cess on lands) due to unfavourable season on account of scanty rain.
616	forest revenue in consequence of restriction on cutting.
712	Sayer revenue, the rates of import and export duties having been modified.
319	miscellaneous revenue.
262	realizations of intestate property.

44. The expenditure was Rs. 20,323 or Rs. 2,215 more than in the preceding year, when it amounted to Rs. 18,108. The increase is due to the payment of a part of the debt left by the late Thákor.

Expenditure.

Public Works.

45. A sum of Rs. 1,109 was spent on public works.

Prominent questions of Administration.

46. The State has a considerable area of excellent forest land, but it has been sadly depleted of the most valuable produce. Steps are being taken to regulate felling so that it shall benefit the property. Certain contumacious Damors, who arrogated to themselves a higher position than mere Patels, and have for some years past resisted the just demands of the State, were brought to reason by the *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent. This is an important step in the direction of revenue settlement.

Sanjeli.

Thákor Pratapsinghji; area 33½ square miles; population 3,751; estimated revenue Rs. 19,350.

Management.

47. The management of the State continues to be satisfactorily conducted by the Thákor with the aid of his Kárbhári. During the year Government have been pleased to enhance the Magisterial powers of the Thákor from 2nd to 1st Class, *vide* Resolution No. 2484, dated 17th April 1891, Political Department.

Kuvar's education.

48. Kuvar Ranjitsinghji, who was attending the Tálukdári Girássia School at Wadhwán for the first half of the year under report, has been reported on favourably by the Head Master. He has now left the school. His father wished it, and seeing that the young man was full old for Wadhwán and that superior education would be of little use to him in the position he will have to fill as the Chief of a very petty State, I did not raise any objection. He has been well brought up and I trust that his education will in all essentials remain with him.

Tour.

49. After leaving Sunth I visited this State in December last and in company with the Thákor inspected the jail and the school. These are of course very modest institutions, but they answer all purposes.

Income.

50. The income of the State rose from Rs. 18,139 to Rs. 19,356. The increase is chiefly due to the extension of cultivation.

Expenditure.

51. The expenditure which amounted to Rs. 16,539 was well within the income.

Bhádarwa.

Thákor Fatesinghji; area 27 square miles; population 10,643; estimated revenue Rs. 40,200.

Administration.

52. The State is administered by the Thákor himself, but it is still necessary to maintain the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent, which was imposed in 1889 in consequence of certain complaints of misgovernment. A few months ago the Thákor employed a new Kárbhári on a much higher salary than he had been accustomed to pay to that officer. Some changes have also been made in the subordinate staff. I am, however, unable to say that I have detected any improvement in the administration as the result of these measures. The Assistant Political Agent has, in his report which is submitted herewith, devoted a small space to the affairs of this State.

Tour.

53. I visited Bhádarwa in the early part of February and inspected the school which appeared to be in fairly good condition. The town was also as clean as could be expected.

Revenue.

54. The revenue of the State during the year was Rs. 40,217 against Rs. 40,942-9-4 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

55. The expenditure (Rs. 43,340) was somewhat less than last year's, which amounted to Rs. 43,570.

General remarks.

56. The Thákor pays a very large amount of tribute, *viz.* Rs. 19,601, to His Highness the Gáekwár's Government. This drain of resources of course affects injuriously the management of so considerable an Estate. The Jaspur case about which the Thákor is specially solicitous is still under appeal to the Secretary of State.

Umetha.

Thákor Hathisinghji; area 36½ square miles; population 6,200; estimated revenue Rs. 41,800.

Management.

57. The State continues to be under the Agency management, the direct supervision over it being exercised by the Assistant Political Agent, who in paras. 26 to 28 of his report gives a brief description of its affairs.

Revenue.

58. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 40,217, while the expenditure was Rs. 49,300, which includes the sum of Rs. 21,200 paid in liquidation of debt. The increased expenditure was met from the balance of the State, which now stands at Rs. 3,420.

Tour.

59. I visited Umetha this year, inspected the school and examined the Japtidár's Daftar. The Japtidár has since been changed and it is probable that business will now be carried on with greater despatch.

Sankheda Mevás.

Area in square miles 311⅔; population 61,903; estimated revenue Rs. 2,54,296.

Estates under Agency management.

60. There are 2 large and 24 small Estates in this (Sankheda) Mevás which is under the immediate charge of the Assistant Political Agent. Of the above Estates 8 are managed directly by the Agency, owing to the minority or indebtedness of the Thákors. During the year the Estate of Bihora came under the Agency management, in consequence of the death of the Thákor, who has left a minor son.

Receipts and Expenditure.

61. The receipts and expenditure of each of the attached Estates is given in para. 6 of the Assistant Political Agent's report, from which it will be seen that except in Wásan there has been an increase in the income of all the Estates. There was a considerable increase in expenditure in the Estate of Vajiria, which is due to a good many public works, which had been previously projected, being carried out in the year under report.

Kuvars' education.

62. The Kuvars of Vajiria and Mándwa continue to attend the Rájkuvar College, Rájkot, but their progess is reported to be not very satisfactory. They are very ordinary boys, and of Vajiria it may be predicted that his education will do him little good. He was married this year.

Tour.

63. In March and April I visited the more important of the Sankheda Mevás Estates, and examined the Daftars of all the eight Estates under attachment. The treasury, the jail and the distillery at the head-quarters station, Wádia, were inspected and they were all found to be in good order. There is discord in the family of the Thákor of Gad Boriad, and I therefore specially paid a visit to that estate and made enquiries into the matter. The Thákor is a weak young man, and entirely in the hands of his second wife and her relations and friends. He promises that his first wife and her son shall be properly treated, and for the present more decided interference than the advice I have given him does not seem to be necessary.

Pándu and Dodka Mevásis.

Area in square miles 83; population 28,344; estimated revenue Rs. 77,426.

Estates managed by the Agency.

64. These two Mevásis contain 25 petty Estates, of which 7 are under the direct management of the Agency. An account of their administration is given in detail by the Assistant Political Agent in his report.

65. I visited Pándu and Shiora in the latter part of January, and Dodka in the beginning of February. The young Thákor of Shiora receives his education in the Tálukdári Girássia School at Wadhwán, the Head Master of which reports favourably of the boy.

Tour.

66. There has been some improvement in the administration of the managed Estates, especially Pándu. I had less occasion for fault-finding generally, and was gratified to see that the numerous sharers in Pándu did not clamour as in the previous year for the management to be handed back to them. If they will acquiesce in certain arrangements I have made for equalizing their "jiwai" assignments, there is some room for a reasonable expectation that, notwithstanding the high tribute, financial equilibrium may be secured, and the estate released from attachment in a few years.

Improvement in Administration.

Mevás Administration Fund.

67. A detailed account of the receipts and expenditure of the Mevás Administration Fund is given in the following table:—

Receipts.	Amount.			Disbursements.	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Opening balance	18,727	3	5	Establishments, salary and allowances.	5,883	10	9
				Contingencies	267	15	6
Recovery of 4½ per cent. on the revenue of the Mevás Estates	8,658	7	0	Service postage stamps...	396	0	0
Civil Process Fees...	1,622	10	4	Dead-stock articles	37	6	4
Criminal Fines	943	4	6	Batta to witnesses in Criminal Cases...	137	1	4
Mohosal	327	1	2	Jail Contingencies	22	15	8
Miscellaneous	387	8	10	Education	2,445	9	4
Interest on Government Loan	190	6	6	Vaccination	564	9	5
Copying and Searching Fees	41	4	1	Construction of and repairs to public buildings	3,932	6	5
				Miscellaneous	312	4	1
Total Receipts	12,126	10	5	Total Expenditure	13,999	14	10
				Closing Balance	16,853	15	0
Grand Total ...	30,853	13	10	Grand Total ...	30,853	13	10

During the year the Mevás Fund was relieved of the charge on account of the Police Inspector, whose salary and allowances are now debited to the Gujarát Agency Police Fund under Government Resolution No. 7092, dated 12th November 1890, Political Department.

68. The expenditure shows an excess over income which is due to the large sum of Rs. 3,666 having been spent during the year in providing a new jail and treasury room at Wádia, the head-quarters of the Sankheda Mevás. By Government Resolution No. 3412, dated 27th May last, Political Department, the fund was made chargeable with part of the pension of Ráo Bahádur Manibhai, the Political Agent's Daftardár. It would be more convenient if the prospective charge could be commuted into a lump payment of the arrears of pension contribution, and the orders of Government on this point will be applied for in due course. The Mevás establishment have been admitted to pensionary benefits under Government Resolution No. 1748, dated 9th March 1892, contribution being paid from the Mevás Fund.

Expenditure.

Relations with other States and Frontier affairs.

69. Returns A and B required by Government Resolution No. 4439, dated 18th September 1871, are attached.

70. The relations of the Rewa Kántha States with all the surrounding Frontier States continue to be friendly. New questions crop up from time to time in connection with the divided jurisdiction of Baroda and Mándwa in the town of Chándod. But they are discussed in an amicable spirit. A rather serious raid was recently committed by the Bhils of Dungárpur into the territory

Certain Foreign and Frontier questions.

of Kadána. The matter is under reference to the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, and it may be expected that it will be settled to the satisfaction of this Agency. Complaints are occasionally made that the methods of the Baroda Government or its officers prevent the Thákors collecting the revenue of their Wánta lands, and turning them to the best account. But such matters are dealt with by the Agent, Governor General, at Baroda. Rájpipla has one or two differences with the Baroda Darbár, which are referred to in the Administrator's report.

Gáekwár's tribute.

71. The subjoined table shows the amount of tribute payable annually by the several States and Tálukdárs in this Agency to His Highness the Gáekwár's Government:—

Names of States.	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Rájpipla	78,352	0	0
Chhota Udepur	10,147	9	2
Lúnávada	6,501	0	0
Bálásinor...	4,001	0	0
Bhádarwa	19,076	0	0
Umetha	5,000	0	0
Sankheda Mevás Estates	23,022	0	0
Pándu Mevás do.	20,515	0	0
Dodka do. do.	3,427	4	0
Total ...	1,70,041	13	2

72. The arrears of former years (Rs. 1,24,419-11-9) added to the above sum (Rs. 1,70,041-13-2) bring up the total amount due to Rs. 2,94,461-8-11. Of the above amount Rs. 2,49,780-10-4 were recovered and remitted to the Gáekwár before the end of March 1892, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 44,680-14-7 which comprised Rs. 40,456-0-9 on account of the current year and Rs. 4,224-13-10 on account of previous years. The former sum was further reduced before the close of June by Rs. 20,407-7-7, leaving Rs. 20,048-9-2 to be recovered from the following States by instalments falling due in the months named against each State:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Chhota Udepur	10,147	9	2	due in October.
Lúnávada	6,001	0	0	Do.
Bhádarwa	3,900	0	0	last instalment due in August.
	20,048	9	2	

73. Of the amount (Rs. 4,224-13-10) outstanding on account of former years Rs. 1,583-2-3 were recovered from the Thákor of Shiora, and Rs. 1,140-9-9 from the proprietors of Pándu, and remitted to Baroda in the months of May and June last. The remaining Rs. 1,501-1-10 include the undermentioned items:—

Rs.	a.	p.	
156	6	0	to be set against compensation for land taken up by the Gáekwár's Government in the Rána's territory of Mándwa.
127	15	0	due by Shanor, awaiting payment of compensation for land taken for the Gáekwár's State Railway.
1,216	12	10	due by the Pándu Estate. The amount has been withheld pending the result of an application to the Baroda Darbár for remission on account of bad season.

74. In last year's report considerable sums appeared as withheld by Mándwa and Shiora on account of the neglect of His Highness the Gáekwár's Government to pay the Girás allowances due to those Chiefs. It was found that this policy was opposed to Government orders (Government Resolution No. 3885,

dated 17th August 1878), and I, therefore, caused the tribute to be paid in full. It may be hoped that the readiness of the Thákors to fulfill their obligations will meet with due response from the more powerful State. The amount of arrears Rs. 5,610-14-7 due by the Pándu Estate last year has been reduced to Rs. 1,216-12-10 this year.

Meywár Border.

Meywár Border Courts.

75. A Border Court was held this year in January for the settlement of disputes between the States of Banswára and Kushálgad and the neighbouring States under this Agency. There were 78 cases for disposal, of which only 5 were important. The result was to award a considerable balance of compensation to Rewa Kántha. The cases on the Dungárpur frontier were not numerous enough to require that that Court should meet this year. It will be held in the coming season. Reference has already been made to the Lambhu enquiry.

Narukot State.

Bária Dipsinghji Jagatsinghji; area 143 square miles; population 6,440; estimated revenue Rs. 11,000.

Administration.

76. The State has been under the Administration of the British Government ever since 1839. The Chief of that time, in despair of managing his affairs and resisting the aggressions of the Gáekwár, handed over his Estate to the British Government, stipulating only for a half share of the revenues. The revenue was distributed accordingly until the year before last, when the Thákor's share was fixed at the liberal sum of Rs. 5,000.

77. The management is conducted by a Mahálkari with the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, who is *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent.

Tour.

78. I visited the State again in May and found the fort, kacheri, dispensary, school and dharamshála in fairly good order.

Season.

79. The season was on the whole a favourable one, though the mhowra crop, on which the Naikras largely depend, was as in other directions poor. The total rainfall during the year was 39 inches 44 cents, which is about the average. The public health was not bad, considering the climate of the country which is still reputed to be malarious. There was no epidemic of any sort during the year.

Revenue.

80. The income of the State amounted to Rs. 11,024 against Rs. 15,907 in the year preceding. The decrease of Rs. 4,883 is entirely due to a large sale of teak last year in the village of Keva.

Expenditure.

81. The expenditure was Rs. 14,359, or Rs. 2,674 more than in the preceding year. The increase is mainly attributed to a part of the Thákor's allowance of the past year having been paid during the year under report.

Thákor's memorials.

82. The Thákor appears to me to have more character than many of the Chiefs of corresponding and even superior class with whom I am brought into contact. He has hitherto, as well as I can judge, lived as a respectable hardworking farmer engaged in the direct management of a considerable private Estate. It is probable that with his steady life and the growth of his allowance he has accumulated some wealth, and learnt to think more of himself, perhaps even to become ambitious. At the same time his business, faculties, doubtless aided by the advice of persons more or less interested, have directed his attention to the fund, which is rapidly increasing in value, represented by the forests of the State. He is afraid that the fixed allowance of Rs. 5,000 may, if he acquiesces in the arrangement, deprive him of his share in this property. It is to these causes that I attribute the me-

morials he has made at very considerable expense. As matters stand the fixed allowance is a full and even liberal half of the revenues, and he has no just cause of complaint.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

Receipts and Expenditure of States under Agency management.

83. Excluding Rájpipla, the subjoined table shows the names of all the Estates under the Agency management, and their receipts and expenditure during the year:—

No.	Estates.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Kadána	21,311	20,320
2	Nárukot	11,024	14,359
3	Vajiria	49,022	68,762
4	Mándwa	38,225	31,844
5	Alwa	6,947	5,365
6	Naswádi	11,482	7,813
7	Sindhiápura	3,358	2,184
8	Vasan Virpur (Jorabava's share)	4,735	4,639
9	Dudhpur	1,000	1,070
10	Bihora	1,707	1,091
11	Pándu	7,201	7,727
12	Shiora	22,636	33,469
13	Gothda	923	929
14	Rájpur	580	197
15	Dodka	3,008	3,439
16	Ráika, ⅔rds share	1,410	2,428
17	Anghad, ⅓rd share	729	442
	Total ...	1,85,298	2,06,371

The excesses of expenditure over receipts which appear in some of the States are explained in the proper places either in this or the Assistant Political Agent's report.

Financial condition.

Vajiria.	Sindhiápura.
Naswádi.	Gothda.
Alwa.	

84. The financial condition of the marginally noted Estates continues to be satisfactory. The debts in the undermentioned Estates are being gradually liquidated:—

Umetha.	Shiora.	Dudhpur.	Rájpur.	Pándu.
Kadána.	Vasan.	Mándwa.	Bihora.	Ráika.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

POLICE.

85. Each of the ten leading States of the Rewa Kántha employs a police force of its own. The Thándárates of Sankheda and Pándu are served by the Agency Police, and the Jambughoda garrison is furnished by the Panch Maháls force, the Nárukot State paying one-third of its cost.

Cost and strength.

86. The cost and strength of the States Police are shown in Appendix C. There is no important change from last year's figures. By comparison with Rájpipla the Chhota Udepur force would appear to be unnecessarily large, but the latter State has more difficult frontiers than the former, and one class at least of subjects and neighbours, the Naikras, who require to be kept under firm control.

Working of the Police.

87. Appendix D shows the result of the working of the above police forces. The number of offences reported has noticeably risen in Rájpipla, Sunth, the Sankheda and Pándu Mevásis

and Nárukot. The increase is chiefly in petty thefts. Of the 2,156 accused arrested, 2,050 were committed for trial. Of these 1,369 or 66·77 per cent. were convicted, 525 acquitted or discharged, and 176 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentages in Umetha and Pándu Mevás are particularly bad, and show a marked falling off from the previous year. There has been a considerable decrease in the amount of property stolen during the year as compared with that of the previous year, while in the amount recovered there is a large increase. The general percentage consequently shows improved figures, 36·71 against 26·77 in 1890-91. The work of the Rájpipla Police shows a decided improvement in this respect. The Police of Sunth and the Pándu Mevás have also achieved better results. The details will be found in Appendix E.

88. Appendix F shows the total number of offences reported in all quarters and how the accused persons were dealt with by the Police and Magistracy. The number of cases pending trial and undetected at the close of the year in the Rájpipla State again stands at a high figure, though in the matter of persons remaining there is a decided improvement. The same figures for Sunth appear to be high, but do not show much variation from last year.

Criminal Justice.

89. During the year 3,733 persons were brought before the Magistrates against 3,362 in the last year. Of the former 2,151 were arrested by the police, 424 appeared on warrants, 759 on summons and 119 voluntarily, 131 were received by extradition and 149 remained over from the previous year. Of the total number (3,733) 1,835 or 49·15 per cent. were convicted, 583 acquitted and discharged, 1,125 were allowed to compound, 54 were committed or referred, 17 died or escaped and 119 remain awaiting trial at the close of the year.

90. The following table shows the number of cases with their results decided by the Agency Officers:—

Rewa Kántha Criminal Trials before Agency.

No.	Tribunals.	Powers.	Cases decided.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried.
1	Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.	Sessions Judge and District Magistrate.	2	2	...	2
2	Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.	1st Class Magistrate.	19	12	27	39
3	*Ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.	Do. ...	2	1	1	2
4	Thándár of Sankheda Mevás.	2nd Class Magistrate.	80	67	87	154
5	Thándár of Pándu Mevás.	Do. ...	56	32	95	127
6	Do. Dodka do.	3rd Class Magistrate.	13	16	12	28
		Total ...	172	130	222	352
		Pending 4 at the end of the year in the Assistant Political Agent's Court.				

There is again a very small proportion of convictions in the Court of the Thándár of Pándu Mevás, which cannot be considered satisfactory.

Serious offences.

91. The number of serious offences committed during the year compared with that of the previous year is shown in the subjoined table.

Rewa Kántha Crime, 1891-92.

Crime.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder	13	6	...	7
Attempt at murder	2	1	...	1
Culpable homicide	9	14	5	...
Robbery	24	24	...	...
Dacoity	8	9	1	...
Hurt in robbery	6	4	...	2
House-breaking and theft	300	288	...	12
Mischief by fire	41	40	...	1
Kidnapping	3	3	...	...
Total ...	406	389	6	23
Net decrease ...	...	...	...	17

92. Of the 6 murder cases, 4 were committed in Báriya, 1 in Sunth and 1 in Bálásinor. The one case of attempt at murder was in Rájpipla. Of the total number of serious offences committed 133 were in Rájpipla, 54 in Chhota Udepur, 26 in Báriya, 38 in Lúnáváda, 37 in Sunth, 36 in Bálásinor, 9 in Kadána, 10 in Bhádarwa, 6 in Sanjeli, 25 in Sankheda Mevás, 9 in Pándu Mevás, 5 in Umetha, and 1 in Nárukot. A second good season is to be thanked for the offence of house-breaking and theft remaining at a low figure.

Punishments awarded.

93. The punishments awarded to the convicted prisoners are shown in Appendix G. The absence of short term imprisonment from the Sunth returns is noticeable. Last year's report showed the same peculiarity, which seems to indicate a deliberate policy of fining in preference to imprisonment for petty offences.

Criminal appeals.

94. It will be seen from Appendix H that the number of appeals preferred during the year against the decisions of the lower Courts was 7. These were all disposed of by the Political Agent with the result that in 2 cases the sentences were confirmed and in 3 modified, while 2 appeals were rejected.

Prisons.

95. Appendix I shows the particulars regarding jails and prisoners. Including 320 from last year the total number of prisoners confined during the year was 2,155 against 2,137 in the preceding year. The total cost of jails and prisoners amounted to Rs. 15,067 against Rs. 15,909 in the previous year.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

96. Appendices J and K furnish details of the work performed by the Civil Courts under the direct control of the Political Agent. There were 345 suits filed during the year and 64 remaining pending at the end of the preceding year, so the total number for disposal was 409. Of these 350 suits were disposed of against 300 in last year, 59 were left in arrear at the close of the year against 64 in 1890-91. The value of suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 23,893, giving an average value of Rs. 69-4-1. The time spent in the disposal of the suits averaged 3 months and 9 days. 139 Darkhásts or applications for the execution of decrees (amounting to Rs. 16,768) were presented during the year. Of these 87 were executed in which the sums recovered amounted to Rs. 4,013.

Civil appeals.

97. The appellate work of the Agency Courts is mentioned in Appendix K. Including 10 appeals on the file at the end of the previous year, the number of appeals for disposal amounted to 23, of which 21 were decided and only 2 remained pending at the close of the year.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Rainfall.

98. The following are the stations at which the rainfall is registered. It would appear that the largest fall was in Sunth and the smallest in Dodka. It was extraordinarily heavy in Sunth, and very favourable to the crops everywhere except in Lúnáváda and perhaps the Dodka Mevás :—

No.	Station.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.	Rainfall in 1889.
		In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.
1	Nándod	...	...	1 19	23 68	10 80	9 77	0 14	...	...	...	0 1	...	45 59	29 63
2	Chhota Udepur ...	...	...	0 5	17 70	15 11	8 46	0 2	...	...	0 13	0 7	...	41 54	42 54
3	Bgriya	...	...	0 23	14 64	11 5	9 75	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	36 77	40 41
4	Lúnávada ...	0 10	...	0 1	16 42	6 24	3 51	0 25	...	...	0 7	...	...	26 60	35 81
5	Bálásinor... ...	...	...	0 25	20 67	6 18	6 24	...	...	...	0 4	0 3	...	33 41	27 93
6	Sunth	...	...	1 79	15 73	6 55	6 67	...	...	...	...	0 12	...	60 86	28 67
7	Sankheda Mevás (Vadia).	...	...	1 10	20 40	8 74	8 55	0 8	...	...	...	...	...	38 87	40 77
8	Pándu ,, ...	...	...	0 91	14 15	6 79	5 15	1 8	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	25 61
9	Dodka ,, ...	...	...	0 24	13 0	7 60	5 52	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 36	29 84
10	Jámbughoda ...	...	...	0 10	18 64	9 48	9 20	2 1	...	...	...	0 1	...	39 44	50 44
	Average ...	0 1	...	0 58$\frac{7}{10}$	17 50$\frac{3}{10}$	8 85$\frac{2}{3}$	7 28$\frac{1}{3}$	0 46$\frac{2}{3}$	...	...	0 2$\frac{2}{3}$	0 2$\frac{2}{3}$	...	34 75$\frac{1}{6}$	35 13$\frac{1}{10}$

Prices of food-grains.

99. The prices of food-grains during the year compared with those of the previous five years are given in the subjoined table :—

Name.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Average, 1886-90.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bájri	31½	27½	23¼	30½	34	31½	29
Urid	25½	24¾	20½	22½	31¼	29¼	25
Mug	26¼	25¼	19¾	21	27	26	24
Til	21¼	19¾	14¾	13½	15¾	15	17
Bávta	41¾	39¾	30½	33¾	41¾	44¼	37½
Gram	37½	32¾	27¾	26½	34	30½	31½
Tur	19	20	19	18¼	28½	26½	21
Rice, 1st sort ...	16½	16¼	13¾	13¾	14	15	15
Rice, 2nd sort ...	21½	21	17	17	18¾	19½	19
Rice, coarse ...	22½	24	19	19¾	23	23	21½
Maize	45	38¼	28	42½	49¼	45½	40½
Mug dál	20½	19¾	17	17¾	21¾	19¼	19¼
Mowra	100	50½	87	60	55	91¼	70½

Bájri, maize and coarse rice, the staple food-grains, were below the average prices of the preceding five years.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Tribute payable to British Government.

100. The annual tribute payable to the British Government by the Rewa Kántha States amounts to Rs. 42,395-11-0 Syásai currency, or Rs. 35,966-10-5 in Government coin, as shown below :—

	Syásai.			Government.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Báriya	10,699	1	7	9,076	10	5
Lúnávada	12,000	0	0	10,180	4	5
Bálásinor	12,696	9	5	10,771	3	8
Sunth	7,000	0	0	5,938	7	11
Total ...	42,395	11	0	35,966	10	5

101. The Báriya tribute is due in October, and appears every year as an arrear at the time the accounts for this report are made up. The rest has been duly received. Under the Treaty referred to in paragraph 19 the tribute from Báriya will cease to be paid as long as certain conditions are observed by the Darbár.

CHAPTER VI.—SERVICES.

Medical Services.

Dispensaries.

102. The following table shows the daily attendance and the annual expenditure at each of the eleven dispensaries in the Agency. The first four dispensaries are all in the Rájpipla State, and one more will probably be established next year at Gardeshvar, which has the reputation of being particularly unhealthy. The figures of attendance show that the population of the more backward tracts are still shy of these institutions :—

Number.	States.	Average attendance.	Cost.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nándod	114·0	5,355	12	5
2	Jagadia	47·5	1,480	3	5
3	Dediapáda	14·2	7·2	2	8
4	Valia	8·0	760	14	3
5	Chhota Udepur	52·17	2,088	0	0
6	Báriya	44·53	2,384	5	5
7	Lúnávada	64·7	2,799	4	9
8	Sunth	37·0	1,427	2	4
9	Bálásinor	44·9	1,090	5	0
10	Vajiria (Sankheda Mevás)	5·10	1,083	3	10
11	Jámbughoda	2·60	416	5	3

Sanitation.

103. Fever, often accompanied by the symptoms of influenza, was very prevalent in the cold season. It seems to have been of a particularly severe type in Rájpipla. There was no epidemic of any other sort.

Vaccination.

104. There are 16 vaccinators employed in the Agency—4 in the Rájpipla State, 2 in each of the States of Chhota Udepur, Báriya, Lúnávada, Sunth and Sankheda Mevás, 1 in Bálásinor and 1 in Pándu Mevás. They performed 26,410 vaccinations, and revaccinations 320. The total number of operations was 3,684 more than last year. The average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator was 1,665. The percentage of successful cases is reported to be 97·3 in primary vaccination and 61·25 in revaccination. The cost for each successful case was Re. 0-2-7. The total cost amounted to Rs. 4,274-8-11 against Rs. 3,744-13-5 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Number of schools or scholars.

105. The subjoined table shows the number of schools and of scholars attending them in the several States under this Agency :—

No.	Name of States.	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
		1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Rájpipla	49	60	11	...	3,170	3,321	151	...
2	Chhota Udepur ...	12	12	...	...	595	513	...	82
3	Báriya	14	14	...	...	687	686	...	1
4	Lúnávada	14	14	...	...	1,166	1,127	...	39
5	Bálásinor	4	4	...	...	616	638	22	...
6	Sunth	10	10	...	...	621	581	...	40
7	Sankheda Mevás ...	10	10	...	...	529	505	...	24
8	Pándu do. ...	3	4	1	...	96	162	66	...
9	Kadána	2	2	...	...	89	87	...	2
10	Bhádarwa	2	2	...	...	231	223	...	8
11	Sanjeli	1	1	...	...	38	42	4	...
12	Nárukot	1	1	...	...	58	57	...	1
	Total ...	122	134	12	...	7,896	7,942	46	...

The Administrator opened 11 new schools in Rájpipla and one was started in the Pándu Mevás. The educational authorities report that there are very few schools in the State of Bálásinor compared with the number in other 2nd Class States. There is room for some new schools, and the Darbár will be addressed in the matter. I visited the Tálukdári School at Vajiria before the vacation. It appeared to be fairly well managed, but the results in the persons of the boys who are finishing their education are not very encouraging.

106. There are two Anglo-Vernacular schools in the Rewa Kántha, *viz.* one at Nándod and the other at Lúnávada, and each of the six principal States has a girls' school, of which those at Lúnávada and Bálásinor appeared to me to be particularly good.

Receipts and expenditure.

107. The receipts from school fees in primary schools amounted to Rs. 2,938-1-6 against Rs. 2,757-7-0 in the previous year. The total expenditure on all the schools in the Agency during the year was Rs. 37,923-14-4 against Rs. 33,882 in last year.

Press.

108. The printing press at Nándod, which is the only one in the whole of the Rewa Kántha, does nothing but State work. The return required by Government Resolution No. 814, dated 8th March 1876, General Department, is therefore submitted blank.

Returns of civil division of territory and of population.

109. Returns of civil division of territory (Appendix M) and of population (Appendix N) required by Government Resolution No. 1692, dated 12th April 1879, are attached.

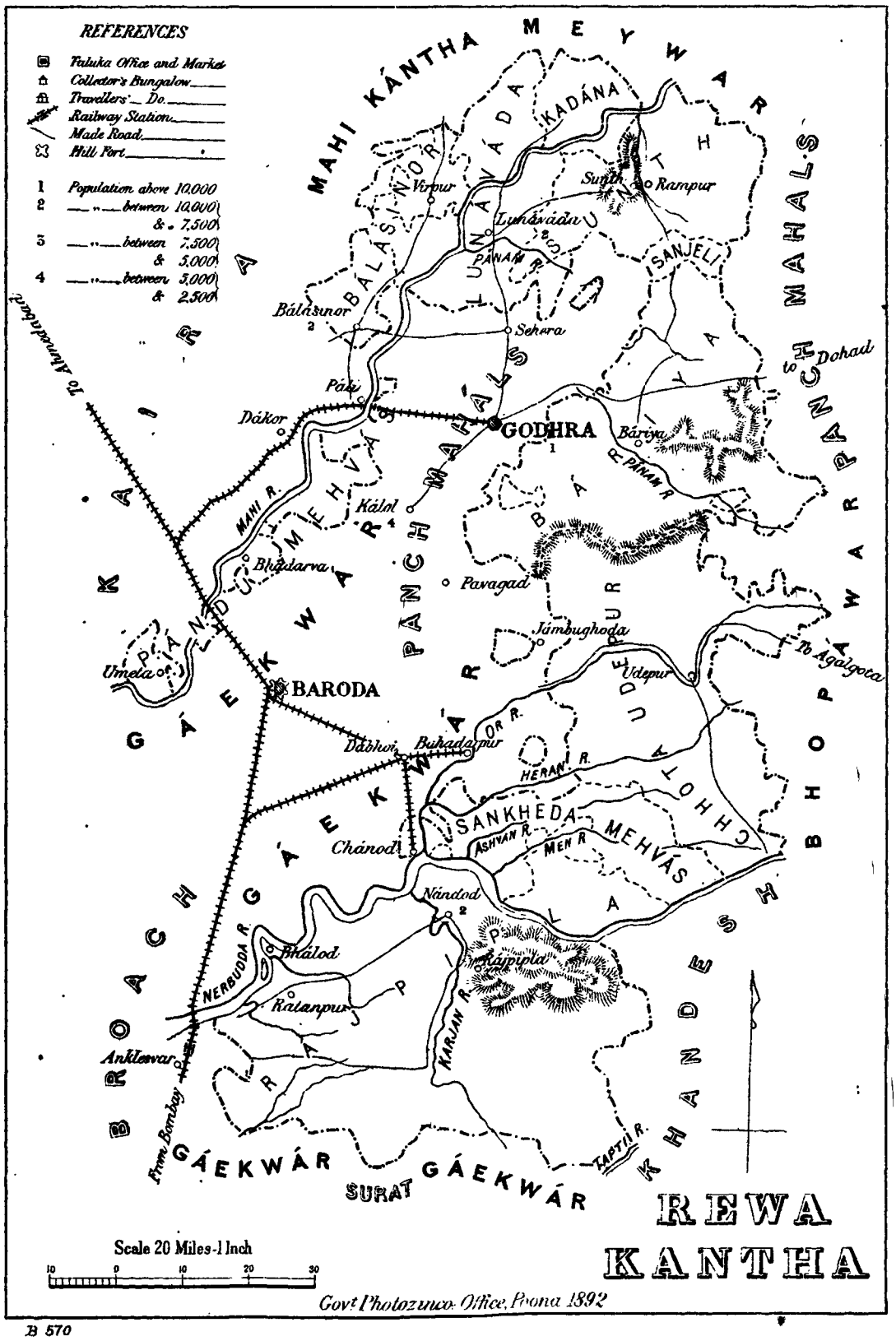
Skeleton map of Rewa Kántha.

110. A skeleton map of the Rewa Kántha is also appended.

Conclusion.

111. In a comprehensive retrospect of the history of the Agency during the past year the following events, to which the Political Agent contributed by action and advice more or less direct, may be regarded as important: the settlement of the abkári compensation of Damji Wasawa, the completion of the negociations for the Báriya Treaty, the liberal co-operation of the Rája of Báriya in the construction of the Godhra-Ratlám extension through his State, the exhaustive enquiry into the Lambhu case which, the Chándod question excepted, is the last frontier dispute of any consequence, the change of ministry in the States of Lúnávada and Chhota Udepur, the placing of the Mevás establishment on the list of pensionable servants, the settlement of the affairs of Pándu and Ráika, and the introduction of survey arrangements into the Shiora Estate. In these and all other matters I have to acknowledge the readiness of the Administrator of Rájpipla and the Chiefs, whose interests are concerned, to accept advice and the loyal assistance rendered by my immediate subordinates Khán Bahádur Dadabhai Hormasji and Ráo Bahádur Manibhai Haribhai. The latter officers, especially Mr. Dadabhai, are heavily worked, but the drudgery is faced cheerfully and done efficiently.

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.


REFERENCES
Taluka Office and Market
Collector's Bungalow
Travellers' Do.
Railway Station
Made Road
Hill Fort
1 Population above 10,000
2 " between 10,000 & 7,500
3 " between 7,500 & 5,000
4 " between 5,000 & 2,500
MAHI KÁNTHA
MEYWAR
KADÁNA
Virpur
Sunth
Rampur
Lunáváda
PÁNAM R.
SANJELI
Bálásinor
Sehera
Páli
Dákor
GODHRA
Báriya
PÁNAM R.
MAHI R.
Kálol
Bhádarva
Pavagad
Jámbughoda
Udepur
To Agalgota
Umeta
BARODA
Dábhoi
Bahadarpur
OR R.
HERAN R.
SANKHEDA
MEHVÁS
ASHVAN R.
MEN R.
Chánod
Nándod
Bhálod
Rájpipla
NERBUDDA R.
Ratanpur
KARJAN R.
Anklesvar
From Bombay
TAPTI R.
GÁEKWÁR
SURAT
GÁEKWÁR
KHANDESH
BHOPAWAR
PANCH MAHALS
To Dohad
To Ahmedabad
REWA KANTHA
Scale 20 Miles-1 Inch
10 0 10 20 30
Govt Photozinco Office, Poona 1892

B 570

APPENDIX A.

FORM I.

Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.							Rs.			
Rájpipla	65,000	Gáckwár	171,771	60	3,249·68	6,841	Fever ...	8,00,000	580	Not.	
Chhota Udepur ...	10,500	Do.	93,637	12	482·50	2,311	Do. ...	2,30,600	318	Do.	
Báriya	10,699	British Government...	111,269	14	642·35	3,561	Do. ...	2,71,000	298	Levies transit duties.	Correspondence is going on with Government.
Lúnáváda	12,000 6,000	Do. ... Gáekwár.	90,147	14	1,054·10	3,269	Do. ...	2,35,000	493	Not.	
Bálásinor	4,000 12,996	Do. ... British Government.	53,215	4	624·00	1,546	Do. ...	1,39,500	245	Do.	
Sunth	7,000	Do. ...	74,257	10	540·30	4,424	Do. ...	1,57,816	318	Do.	

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX B.

FORM II.

Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their Families, Principal Members of their Courts.

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or Race or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Máhárána Gambhirsingji, Rája of Rájpipla.	Nándod ...	*	Gohel Rajput, Hindu.	45	At home	*	Yes ...	Follows primogeniture.	5 Sons— Age. 1 Chhatrasinghji. 30 2 Rámsinghji ... 23 3 Kiratsinghji ... 20 4 Balwantsinghji *alias* Narsinsinhji ... 17 5 Digvejaysinghji 15	* Since October 1887 deprived of share in State administration.
Máhárával Motisinghji, Rája of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur.	Ruler of the State.	Chawan Rajput, Hindu.	32	Do.	In affairs of State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 Son— Phatesinghji ... 7½	
Máhárával Mánsinghji, Rája of Báriya.	Báriya	Do. ...	Do. ...	36	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2 Sons— 1 Ranjitsinghji ... 6 2 Náhársinghji ... 4-7 months.	
Máhárána Wakhatsinghji, Rája of Lúnávada.	Lúnávada ...	Do. ...	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	32	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	3 Sons— 1 Ranjitsinghji... 10 2 Rughnathsinghji ... 6 3 Indrasinghji ... 8 months.	
Manwar Khánji Bábi of Bálásinor.	Bálásinor ...	Do. ...	Musalmán ...	48	At home	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 Brother— Budumía ... 20	
Máhárána Pratápsinghji, Rája of Sunth.	Sunth	Do. ...	Pavár Rajput, Hindu.	31	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Not.	

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1891-92.

Number.	State.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost during 1891-92.
					Rs. a. p.
1	Rájpipla	19	201	220	37,458 5 0
2	Chhota Udepur	21	200	221	21,856 9 9
3	Báriya	19	145	164	16,783 15 3
4	Lúnávada...	21	128	149	13,395 10 10
5	Sunth	18	142	160	16,572 0 0
6	Bálásinor...	20	94	114	10,820 7 7
7	Kadána	8	27	35	4,682 10 1
8	Bhádarwa	2	27	29	1,672 0 0
9	Sanjeli	8	14	22	1,440 0 0
10	Umetha	...	5	5	379 13 4
	Total ...	136	983	1,119	1,25,061 7 10

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the Result of the Working of Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1891-92.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	Rájpipla	558	625	512	581	466	498	212	295	228	196	41	50	45	59
2	Chhota Udepur	159	144	179	180	172	176	139	160	33	16	77	88	80	90
3	Báriya	114	101	172	160	172	160	130	98	28	22	75	61	75	61
4	Lúnáváda	169	131	310	236	310	236	219	172	91	62	70	72	70	72
5	Sunth	245	281	382	491	382	490	246	322	65	93	65	65	65	65
6	Bálásinor	101	105	197	148	184	139	135	102	31	20	69	68	73	73
7	Kadána	30	30	50	31	50	31	35	23	9	8	70	74	70	74
8	Bhádarwa	62	53	59	62	57	62	27	39	12	20	45	62	47	62
9	Sanjeli	43	30	51	29	51	29	51	26	11	3	100	89	100	89
10	Umetha	44	43	50	76	50	71	42	32	8	27	84	42	84	45
11	Sankheda Mevás... ...	55	67	70	85	70	80	56	57	16	23	100	67	80	71
12	Pándu Mevás	22	32	29	55	28	55	17	24	11	31	58	43	60	43
13	Dodka Mevás	6	5	8	12	8	12	7	8	1	4	87	66	87	66
14	Nárukot	7	13	17	11	17	11	15	11	2	...	100	100	88	100
	Total ...	1,615	1,660	2,086	2,156	2,017	2,050	1,331	1,369	546	525	64	63	66	66·77

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX E.

Rewa Kántha States Property stolen and recovered.

No.	State.	Stolen.		Recovered.		Percentage recovered.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Rájpipla	7,615	7,818	1,853	3,946	24	50
2	Chhota Udepur	5,380	3,855	794	741	14	19
3	Báriya	2,141	2,496	610	1,088	28	43
4	Lúnáváda	5,617	4,136	1,595	1,524	28	36
5	Sunth	3,026	2,187	919	1,309	30	59
6	Bálásinor	2,078	1,881	1,888	611	90	32
7	Kadána	256	298	111	43	43	14
8	Bhádarwa	2,065	1,231	649	241	31	19
9	Sanjeli	143	262	32	37	22	14
10	Umetha	2,022	222	53	51	3	23
11	Sankheda Mevás	1,856	2,086	284	128	15	6
12	Pándu Mevás	1,027	1,196	96	528	9	44
13	Dodka Mevás	26	2	26	2	100	100
14	Nárukot	5	317	5	26	100	8
	Total ...	33,257	27,987	8,905	10,275	26·77	36·71

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and the Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1891-92.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of.													Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
		1890-91.	1891-92.	Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during 1891-92.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
					Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1890-91.	1891-92.								
1	Sankheda Mevás...	97	116	8	73	18	78	...	14	161	191	44	43	67	32	...	5	28	The last column includes cases in which the accused remain to be detected.
2	Pándu Mevas ...	56	68	1	62	4	77	...	...	89	144	67	28	32	17	...	...	6	
3	Dodka Mevás ...	20	14	...	12	...	4	12	...	35	28	8	4	16	...	...	...	1	
	Total ...	173	198	9	147	22	159	12	14	285	363	119	75	115	49	...	5	35	
4	Rájpipla	640	790	72	581	172	299	5	35	963	1,164	660	64	382	...	15	43	176	
5	Chhota Udepur ...	251	229	20	180	99	55	1	12	347	367	63	46	238	...	1	19	6	
6	Báriya	114	101	16	160	...	...	...	5	194	181	40	22	103	...	...	16	18	* Out of these 28 were acquitted and 15 were punished as under :—
7	Lúnávada... ...	256	232	3	236	11	110	2	20	493	382	22	109	246	...	...	5	3	
8	Sunth	290	327	19	490	...	...	56	8	438	573	74	100	378	...	...	21	40	
9	Bálásinor	173	188	5	139	90	47	1	16	321	298	65	47	181	...	...	5	21	
10	Kadána	46	56	3	31	3	34	...	1	94	72	14	20	32	3	...	3	12	
11	Sanjeli	43	30	...	25	...	...	...	4	54	29	...	3	26	...	...	...	10	
12	Bhádarwa... ...	62	76	1	62	20	...	30	9	62	122	5	58	56	...	1	2	22	
13	Umetha	44	43	...	66	...	...	3	7	50	76	15	27	32	2	...	...	7	
14	Mándwa	7	11	...	3	...	13	1	...	16	17	13	3	1	...	...	...	...	
15	Chhaliar	5	26	...	13	3	28	...	...	7	44	27	6	11	...	...	...	...	
16	Shanor	6	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	
17	Vasan Virpur ...	5	13	...	5	3	11	...	...	10	19	6	1	12	...	...	...	...	
18	Ushal	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
19	Narakot	12	17	1	11	1	2	3	...	22	18	2	...	16	...	...	...	...	54
	Total ...	1,954	2,144	140	2,004	402	600	107	117	3,077	3,370	1,006	508	1,720	5	17	114	315	
	Grand Total ...	2,127	2,342	149	2,151	424	759	119	131	3,362	3,733	1,125	583	1,835	* 54	17	119	350	

11 remained at the end of year.

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX G.

Rewa Kántha States—Criminal Justice.

No.	State.	Death.	Transportation for life.	14 years and under.	7 years and under.	2 years and under.	1 year and above 6 months.	6 months and under.	Fined.	Whipped.	Departmental discharge.	Banished.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Rájpipla	...	...	...	3	14	26	208	120	11	...	...	382	
2	Chhota Udepur ...	...	...	...	2	2	11	123	100	...	...	...	238	
3	Báriya	...	...	2	7	4	8	55	26	1	...	...	103	
4	Lúnáváda	...	...	...	2	4	2	73	165	...	...	...	246	
5	Sunth	1	1	...	1	4	68	...	300	3	...	...	378	
6	Bálásinor	...	...	...	...	...	3	106	72	...	...	...	181	
7	Kadána	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	25	...	...	...	32	
8	Bhádarwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	19	...	...	...	56	
9	Sanjeli	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	21	...	...	...	26	
10	Sankheda Mevás ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	36	...	...	...	67	
11	Pándu Mevás ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	9	...	...	...	32	
12	Dodka Mevás ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	16	
13	Umetha	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	22	...	...	...	32	
14	Mándwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
15	Shanor	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	
16	Vasan Virpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	12	
17	Uchad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	
18	Chhaliar	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	11	
19	Nárukot	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	...	...	...	16	
	Total ...	1	1	2	15	28	118	703	952	15	...	...	1,835	

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX H.

Rewa Kántha Criminal Appeals, 1891-92.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of Appellants.	Appellants.								Remarks.
			Application rejected.	Sentence.			Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry, &c., ordered.	Referred.	Pending.	
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.					
1 Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.	1st Class Magistrate, Rewa Kántha.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2 Sankheda Mevás.	2nd Class Magistrate.	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Pándu Mevás ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 Kadána ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ..	7	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX I.

Rewa Kántha Jails and Prisoners, 1891-92.

State.	Jails.	Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number at end of year.	Total cost of Jails and Prisoners, 1891-92.	Remarks.
		From last year.	Admitted.	Total.		1890-91.	1891-92.			
				1890-91.	1891-92.					
									Rs. a. p.	
Sankheda Mevás ...	1	8	55	94	63	7	5	12	19 5 1	
Pándu Mevás	1	1	48	38	49	4	3	1	5 5 0	
Dodka do.	1	...	13	18	13	1	1	...	.....	
Total ...	3	9	116	150	125	...	...	13	24 10 1	
Rájpipla...	7	91	723	683	814	66	72	84	6,663 8 2	
Chhota Udepur... ...	1	50	264	236	314	47	56	40	691 14 9	
Báriya	1	60	111	222	171	80	57	68	2,429 2 10	
Lúnáváda	1	17	189	295	206	21	15	27	1,846 6 11	
Sunth	1	44	175	209	219	40	34	35	1,748 6 4	
Bálásinor	2	47	160	234	207	52	43	36	935 10 9	
Kadána	1	...	28	52	28	1	1	...	158 14 0	
Bhádarwa	1	2	37	14	39	1	2	2	120 0 0	
Sanjeli	1	...	8	11	8	1	1	...	382 10 6	
Umetha	1	...	10	12	10	...	...	...	58 9 6	
Mándwa...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	4 15 0	
Shanor	1	...	2	5	2	...	...	...	0 15 0	
Vasan Virpur	1	...	6	5	6	...	...	...	1 12 0	
Uchad	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Chhallar	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	.....	
Nárukot...	1	...	2	7	2	...	...	...	.....	
Total ...	23	311	1,719	1,987	2,030	...	...	292	15,042 13 9	
Grand Total ...	26	320	1,835	2,137	2,155	...	...	305	15,067 7 10	

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Rewa Kántha Agency during the year 1891-92.

No.	States.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on file at the end of the year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
						1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	
1	Sankheda and Pándu Mevásis.	Political Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sankheda Mevás ...	Thándár ...	44	177	221	178	151	43	44	
3	Pándu do. ...	Do. ...	8	93	101	99	93	2	8	
4	Umetha	Japtidár ...	6	16	22	16	20	6	6	
5	Kadána ...	Do. ...	4	32	36	33	28	3	4	
		Ex-officio Assistant Political Agent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Nárukot	Mahálkari ...	2	5	7	7	8	...	2	
7	Mándwa	Japtidár ...	...	22	22	17	...	5	...	
		Total ...	64	345	409	350	300	59	64	

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, during 1891-92.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of appeals on the file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	
1	Political Agent, Rewa Kántha	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
2	Political Assistant, Rewa Kántha ...	10	12	22	20	16	2	10	
	Total ...	10	13	23	21	16	2	10	

APPENDIX L.

Return shewing the Printing Presses worked in the Rewa Kántha Agency during the year 1891-92.

District.	Number of Presses.	Number of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
	None.			

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX M.

Civil Division of Native States.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Province.	Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	How many Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Town with Population.		Number of Villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.	
						Head-quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.
														Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gujarát.	Northern Division.	Rájpipla	9	1,600 **1,514**	114,756 **171.771**	Nándod	10,777	749	2	8	30	15	220	37,458 5 0	5,46,123 3 10	7,73,973 6 0
		Chhota Udepur ...	8	873	71,218 **93.637**	Chhota Udepur ...	2,608	564	2	2	28	14	221	23,371 13 6	1,38,339 5 9	2,30,655 5 3
		Báriya	7	873 **813**	66,822 **111.269**	Báriya	3,110	495	3	2	22	15	141	14,660 7 4	1,06,706 9 3	2,71,003 6 9
		Lúnávada	3	388	75,450 **90.147**	Lúnávada	9,059	358	2	6	26	8	150	14,096 14 7	1,67,802 12 7	2,35,065 6 1
		Sunth	2	394	58,822 **74.275**	Rámpur	2,561	291	2	4	13½	7	135	11,650 5 3	79,246 10 9	1,57,816 6 7
		Bálásinor	2	189	46,328 **53.215**	Bálásionor	9,718	102	3	3	11	6	114	10,820 7 7	81,776 8 5	1,39,573 8 3
		Kadána	1	130	14,220	Kadána	775	111	1	1	15	8	35	4,365 8 8	15,305 7 10	21,331 5 4
		Sanjeli	...	33½	3,751	Sanjeli	523	12	1	...	6	1	22	1,825 5 4	9,201 5 0	19,356 7 3
		Bhádarwa	...	27	9,185	Bhádarwa	2,764	15	1	...	18	2	30	1,872 0 0	29,946 13 5	40,217 3 10
		Umetha	1	21	4,798	Umetha	1,512	10	1	1	8	6	5	379 13 4	32,741 14 11	41,814 12 9
		Sankheda Mevás ...	1	311¾	53,214	Wadia	288	348	3	2	24	11	74	7,598 3 3	1,90,265 15 5	2,54,296 10 6
		Pándu do. ...	1	74	20,312	Pándu	556	128	2	1	12	7	41	4,838 7 9	46,665 1 3	64,701 14 0
		Dodka do. ...	1	8½	4,576	Dodka	878	3		1	5	3	13	1,764 0 9	9,670 6 4	13,290 14 10
		Nárukot	1	143	6,440 **7,450**	Jámbughoda ...	542	53	1	1	9	7	35	1,573 2 7	6,831 13 9	11,023 14 11
		Total ...	37	5,066¼ **4,980**	549,892 **733.506**	.....	45,671	3,239 3,153	24	32	237½	110	1,236	1,36,174 14 2	14,61,623 15 9	22,54,120 10 4

N.B.—The figures shown in black type are those of the 1891 Census.

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX N.

Population.

District.	Population.							Classification of Population.									Occupation.*		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
	Inhabited houses.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others, except Hindus and Musalmáns.	Pársis.	Jains.	Aborigines.	Total adult male Agriculturists, including Landholders, Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers.	Male adult Non-agriculturists.			
				Males.	Females.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.											
Rájpipla	22,491	37,613 **88,503**	31,336 **83,208**	22,221	20,586	114,756 **171,771**	75·99	...	2	...	47,811 **162,686**	5,161 **6,414**	2,671	159	76	61,547	26,173	28,448		...	*Includes males and females.
Chhota Udepur	14,752	22,779 **48,117**	21,533 **45,520**	13,961	12,928	71,218 **93,637**	81·57	...	...	...	59,227 **88,395**	1,625 **1,941**	3,301	16	34	10,516	26,289	19,662		...	
Báriya	12,087	19,892 **55,755**	20,229 **55,514**	13,631	13,070	66,822 **111,269**	82·19	...	...	...	39,364 **63,408**	1,644 **2,076**	45,785	15	23	25,776	25,749	15,634		...	
Lúnávada	15,966	23,150 **45,974**	22,763 **44,173**	15,826	13,651	75,450 **90,147**	194·45	...	...	...	71,870 **86,316**	3,059 **3,511**	320	...	359	162	27,779	13,045		...	
Sunth	11,348	18,123 **37,935**	17,591 **36,340**	11,709	15,226	58,822 **74,275**	149·29	...	...	...	21,920 **72,187**	1,151 **1,466**	622	8	134	35,600	16,849	18,590		...	
Bálásinor...	9,763	14,210 **27,462**	13,558 **25,753**	9,759	11,709	46,328 **53,215**	245·12	...	...	...	41,470 **47,986**	4,622 **5,121**	108	...	236	...	12,613	8,306		...	
Sankheda Mevás ...	10,581	16,495	15,539	11,005	11,005	53,214	170·55	...	...	...	34,914	2,159		22	61	16,058	15,838	14,889		...	
Pándu do. ...	4,560	6,573	6,001	4,212	4,212	20,312	272·64	...	...	...	19,682	630	6,021	...	...	...	8,176	3,051		...	
Dodka do. ...	1,104	1,435	1,383	992	992	4,576	538·35	...	...	...	4,544	31		...	...	1	1,852	985		...	
Bhádarwa...	2,231	3,104	2,822	1,743	1,743	9,185	340·18	...	...	...	8,381	794		...	...	6	2,498	2,257		...	
Umetha	1,183	1,565	1,473	988	988	4,798	199·91	...	...	...	4,651	63		...	...	...	2,438	750		...	
Kadána	2,912	1,198	4,130	3,124	3,124	14,220	109·38	...	...	...	13,845	346	5,511	...	...	...	6,559	1,767		...	
Sanjeli	639	1,119	1,110	784	784	3,751	111·97	...	...	...	587	119		...	...	3,845	1,585	960		...	
Nárukot	...	3,762	3,688	...	...	7,450	...	...	...	...	5,121	76	2,211	...	...	...	.....	...		...	

148,957 | 46,942 | 43,024 | 89,966 | 21,696 | 20,080 | 41,776 | 80,918 | 3,027 | 34,794 | 1,471 | Gujaráti.

N.B.—The figures shown in black type are those of the 1891 Census.

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

LETTER from the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, to H. T. Ommanney, Esq., I. C. S., Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, No. 241, dated 16th July 1892.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual administration report for the year 1891-92, ending on 31st March 1892, of the States within my charge.

Administrative charge.

2. The charge was held by me throughout the year.

Important events.

3. There is nothing to record in the chief events of the year except that of the three Estates, *viz.* Bhádarwa, Vasan Virpur and Uchad, which had withheld their consent to the abolition of the petty imposts levied by way of export and import duties in their respective limits as reported last year. Bhádarwa agreed to their remission except on forest produce and a few other items. The remaining two Estates have still held out against it though the pecuniary loss by it is not likely to be at all heavy.

Season and crops.

4. The monsoon of 1891-92 was abnormally late, but the rainfall was sufficient and favourable to crops, especially to cotton and pulses. But for the low price which cotton fetched by which, to a certain extent, the agricultural prospects were impaired they were, on the whole, fairly good.

Sankheda Mevás.

Area in square miles 311⅔; population 61,903; estimated gross revenue for Samvat 1947, A.D. 1890-91, Rs. 2,54,296.

Managed Estates.

5. Of the 26 Estates comprised within the Mevás 8 are under the direct management of the Agency, showing an increase of one over the number for last year. It was caused by the Estate of Bihora being added to their list on account of the death of the late Thákur and his son and heir being a minor, as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5335, dated 16th July 1891.

Receipts and expenditure in managed Estates.

6. The receipts and expenditure in each of the 8 managed Estates were as shown below :—

No.	Estates.	Revenue for A.D. 1889-90.	Revenue for A.D. 1890-91.	Expenditure for 1889-90.	Expenditure for 1890-91.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Vajiria	31,076 7 10	49,021 15 0	18,129	68,762
2	Mándwa	28,544 1 1	38,224 13 6	51,001	31,844
3	Alwa	6,434 0 3	6,947 1 11	3,131	5,365
4	Nasvádi	10,898 0 1	11,481 13 7	8,538	7,813
5	Scindiapura	2,916 9 8	3,357 9 11	3,245	2,184
6	Vasan (Jorabáwa's share)	5,223 5 7	4,734 13 1	2,488	4,639
7	Dudhpur	904 0 4	1,000 3 1	803	1,370
8	Bihora.....	.....	1,707 5 6	.....	1,091

Increase in Vajiria.

7. *Vajiria*—The net increase in revenue amounted to Rs. 17,945-7-2, of which Rs. 17,686-14-6 were arrears of interest on money invested in Government securities adjusted during the year, and the balance, *viz.* Rs. 258-8-8, showed an excess in land and other miscellaneous receipts. The increase under the latter head amounted to a much larger sum as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
By increased cultivation	637	10	9
Miscellaneous	252	10	0
	890	4	9

Duties Rs. 369 6 0
Abkári compensation 226 14 0

But it was absorbed in the decrease during the year caused by the remission of export and import duties and by the annual compensation for ábkári payable by the British Government remaining unrealized during the year. The latter item is recoverable so that, on the whole, the actual increase may be taken to be nearly Rs. 500 exclusive of interest.

8. *Mándwa*—Of the increase of Rs. 9,680-12-5 over past year's revenue, Rs. 5,073-9-1 were items of adjustment, such as export and import duties, ábkári compensation and other miscellaneous receipts which were carried to the private purse of the late Rána and brought to the regular accounts of the Estate for the first time during the year. The balance, *viz.* Rs. 4,607-3-4, showed an increase under the following principal heads :—

Increase in Mándwa.

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Exchange on British into Baroda Rupees ...	2,170	4	6
(2) Intestate property in Chándod and fees on deeds of gift	242	15	10
(3) Sundries	2,193	15	0
Total ...	4,607	3	4

9. *Alwa*—The increase of Rs. 513-1-0 was due to more land being cultivated during the year and to the adjustment of interest on Government securities in which the surplus balance has been invested.

Increase in Alwa.

10. *Nasvádi*—The increase amounted to Rs. 1,655-6-10, of which Rs. 1,481-8-7 were by extended cultivation and Rs. 173-14-3 by excess in miscellaneous receipts. It is satisfactory to observe that by the rates being kept fairly moderate in the survey settlement lately introduced into the táluka, most of the cultivators who had migrated into the neighbouring Gáekwár territory from the excessively high plough tax which prevailed under the old system have resettled and taken up land which remained waste. So rapidly has the demand for it risen that there is every prospect of a still further increase in land revenue. But the greater portion of the increase in it has been counterbalanced by the loss from the remission of export and import duties which in the preceding year amounted to Rs. 1,059 in round figures. The excess has thereby been reduced to Rs. 583-13-6.

Increase in Nasvádi.

Increase in Scindiapura.

11. *Scindiapura*—The net increase amounted to Rs. 441-4-3 which was chiefly due to increased cultivation.

12. *Vasan*—There was a decrease of Rs. 488-8-6, the greater portion of which was in land revenue owing to land being kept fallow, which is not charged with rent according to the present method of settlement until replaced by survey rates, which will be introduced shortly on the completion of the classification of land.

Decrease in Vasan.

13. *Dudhpur*—The increase was of Rs. 96-2-9 due to the assessed rates being levied in the Kareli Wánta situated within the Vajiria Estate in lieu of the old ones charged by the Thákur before the introduction of Government management.

Increase in Dudhpur.

14. *Bihora*—The Estate was taken into management during the year of report and no reliable accounts for the previous year being available, the revenue for it could not be shown for comparison.

Bihora.

15. The expenditure in Vajiria during the year of report shows a considerable increase over that for past year as well as over the receipts. The excess was due to public works carried out through the Estate out of the accumulated balance for providing local wants and improvements.

Excess in expenditure explained.

16. In Mándwa the expenditure was less than in the previous year and within the receipts, still it was high owing to writing off the unrecoverable balances of past years in Wánta holdings in the Gáekwár territory and to the expenses on the first annual anniversary of the late Rána's death.

Excess expenditure in Mándwa.

17. The expenditure in the remaining Estates was within the revenue and the excess in Alwa and Vasan as compared with the preceding year was attributable to the execution of public works in the former and to extraordinary expenses on the occasion of the first pregnancy of the two wives of the Thákur of the latter place.

Expenses in remaining managed Estates.

18. Of the remaining 18 Estates directly managed by their proprietors little has to be said and no complaints against their administration were reported. But the Estate of Gud is troubled with domestic dissensions, and it was visited during the last travelling season to inquire into them and to effect a reconciliation if possible. The difference with the Thákur's younger brother referred to a claim for certain ornaments and household property conveyed under a grant from his late father. With the mediation of the Assistant Political Agent it was settled except on a few minor matters, for which time was allowed to the Thákur at his request. Another dispute was with one of the wives of the Thákur and mother of the heir-apparent, who was bound in her complaint of herself and her son being totally neglected by the Thákur and subjected to petty annoyances by one of the rival wives and her attendants. The breach between them seemed to be of too private a character to be interfered with beyond a friendly advice which was tendered to both. She is in receipt of a separate allowance and a lodging has been provided for her. The one was in arrears and the other required some petty repairs. The Thákur promised to satisfy both requirements shortly, and it was since reported that they have been complied with. The present occasion was availed of to get reliable information regarding the management of the Estate as the reports about it were unfavourable. Though no complaints were openly made against it, there was enough to show that the management was lax from want of supervision. The imposts levied in lieu of those abolished were ill-advised and the restriction on the rights of the Bháyads over the forests in villages assigned for their maintenance was unfair. On this subject a separate report will be made shortly.

Estates managed by their proprietors.

Pándu Mevás.

Area in square miles 74¼ ; revenue for A.D. 1890-91 Rs. 64,136 ; population 22,634.

19. There are 22 estates within this Mevás, of which the following were under the direct management of the Agency during the year :—

Managed Estates in Pándu Mevás.

No.	Estates.	Revenue for A.D. 1889-90.	Revenue for A.D. 1890-91.	Expenditure for A.D. 1889-90.	Expenditure for A.D. 1890-91.
1	Pándu	7,403 13 8	7,201 1 3	7,809	7,727
2	Shiora	22,267 8 2	22,635 13 0	14,534	33.469
3	Gothda	1,065 8 4	922 9 8	1,686	929
4	Rájpur	571 4 9	580 4 2	302	197

20. The receipts do not show any high variations and a slight decrease in them in Pándu was attributable to the occupancy right of land not having been sold during the year and to land being left waste from the inability of the occupants to cultivate it. In Gothda it was in the fees on metal removed from the river Máhi.

Receipts in managed Estates.

21. The expenditure in Pándu included the payment of the arrears of the tribute payable to His Highness the Gáekwár. They have been mostly paid off, and the balance left will not extend over more than two years. The current tribute is heavy, nearly two-thirds of the present gross revenue, and its regular payment coupled with the gradual liquidation of past debt forms a satisfactory feature in the present management so as to bring nigh the prospect of fully redeeming the Estate of its liabilities which was one of the primary objects of placing it under attachment. In Shiora the expenditure in excess of the revenu e

Excess expenditure in Pándu and Shiora.

was due to the adjustment during the year of the marriage expenses, amounting to Rs. 15,522-6-0 of the Thákur's sister and of Rs. 4,499 paid in redemption of the land mortgaged by the late Thákur.

Unrecoverable balances in Pándu and Shiora.

22. In both these Estates the old balances were inquired into and those found unrecoverable have been reported upon for being written off to afford relief to the cultivators, for with the arrears hanging over them, their credit was at stake for getting loans from their sávkárs for the purchase of seed and cattle, the effect of which told against the interests of the Estates concerned in retarding cultivation. The settlement of the old balances was, therefore, necessary alike for the good of the Estates and of the poorer cultivators.

Estates managed by their proprietors.

23. The remaining estates in the Mevás are 18. They are managed by their proprietors and there is nothing special regarding them to be reported upon. The friction between the Thákur of Chhaliar and the widow of his late brother has not entirely subsided. The latter, as a disappointed aspirant to the succession, presses new demands which when not complied with give rise to fresh disputes. But her allowance has been liberally fixed and the arrears have been paid up except for the first year of the late Thákur's death the claim to which has been resisted on the ground that for that period her entire personal wants and those of her attendants were provided at the expense of the estate. The matter will be disposed of on its merits on receipt of details called for. But the Thákráni's extra demands, though they cannot now fairly form a charge on the Estate since her separate allowance has been fixed, when trivial the Thákur is advised to comply with to purchase peace.

Dodka Mevás.

Area in square miles 7¼; revenue for A.D. 1890-91 Rs. 13,290; population 5,710.

24. This group consists of 3 Estates of which the following were under the Agency management :—

No.	Estates.	Revenue for A.D. 1889-90.	Revenue for A.D. 1890-91.	Expenditure for A.D. 1889-90.	Expenditure for A.D. 1890-91.
1	Dodka	2,768 5 1	3,008 6 5	1,982	3,439
2	⅔ share in Ráika ...	1,369 2 8	1,410 6 9	1,196	2,428
3	⅓ share in Anghad ...	698 5 0	728 11 7	406	442

Revenue and expenditure.

25. The revenue during the year in each of the above Estates shows an increase. The expenditure in Dodka and Ráika was higher than the receipts, and was met from the balance. In Dodka the excess was due to the cost of Public Works being finally debited in the accounts for the year. In Ráika it was incurred in redeeming the mortgage-bond.

Umetha.

Area in square miles 36½; revenue for A.D. 1890-91 Rs. 41,314-12-9; population 6,200.

Liabilities.

26. The Estate continues under Government management pending the liquidation of its liabilities which are annually paid off by fixed instalments. The payment during the year amounted to Rs. 21,200, and the debt at the close of 1890-91 was reduced from Rs. 75,833-14-5 to Rs. 54,633-14-5. One of the creditors who did not agree to the offer made in settlement of his claim sued the Thákur in the Court of the 1st Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad and obtained a decree against which an appeal, on being preferred, was admitted by Her Majesty's High Court of Bombay, and its hearing has been fixed in August next.

Decrease in revenue.

27. The revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 652-8-4 as compared with the preceding year. The falling off was partly in institution fees and sale of Judicial Stamps and partly in revenue from land by its being thrown up. The

land so relinquished formed the unculturable waste of occupied fields dug up partially or wholly by rain-water and encroached upon by ravines to whose ravages the Estate is more or less liable from its position on the confines of the river Máhi. Every year the occupants of the land so affected applied for and obtained remission in the rent due by them, and its adjustment in accounts recurred every year. To avoid this the holders were required to throw up the unculturable waste. The decrease in its assessment represents the remission hitherto made and is, therefore, more nominal than real.

Alienation inquiry.

28. Owing to heavy work and the withdrawal during the year of the special kárkún allowed for the purpose, the progress of recording evidence in claims to alienated land was necessarily slow, and during the year 156 cases were inquired into by the Japtidár.

Bhádarwa.

Area in square miles 27; revenue for 1890-91 Rs. 40,217; population 10,643.

State of Administration.

29. During the last travelling season a pretty long stay was made in this State to inquire on the spot into several complaints against the Thákur's administration, and a report on them has been submitted to the Political Agent, No. 61, dated 22nd February 1892. Some of these complaints seemed trivial and referred to building sites in the town of Bhádarwa. The clamour concerning the interference of the State in connection with them seemed unfounded, for the authorities appeared to be within their rights in checking unauthorised encroachments of unoccupied waste and public thorough fares. The other complaints were more of civil nature. The result of this inquiry did not show that the administration was much faulty or worse than in small Native States with equally unfavourable financial condition. But some reform in the higher Judiciary offices seemed necessary by way of inspiring confidence in the public in the independence and ability of their incumbents. It is understood that since the submission of the report, regarding the present management, the salary of the munsiff has been raised and some subordinate officials have been changed as an earnest on the Thákur's part to effect the desired improvements as far as possible.

New Kárbhári appointed.

30. During the year a new Kárbhári has been appointed who was employed on the clerical establishment of the Káthiáwár Agency. He is on his probation and it remains to be seen how far he justifies the selection.

Revenue and expenditure.

31. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 40,217 against an expenditure of Rs. 43,340, showing a deficit of Rs. 3,123, which has not been explained, and there was no public works expense worth mentioning.

Justice.

32. The Judicial work disposed of during the year was as follows:—

Civil appeals.	Criminal cases.	Revenue appeals.	Succession cases.	Political suits.	Total.
14	20	3	5	14	56

Appeals.

33. One second appeal was preferred against the Civil cases decided in which the decree of this Court was confirmed. Likewise only one Criminal appeal was made which was rejected and the conviction and sentence were upheld. In addition to these cases, 9 appeals relating to disputes for immoveable property and successions in Chándod were translated into English and reported upon for adjudication by the Political Agent.

34. The criminal work is getting heavier, as the number of cases rose from 12 in the preceding year to 20, coupled with which other judicial, political and miscellaneous work embracing the different complicated questions has kept up the pressure as heavy as usual.

State of work.

Education.

35. The number of vernacular schools within the charge was 16, of which 12 were examined during the year.

Vernacular schools.

36. The year was the last one of the period of 7 years for which the Vajiria Tálukdári School was established and on its being visited in March 1892 by the Political Agent the leading Mevás Chiefs were invited to meet him when a prize exhibition was held. On this occasion a short account of the progress of the institution during the period of its probation was given, and the Political Agent in addressing the Chiefs present pointed them out that it was the first parental duty to well educate their children and that the school which was started with that object deserved their warm support. At the same time he expressed his willingness to continue the contribution from the managed Estates. This recommendation was readily responded to and the school has been placed on a firmer footing than before, for which result the committee of management is grateful to the Political Agent, for giving a fresh stimulus to the cause of education.

Vajiria Tálukdári School.

37. The result of the annual examination returned a percentage of 76·5 passed boys which compared very favourably with the preceding year in which the attendance was irregular and the percentage low.

Result of the annual examination.

38. The Kuvars of Mándwa, Vajiria and Shiora who are wards under the Agency attend other institutions for their education. The former two are at the Rájkuvar College, Rájkot, and the latter at the Wadhwán Girássia School. Among them the progress of the Shiora Kuvar is reported to be excellent. The other Kuvars though diligent do not possess enough of natural ability and lag behind in their prescribed courses.

Progress of wards of the Agency.

Survey.

39. The survey establishment worked during the year in the Estate shown below :—

1. Vajiria.	3. Vasan.
2. Umetha.	4. Dodka.

In Vajiria about 15 years ago the survey was effected, but some of the villagers have repeatedly complained that the rates are excessively high and in several cases unequal for the same description of land. To ascertain how far their grievances are well founded and to have village maps which were not prepared in the original survey it is intended to get a revision survey of the whole Estate if it could be carried out at a moderate cost. To obtain a rough estimate of it two of the villages were selected for test work which was completed in part and the rest of it would take a couple of months more next season. In Umetha the measurement was finished in all the villages except one, and it is expected that within a couple of years the whole work will be completed for the introduction of the revised settlement.

Working of the survey establishment.

40. In Vasan and Dodka the classification was carried on. These Estates will be ready for survey settlement next season.

Progress of classification.

41. In Shiora the revised rates recommended last year were approved of and sanctioned by the Political Agent. The settlement resulted in no immediate increase in revenue as the rates were enhanced from 25 to 50 per cent in several villages by the late Thákur many years ago when the price of cotton and grain ruled very high. They pressed severely in some cases and applications were often made for a reduction in them. They were not therefore susceptible of

Result of Survey Settlement in Siora.

any material increase, still by carefully recasting them, while the individual burden was lightened where it pressed hard the decrease in the existing revenue was but slight and within Rs. 150 of the average for the last six years. By keeping fairly low rates there is every prospect of the waste land being soon brought under cultivation which will more than amply compensate for the present small loss. In fact, a large portion of the waste land has already been taken up. The total amount assessed is Rs. 12,635 in round figures against a culturable area of 6,835 bighas, giving the average rate of Syási Rs. 1-13-7 per bigha or Rs. 3-3-5 per acre. The cost of the survey amounted to Baroda Rs. 3,746 or annas 3-6 per bigha at which rate the cost per acre was annas 6 which seems fairly light.

Public Works.

42. The expenditure under this head in the managed Estates and those under their Chiefs was as shown below :—

Sankheda Mevás.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Managed Estates	2,311	0	0
Other do.	8,979	0	0

Pándu Mevás including Dodka.

Cost on Public Works.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Managed Estates	1,503	0	0
Other do.	1,378	0	0
Umetha	1,576	0	0

43. The larger works in Vajiria are under the supervision of the Government Public Works Department for which Rs. 37,683 were paid over to it during the year. Those as per margin were completed and made over to the local authorities. They were all well executed. It is to be regretted that though funds are available the natural difficulties of the plan preclude providing some permanent water-supply in which Vajiria is so deficient, especially for cattle. The Political Agent recognizing these difficulties thought of inquiring into the feasibility of putting up artisan wells which, if successful, would cover a great want.

Works in Vajiria.

1 Dharamshála.
2 Bungalow at Vajiria.
3 Do. Jalodra.
4 Well at Sáhebpura.

Dispensary.

44. The Vajiria Dispensary is the only institution throughout the charge affording medical relief, and the following is the detail of its working :—

Number of patients treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
1,867	1,816	3	18	11	19	1,867

Working of the Dispensary.

The number of admissions was about the same as last year, and medical relief is continued to be given gratis as heretofore to those who avail themselves of it.

45. The need of a similar institution in Chándod which is a larger town is a railway terminus and a place of Hindu pilgrimage has long been much felt. But the idea was not definitely entertained until anything more certain was known about the question of the exchange of Chándod with the Baroda Darbár. As the matter has been put off without any prospect of a settlement in the near future and the Estate of Mándwa to which Chándod belongs has lately come under the management of Government, the establishment of a dispensary and the construction of a road from the station to Malharrao's Ghát

Local improvements needed in Chándod.

are projects well worth undertaking, the cost of which the resources of the Estate can bear gradually without any great strain on them. The proposals will be separately reported upon.

Police.

Working of the Mevás Police.

46. The Mevás Police is under the control of the Superintendent of Police, Panch Maháls, who also holds that post *ex-officio* for Rewa Kántha. The distribution of the several posts has remained the same as before, and in addition to the detection of crime the miscellaneous duties connected with the Thána circles is performed by the force. In their execution some complaints of delay and indifference on the part of the men serving in the Pándu Thána were reported, but otherwise the relations between the Magistracy and the Police were harmonious.

Cases reported for final orders.

47. The number of cases reported by the Police for final orders was 29, of which 16 remained undetected and 13 were classified as not brought to trial.

Excise.

Excise revenue.

48. The opium and ábkári farms are under the supervision of the British Government and leases for them are separately held which were disposed of with the approval of the Commissioner of A'bkári and Opium. The rates of retail sale of opium at the frontier shops of His Highness the Gáekwár were generally on a par with those of the Mevás except where a given quantity could not be sold, in which case the vendors disposed of their surplus stock at a lower price, but it was not found anywhere below the fixed minimum. This had the effect of reducing the consumption in the neighbouring shop of Bhádarwa and others of the Dodka Mevás. But generally the sale was steady.

Liquor farm.

49. The consumption of liquor was kept up so as to realize duties in excess of the minimum guarantee, and up to 31st March 1892 the collection amounted to Rs. 11,240-11-9 against the guarantee of Rs. 12,000. With the remaining four months of the lease up to 31st July 1892 the surplus over that amount is estimated at no less than Rs. 5,000.

Conclusion.

Tour and inspection.

50. During the early part of the last cold weather the tour was unavoidably interrupted, but the loss of time was made up by a longer stay out in the district till the latter part of June. During this period all the managed estates and other principal ones were visited, the accounts of eleven of the former and of the Thánas as well as the treasuries were examined, jamábandi was settled of four Estates and no exertions were spared to meet the pressure of work which is every year increasing.—I have, &c.

Below Administration Report of the Rájpipla State for the year 1891-92.

No. $\frac{1038}{102}$.

Godhra, 3rd August 1892.

Forwarded to Government.

2. The report is very full and clear and shows unmistakeably that every detail of the administration receives Mr. Shewan's personal attention. The staff of officers is sufficient in number and of superior quality. The State is therefore well ordered and the people quiet and contented, and as prosperous as their idiosyncracies permit.

3. The policy which is to guide the settlement of the "ráni" portion of the State, and the way in which the forest question is to be dealt with, are described at considerable length, and in both matters the views expressed are sound and marked by the proper amount of caution. The Bhils and their foibles are sketched in a few short and telling periods, but it is curious that so keen an observer as Mr. Shewan should, as shown by the last sentence of paragraph 114, deny them the quality of humour, which they undoubtedly possess.

4. For Damji Wassawa, who is a Bhil, a standard of conduct seems to be assumed, which is superior by a great deal to what experience justifies us in expecting from Chiefs of a much higher class. If his neighbours of Khándesh have spent money in public works it may be confidently asserted that they only did so under strong pressure. The Chiefs of Káthi and Ráesingpur must be still under the Political Agent's tutelage.

5. The progress of the year may be regarded as satisfactory. Public works and land settlement have advanced, and there has been a considerable addition to the number of primary schools. The principles which are to be followed in settling the forests seem to be more definitely formulated than they were, although nothing has yet been done towards their realization. Every advance in this matter is important for Rájpipla's contribution to the volume of the Narbada and Tápti rivers is by no means insignificant. A department of horse-breeding and veterinary service has been established which has already proved of some service to the public, and should eventually save money to the State.

6. The Political Agent has twice visited Nándod, and found the town itself and the public institutions in excellent order.

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE REWA KÁNTHA ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1891-92.

No. 804 OF 1892.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
Ahmedabad, 17th October 1892.

Forwarded to Government.

2. There was no change in the personnel of the Political Agent or of his Assistants. The period under report was uneventful. The season was, on the whole, favourable and prices of food grains fluctuated only to a slight extent.

3. A separate report has, as usual, been submitted by the Administrator of the Rájpipla State, which office was in Mr. Younghusband's charge from the beginning of the year till early in November, and under Mr. Kennedy thereafter till the middle of March, when Mr. Shewan resumed charge. The Commissioner concurs with the Political Agent that the progress made in this State during the year is satisfactory. The survey of the "Rasti" or cultivated area is nearing completion, but little progress has been made in the settlement of alienations; much information has, however, been collected for one or two tálukas and more rapid progress may be expected in future. As remarked by Mr. Shewan, this is not the least important work which the administration has to grapple with, and an early settlement of the whole alienations in the State is most desirable. The financial condition of the State is reported to be thoroughly sound, and it appears that the reserve has risen from Rs. 2,38,000 in 1889 to Rs. 5,45,000 at the close of the year under report. The rapid extension of cultivation, amounting to nearly 10,000 acres during the year, is indicative of the growing prosperity of the State.

4. The short account given by the Political Agent, in paragraphs 8 to 40, of the 2nd Class States of Chota Udepur, Báriya, Lunávada, Bálásinor and Sunth, seems to show that in the three first named States cultivation continues to extend, and is the principal cause of the increase in their income. In Báriya, however, larger receipts were also derived from forests, transit duties and ábkári. The conduct of the late Kárbhári of Chota Udepur is still under investigation and the matter cannot be disposed of until Mr. Ommanney's return from leave. The point that is most striking is the large expenditure on palaces and Darbári buildings. The expenditure is noted under *Public* Works, but in Chota Udepur State buildings and carriages seem to have swallowed Rs. 24,707, leaving Rs. 2,144 for works which may be really called Public. In Báriya, the results are not quite so bad, but out of a total of Rs. 14,321, Rs. 6,500 were expended on palace and Darbári buildings and a temple. Lunávada is a brilliant exception, as there was a large expenditure on works of public utility, amounting to Rs. 27,608. In Bálásinor, Darbár buildings appropriated Rs. 23,263, and in Sunth, Rs. 5,435 were expended on the palace. The States of Kadána and Umetha continue to be managed by the Agency, the former on account of the minority of the chief and the latter owing to its indebtedness. The management of the Sanjeli State by the Thákur appears to be well conducted, while that of Bhadarwa is not entirely satisfactory, but the Thákur has recently entertained a more highly paid Kárbhári, and it is to be seen what improvement will result. Regarding the Umetha estate, it is noted that Rs. 21,200 were paid in liquidation of debt, and the Assistant Political Agent's report shows that the debt now remaining amounts to Rs. 54,633-14-5. But though many of the smaller Mewási estates are under management owing to their indebtedness, there is nothing anywhere to show the debt account, an omission which should certainly be supplied in future reports. The only reference to the subject is in paragraph 84 of the Political Agent's report.

5. The Sankheda Mewás comprises 26 estates, of which 8 are under the management of the Agency, and the Pandu and Dodka Mewásis comprise 25 estates, of which 7 are under the same management. The separate report sub-

mitted by the Assistant Political Agent deals more fully with the managed estates, and it will be seen from it that the expenditure was kept well within the income except in Vajira, Pandu, Bihora, Shiora and Dodka, the excess expenditure in which has been satisfactorily explained. Nothing special has been recorded as regards the estates managed by the proprietors themselves.

6. The financial condition of the Mewás Fund is satisfactory, the account having been closed for the year under report with a balance of Rs. 16,853.

7. The arrears on account of the tribute due to the Gáikwár, which amounted to Rs. 1,24,419, have been reduced to Rs. 1,501, and of the amount due for the current year, Rs. 20,048 remained to be paid.

8. The management of the Nárukot State has been retained by the British Government in spite of the Chief's wish to be reinstated. There was a slight decrease in the income owing to a large sale of teak having been effected in the previous year.

9. The total number of offences reported to the Police amounted to 1,660 against 1,615 in the previous year. Rájpipla shows the largest increase, but considering the large area and population of the tract of country to which the criminal statistics furnished by the Political Agent relate, the total number of offences reported appear to be small. The measure of success obtained by the Police is generally high, and the natural conclusion appears to be that either much crime remains unreported or, if all offences are reported, the Police make arrests only in cases in which they are most likely to obtain conviction.

10. 172 cases were decided by the Agency Courts against 166 in the previous year, and of the 352 persons tried during the year, 37 per cent. were convicted. This unsatisfactory result is principally due to the small proportion of convictions in the cases tried by the Thánádár of the Pándu Mewás. There was a general falling off in serious offences except culpable homicide and dacoity. In a few States, and especially Sunth, the tendency appears to be to inflict fines rather than imprisonment.

11. The number of civil cases including arrears of the previous year was 409 against 364 in the preceding year. Of the former number 350 were disposed of. More than half the number of cases belong to the Sankheda Mewás, where there would appear to be a greater tendency to litigation.

12. The public health was a good deal affected by the prevalence of fever which appears to have been of a particularly severe type in Rájpipla. The attendance at the dispensaries in that State shows a considerable increase owing, no doubt, to this cause. Judged by the attendances, the dispensaries at Valia, Vajiria and Jámbughoda are doing little work, and it is practically a waste of funds maintaining them, but the services of the medical officers might be utilized, as in the Kaira District, by requiring them to visit villages in which fever is prevalent, and distribute medicines. Vaccination appears to be making satisfactory progress.

13. Education does not appear to be advancing except, perhaps, in Rájpipla and Lunávada. But only in Bálásinor do the educational authorities complain that there is not a sufficient number of schools.

14. Mr. Ommanney's personal supervision and activity in visiting every portion of his extensive charge left nothing to be desired, and Mr. Shewan's report shows his entire devotion to his duty.

J. K. SPENCE,
Commissioner, N. D.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

REWA KANTHA

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

134956

LETTER from the POLITICAL AGENT, Rewa Kántha and Nárukot, to G. C. WHITWORTH, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay, (through the Commissioner, N. D.) No. 993—108, dated Godhra, 11th August 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the administration of the Rewa Kántha Agency and Nárukot State for the year 1892-93, together with 30 copies of the Rájpipla Administration Report.—I have, &c.

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Rewa Kantha.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Events.

1. No noteworthy events have occurred in the Rewa Kántha during the year.

Changes in the personnel of officers.

2. Mr. Ommanney held charge of the Agency throughout the year, except for a short period from 11th August to 25th October, when he was on privilege leave. During his absence Mr. A. C. Logan acted for three weeks, and Mr. E. Maconochie, the Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls (who is also *ex officio* Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, and Assistant Political Agent, Nárukot) for the rest of the period, in addition to his own duties. The Assistant Political Agent Khán Bahádur Dádábhái Hormasji was uninterruptedly in charge of the Sankheda and Pándu Mevásis and the State of Umetha under direct management. He also exercised special supervision over the State of Bhádarwa.

Political Agent's and his Assistant's tour.

3. The Political Agent started for his annual tour about the middle of November, visited first the State of Bálásinor, Pándu Mevás, Bhádarwa and Umetha, and returned in January to head-quarters for a while to try Sessions cases. He again started for the districts on the 20th January and visited Devgad, Bária, Sanjeli, Sunth, Kadána and Lúnávada, and at the end of February proceeded to Kálol to perform the annual Jamábandi of that táluka in his capacity of Collector of the Panch Maháls. After a short tour in Kálol and Hálol Táluka the Political Agent visited the Nárukot State whence he proceeded to Chhota Udepur, Sankheda Mevás and the Rájpipla State, returning to the Panch Maháls in the middle of May, and arriving at head-quarters at the end of the month. Thus it will appear that all the States and Thána Circles in the Agency were visited during the year under report.

The Assistant Political Agent's tour was commenced in November 1892 and continued uninterruptedly till the beginning of June 1893 during which period he appears to have visited his entire charge. His report accompanies.

Rájpipla.

His Highness Raja Gambhirsingji, 1st Class—Area 1,457¾ square miles; Population 171,771; Estimated gross Revenue Rs. 8,50,000.

Administration.

4. The administration of the State has been conducted with the thoroughness and method which mark all Mr. Shewan's work as will be seen from that officer's full and interesting report submitted herewith.

The Political Agent has not been called upon to interfere in any matter of moment. Two large projects have been broached during the year; *viz.*, (1) the construction of a bridge over the Karjan river at Nándod and the laying of a Railway from Anklesvar to a point on the road to Nándod. In this connection the replacement of the late State Engineer by an officer who appears to be better able to get work done is an important incident of the year.

Revenue.

5. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 8,30,991 against Rs. 7,73,973 in the previous year. The large increase is to be found under the heads 'Forests,' 'Abkári and Opium.' The rise under forest is reported to be due to improvement on every item of Forest produce, and that under Abkári to larger realizations of still-head duty.

6. The expenditure was Rs. 7,09,468 against Rs. 6,82,581 of the year 1891-92. The increase is explained fully in paragraph 110 of the Aministrator's report. The financial condition of the State appears to be highly satisfactory.

Expenditure.

7. The Political Agent visited the capital of this State during the touring season, but after the close of the year. While at Nándod he inspected several institutions and found them all in good order.

Visit by the Political Agent.

Chhota Udepur.

Mahárával Shri Motisingji, 2nd Class—Area 873 square miles; Population 93,637; Estimated Revenue Rs. 2,60,000.

8. The Rája has had the advantage of being assisted in the administration by Ráo Bahádur Mansukhrám Mulji. The natural result of the business of the State being entrusted to an officer of his character has been realized in a considerable increase of the revenue. This has been secured without adding to the taxation. An important domestic event, the marriage of the Rája's sister (in March 1893) has been satisfactorily brought about by Mr. Mansukhrám's exertions. The State and its revenues are still capable of large development, but the remoteness of its situation and certain unfavourable conditions in the Rája's entourage, which it has been found difficult so far to correct, tend to keep the State back.

Administration.

9. The income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 2,58,458 or Rs. 27,803 more than that of the preceding year. The increase is mainly due to the recovery from the ryots of chánla vero in connection with the marriage of the Rája's daughter, which took place just a year before the marriage of the Rája's sister.

Revenue.

10. The expenditure is returned at Rs. 2,69,052 against Rs. 2,00,502 in the previous year. The large increase is attributed to the marriage referred to above.

Expenditure.

11. A sum of Rs. 18,520 was spent on additions and repairs to the palace and other Darbári buildings, and Rs. 2,078 only on works of public utility. No satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of the main road from Udepur to Dhokalia, the nearest Udepur village to Bodeli on the Gáekwár's Railway.

Public Works.

12. Mr. Ommanney visited the State in April last and interviewed the Chief, who appeared to be in good health. In company with the Rája the Political Agent inspected the jail, schools and dispensary, all of which were found to be in good order.

Political Agent's visit.

Death of Indrasingji.

13. During the year one of the Rája's half-brothers, named Indrasingji, died.

The Chief's son and heir.

The Chief has only one son by name Fatehsinghji who is about 8 years old and has just commenced his education at home.

Kunwar Khumánsinghji.

15. Kunwar Khumánsinghji, one of the Rája's half-brothers, again accompanied Mr. Ommanney on his tour in the State.

Relations with feudatories.

16. The relations between the Chief and his feudatories appear to be cordial.

Bariya.

Mahárával Shri Mánsingji, 2nd Class; Area 813 square miles; Populaion 111,269; Estimated Revenue Rs. 2,72,000.

17. The year has been made memorable to Bariya by the opening of the Railway to a station within a few miles of the capital. This occurred at a most opportune time for it was of

Event.

great service in connection with the festivities of the marriage of the Rája's daughter to the heir of Bhávnagar. About the same time the treaty by which the Rája was on certain conditions relieved of the payment of tribute to the British Government was finally ratified. The Darbár may well regard the year as one of the most propitious in its history.

Administration.

The administration has worked smoothly, and the Darbár maintains its helpful attitude towards the Railway construction, both in direct assistance and keeping order within its boundaries. The Railway Police have of course taken over the portion of the line, which has been opened, and by so much the State is now relieved of responsibility.

Political Agent's visit.

18. In January last the Political Agent visited the State and interviewed the Rája who seemed to be in good health. Several institutions in the State were inspected by Mr. Ommanney, and they all appeared to be well conducted.

Revenue and expenditure.

19. The revenue rose from Rs. 2,71,003 to Rs. 2,72,218, while the expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,78,520 to Rs. 1,76,232. The increase in income is reported to be due to extension of cultivation.

Public Works.

20. The expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 27,154, of which Rs. 5,168 only were devoted to works of public utility, the remainder being spent on palace buildings.

Chief's sons.

21. The Rája has two sons, Ranjitsinghji, the heir apparent, is 7 years old, and the younger Naharsinghji about 6 years.

Relations with Bháyáds.

The relations between the Chief and some of his Bháyáds are apparently somewhat unsatisfactory.

Lúnáváda.

Mahárána Shri Sir Wakhatsinghji, K.C.I.E., 2nd Class ; Area 388 square miles ; Population 90,147 ; Estimated Revenue Rs. 2,55,000.

Administration.

22. The Rája continues to take direct interest in the affairs of his Estate and his Kárbhári, Mr. Dolatrám Kirpárám, has exerted himself in every branch of the administration. Mr. Ommanney remarks "when I visited Lúnáváda, I found a decided improvement in respect of the town and its surroundings and I had the pleasure of opening a new building for the girls' school." The bridge over the Panam river on the road to Godhra unfortunately collapsed in the floods of the last monsoon. This is a serious loss to the State and many years are likely to pass before the Darbár can be brought to face so large an undertaking again.

Income.

23. The income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 2,54,668 against Rs. 2,35,065 in the preceding year. The increase is partly due to the revision of land assessments and partly to the sale of forest timber.

Expenditure.

24. The expenditure is returned at Rs. 2,50,550 or Rs. 20,127 over that of the preceding year. The increase is attributed to the purchase of ornaments and to the expenses of a visit paid by the Ráni to her parents.

Public Works.

25. Rs. 14,544 were spent on the following Public Works during the year :—

	Rs.
On Giris' School Building	... 3,513
Construction of Culverts	... 902
,, of and repairs to Wells and Tanks	... 2,017
On Palace Buildings	... 8,112

Rája's sons.

26. The Rája has three sons. The eldest Ranjitsingji, who is about 11 years old, is being educated at home.

Relations with Bháyáds.

27. There are signs of friction between the Rája and the Bháyáds.

Bálásinor.

Babi Manovarkhanji, 2nd Class; Area 189 square miles; Population 53,215; Estimated Revenue Rs. 1,64,000.

Administration.

28. The Naváb has suffered in health a good deal during the year, but the Kárbhári Mr. Premchand has carried on the administration in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Ommanney has recently made a special report about the excellent service Ráo Sáheb Premchand has done for the State during the past 20 years.

Revenue.

29. There has been a considerable increase in the amount of revenue which is returned at Rs. 1,63,799 against Rs. 1,39,573 last year. The increase is accounted for as follows:—

	Rs.
Sale of timber	10,930
Export and Import duties	2,533
Sale of land	4,029
Do. State Court fee and general stamps ...	5,749
Miscellaneous	985

Expenditure.

30. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,52,941 or Rs. 12,641 more than that of the preceding year. This increase represents the amount expended on the construction of a Darbár hall.

Public Works.

31. The expenditure on Public Works was very large, Rs. 41,881 in all. Of this only Rs. 4,320 were spent on works of public utility, such as wells and tanks, and the whole of the rest on palace buildings.

Political Agent's visit.

32. The Political Agent visited the State in November last and interviewed the Naváb. The jail, school and dispensary were inspected and found to be conducted satisfactorily.

Naváb's brother.

33. The Naváb has no male issue but has a younger brother by name Budumiá, who is about 21 years old. The relation between the two brothers cannot be said to be very friendly.

Sunth.

[Maharána Shri Pratápsinghji, 2nd Class; Area 394 square miles; Population 74,275; Estimated Revenue Rs. 1,50,000.

Administration.

34. "The administration of the year" Mr. Ommanney remarks "has not been marked by any important event except perhaps that when I visited the Capital I found the foundation of a new building for the Vernacular school had been laid. The Rája does not take much share in the administration, and it is conducted efficiently by his Kárbhári Mr. Hormasji, if not exactly in accordance with my ideas. There has been a good deal of showy expenditure during the last few years, while a necessary marriage in the Rája's family has been delayed over long. The debt that was previously noted appears to have been paid off."

Income.

35. The income during the year was Rs. 1,50,347 against Rs. 1,57,816 in the previous year when a certain amount was recoverd from the rayats on account of Chanla Vero on the Rája's marrying a second wife.

Expenditure.

36. Expenditure is returned at Rs. 1,25,679 or Rs. 3,192 less than in the preceding year.

37. Rs. 16,974 were spent on Public Works. Half of this amount being expended on the construction of, and repairs to, the roads, wells and tanks, &c., and the other half on Darbári buildings.

Public Works.

38. The capital of this State was visited in February last by Mr. Ommanney, who interviewed the Rája and inspected the several institutions, which appeared to be well managed.

Political Agent's visit.

39. The Chief has no male issue. His relations with Bháyáds seem to be friendly.

Relations with Bháyáds.

Kadána.

Thákor Chhatrasalji (minor) ; Area 130 square miles ; Population 14,220 ; Estimated Revenue Rs. 22,000.

40. This State has been under the direct management of the Agency since 1889. The young Thákor is a minor about 15 years old and attends the Tálukdári Girassia School at Wadhwán where his progress is reported by the Head Master to be satisfactory.

Management.

41. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 22,732, while the expenditure was Rs. 15,358.

Revenue and Expenditure.

42. A sum of Rs. 973 was spent on Public Works, including the improvement of an old well, repairs to school buildings and repairs to the Thákor's residence. The cost of the last mentioned work was Rs. 125.

Public Works.

43. The Political Agent visited this State in February and examined the Japtidár's Katcheri.

Political Agent's visit.

Sanejli.

Thákor Pratapsinghji ; Area 33¼ square miles ; Population 3,751 ; Estimated Revenue Rs. 21,000.

44. The administration of the State is satifactorily conducted by the Thákor with the assistance of his Kárbhári.

Administration.

45. The Thákor has two sons. The eldest Ranjitsinghji is now grown up ; the second was born a year ago. The former is a fairly well educated youth.

Thákor's sons.

46. The income of the State during the year was Rs. 21,355, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 45,263. This large sum included the special expenses that had to be incurred in connection with the marriage of the Thákor's daughter.

Income and Expenditure.

47. Rs. 482 were spent on Public Works as follows :—

Public Works.

	Rs.
Road repairs	125
Repairs to the Thákor's residence	357

48. The State was visited by Mr. Ommanney during the year.

Political Agent's visit.

Báhdarwa.

Thákor Fatesinghji ; Area 27 square miles ; Population 10,643 ; Estimated Revenue Rs. 42,300.

49. "There is no improvement," Mr. Ommanney remarks, "in the government of the State. The administration of justice has been very faulty, as shown by some two or three cases which the Political Agent had to try, or examine on appeal. The Political Agent has not left the Thákor in any doubt as to his opinion in this matter and he hopes that the warning thus conveyed will produce a good effect."

Administration.

50. The revenue of the State during the year was Rs. 42,362, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 41,475, which includes the large sum of tribute, *viz.*, Rs. 19,601 annually paid to His Highness the Gáekwár's Government.

Revenue and Expenditure.

51. A sum of Rs. 431 was spent on Public Works as shown below :—

Public Works.

	Rs.
Repairs to wells and tanks and school building ...	119
Do. to Thákor's residence	312

52. Mr. Ommanney visited this State in December last, and in company with the Thákor inspected the jail and the school, the condition of which called for no remark.

Political Agent's visit.

Umetha.

Thákor Hathisinghji ; Area 36½ square miles ; Population 6,200 ; Estimated Revenue Rs. 44,500.

53. This Estate has been under the Agency management since 1888 on account of indebtedness. The Assistant Political Agent exercises direct supervision over it and his report (paragraphs 22 and 23) gives a short description of the State affairs.

Management.

54. The Political Agent visited this State in December last and examined the Japtidár's Daftar.

Political Agent's visit.

Nárukot State.

Bária Dipsinghji Jagatsinghji ; Area 143 square miles ; Population 6,440 ; Estimated Revenue Rs. 12,000.

55. The administration of this State continues to be conducted by the British Government. The Political Agent has recently brought to the notice of Government the anomalous position which the State occupies in the charge administered by the Collector of the Panch Maháls and the Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, and has pointed out that a good deal of petty work would be saved if a more complete change were made, and Nárukot formally included in the charge of the Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

Administration.

The present Mahálkari A'zam Chhaganlál Hargovandás has been some years at Nárukot and during his time the administration has been orderly and peaceable.

56. The income of the State amounted to Rs. 12,952 against Rs. 11,024 in the previous year. The increase is partly due to extension of cultivation and partly to larger sale of timber.

Income.

57. The expenditure was Rs. 13,189 or a little above the income.

Expenditure

58. A sum of Rs. 592 was spent on Public Works as under :—

Public Works.

	Rs.
New well...	330
Road repairs	167
Repairs to Dharamshála, School, &c.	95

59. The State was visited by the Political Agent, who interviewed the Thákor during the month of March. It was also visited by the District Deputy Collector, who was then acting as Assistant Political Agent. The Mahálkari's Katcheri and the dispensary were duly inspected.

Political Agent's visit.

Thána Circles.

60. The following are the Thána Circles in this Agency :—

Names of Circles.	Area.	Population.	How constituted.	Population according to Census.	Revenue of		Tribute, if any, paid to Baroda.
					1890-91.	1891-92.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sankheda Mewás.	Miles 311.	61,990	1. Mandwa	5,946	38,224	35,556	2,215
			2. Vajiria	6,050	49,021	39,110	5,007
			3. Agar	2,859	17,566	17,750	186
			4. Uchad	3,046	11,584	12,039	883
			5. Shanor	1,813	14,407	14,522	1,578
			6. Náswadi	4,728	11,481	12,815	1,691
			7. Virpur	3,328	13,387	14,972	432
			8. Gad	12,246	16,639	19,900	...
			9. Palasni	2,537	7,577	8,734	2,131
			10. Vohora	1,516	7,500	7,569	852
			11. Ulwa	1,879	6,947	6,673	67
			12. Vasan Shewada ...	1,012	5,057	4,768	1,151
			13. Chorangla	2,290	3,889	3,811	95
			14. Vanmala	2,166	5,881	6,306	133
			15. Vasan	854	4,734	5,051	...
			16. Bhilodia ... ... (Haribawa's share).	1,202	6,633	6,728	1,213
			17. Do. Raesingbawa's share.	1,011	6,843	6,776	1,263
			18. Sindhiapura	683	3,357	3,688	57
			19. Bihora	338	1,701	1,820	51
			20. Vadia	225	736	743	103
			21. Dudhpur	120	1,000	941	35
			22. Rampara	1,904	6,774	6,986	1,422
			23. Jiral Kamsoli	1,339	5 564	5,921	333
			24. Chudesar	621	2,431	2,577	311
			25. Nangam	561	3,778	3,673	1,294
			26. Rengan	331	962	1,595	461
			27. Nalia	245	606	630	37
Pandu Mewas ...	Miles 81¾.	27,976	1. Pandu	1,909	7,200	9,114	4,501
			2. Kaslapaginumuaru ...	92	161	164	65
			3. Mokapaginumuaru ...	201	509	501	125
			4. Jesar	575	535	634	151
			5. Wakhtapur	396	1,254	1,249	151
			6. Dhari	1,301	2,713	3,023	951
			7. Litar Gothda	526	922	779	201
			8. Itwad	1,685	2,259	2,421	601
			9. Chhaliar	3,523	11,946	11,756	3,401
			10. Nahani Varnoli ...	158	454	342	25
			11. Moti Varnoli	346	545	545	101
			12. Rájpur	152	580	742	51
			13. Sehora	4,612	22,635	21,608	4,801
			14. Nara	443	191	188	25
			15. Jhoomkha	229	1,278	1,343	51
			16. Gotardi	116	789	805	425
			17. Mevli	1,687	2,683	2,647	1,501
			18. Varnol Mal	520	718	715	85
			19. Amrápur	542	793	755	201
			20. Kánoda	1,691	3,033	3,068	1,601
			21. Poicha	1,071	2,927	2,921	1,501
			22. Dodka	1,263	3,008	2,870	1,104½
			23. Raika	699	1,410	1,462	575¾
			24. Anghad	3,744	728	1,926	1,747

Mewás Administration Fund.

61. The following is the financial condition of the Mewás Administration Fund :—

No.	Name of Fund.	Balance on 1st November 1891.	Receipts during 1891-92.	Total.	Charges during 1891-92.	Balance on 31st October 1892.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Mewás Administration Fund .	16,854	13,136	29,990	10,108	19,882

The above Fund is formed of a levy of 4½ per cent. on the revenue after deducting tribute of all the Chiefs of the Sánkheda and Pándu Mewáses of this Agency, together with the proceeds of Criminal Fines, Civil Court Fees, Mohosals and Miscellaneous items. From this the expenses of administration, such as those noted in the margin, are met.

1. Establishments, salary and all allowances.
2. Contingencies.
3. Service Postage Stamps.
4. Batta to witnesses in criminal cases.
5. Education.
6. Vaccination.
7. Public Works.
8. Other miscellaneous items.

A sum of Rs. 10,100 out of the fund has been invested in 4 per cent. Government Loan.

Police.

Thána Police.

62. The following table shows the work done by the Police in the several Thánas during the year under report :—

No.	Thána Circles.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent to trial.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
1	Shankheda Mevás	67	52	85	77	80	77	57	60	23	15	67	77	71	77	
2	Pándu Mevás	32	41	55	37	55	37	24	27	31	10	43	72	43	72	
3	Dodka Mevás	5	3	12	2	12	2	8	1	4	1	66	50	60	50	
	Total ...	104	96	152	116	147	116	89	88	58	26	58	76	60	76	

There has been a slight decrease in the number of offences reported, and the result of the working of the Agency Police shows a decided improvement.

Property stolen and recovered.

63. The subjoined statement shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the year :—

No.	Thána Circles.	Value of Property stolen.		Value of Property recovered.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Sankheda Mevás	2,086	1,767	128	922	6	52
2	Pandu Mevás	1,196	768	528	79	44	10
3	Dodka Mevás	2	4	2	1	100	25
		3,284	2,539	658	1,002	20	39

There has been a considerable decrease this year in the amount of property stolen, while in the amount recovered there is a large increase which reflects credit on the Police.

64. There is a sub-jail at the head-quarters station of each of the Thána Circles. At the Sankheda Mewás or Wadia Thána prisoners sentenced up to 3 months are confined, whilst at Pándu and Dodka the limit is 1 month. Prisoners sentenced to longer terms are sent to the British jails, and the expenditure on their account is recovered from the States concerned.

Criminal Justice.

Work done by Thána Criminal Courts.

65. The following statement shows the work of the Criminal Courts in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Name of Courts.	Number of offences during		Number of Persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.					Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial during 1892.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or transferred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
		1891-92.	1892-93.		Arrested by Police.	Up on Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1891-92.	1892-93.							
1	Thándár of Sankheda Mevás	116	88	15	65	8	68	13	1	191	170	50	40	60	18	..	2	15	
2	Thándár of Pándu Mevás	68	75	..	37	15	66	..	6	144	124	66	14	27	17	..	..	17	
3	Thándár of Dodka Mevás	14	13	..	2	1	14	1	..	29	18	11	3	4	..	..	..	1	
	Total ..	198	176	15	104	24	148	14	7	363	312	127	57	91	35	..	2	33	

Again this year there is a very small proportion of convictions in the Court of the Thándár of Pándu Mevás and the work of the Court was generally unsatisfactory. The Thándár Mr. Máneklál Hirálál has recently been removed from his office on account of his inefficiency in magisterial work.

Civil Courts.

66. The subjoined table shows the work done by the Civil Courts in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Name of Officer.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on File at the end of the previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.		Number disposed of during the year.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
1	A'zam Sámaldás Bhogidás.	Thándár Sankeda Mevás.	43	257	221	300	178	232	43	68	
2	A'zam Máneklal Hirálal.	Do. Pándu Mevás ...	2	118	101	120	99	116	2	4	
			45	375	322	420	277	348	45	72	

All the 72 suits remaining pending at the end of the year are of less than a year's standing.

Season.

67. The season was on the whole a favourable one, both to crops and public health. The rainfall was above the average. There was no cattle epidemic.

Ábkári and Opium arrangements.

68. The arrangement by which the Ábkári management in the Sánkheda, Pándu and Dodka Mewáses was assumed by the British Government in 1888 for a period of ten years continues to work satisfactorily.

69. The management of the opium revenue, which was first entrusted to the Agency in 1882 has also been conducted satisfactorily. The period of this management will have expired on the 1st August 1893, but on the recommendation of the Political Agent, Government in their Resolution No. 4421, dated the 20th June 1893, Revenue Department, sanctioned the maintenance of the existing system for a further period of 5 years.

Public Works.

70. The total expenditure on Public Works in the Thána Circles during the year amounted to Rs. 20,191.

Education.

71. The following table gives particulars of the State of education in the Thána Circles :—

Names of Thána Circles.	Class of Schools.	Amount of expenditure, 1891-92.	Number of Schools and Pupils.				Average Daily Attendance.
			On 31st March 1892.		On 31st March 1893.		
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
		Rs.					
Sankheda Mevás ...	Primary Boys Vernacular Schools.	1,942	9	486	9	513	336·70
Pándu Mevás (including Dodka Mevás)...		742	4	161	4	147	94·80

CHAPTER II.—ATTACHMENT.

Attached Estates.

72. The following are the attached Estates in this Agency :—

No.	Estates.	Square miles.	Population.	Gross Annual Revenue.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance.	Debt if any.	Amount paid in liquidation during the year.	Balance of debt remaining.	Reasons for management.
	Sánkheda Mevás.									
1	Vajiria	10	6,050	39,110	27,903	11,207	..	..	..	Minority.
2	Mándwa	7	5,946	35,336	37,800	..	43,891	..	43,891	Do.
3	Alwa	3	1,879	6,673	8,134	..	..	..	..	Do.
4	Nasvádi	8	4,728	12,815	13,949	..	..	..	..	Do.
5	Sindhiapara	2¼	683	3,688	2,235	1,453	..	..	..	Imbecility of the Chief.
6	Vasan (Jorábáva) ..	7½	854	5,051	3,784	1,267	3,821	2,617	..	Minority.
7	Dudhpur	¼	120	941	920	21	3,982	1,753	..	Do.
8	Bihora	¼	338	1,820	1,462	358	3,447	..	3,447	Do.
	Pándu Mevás.									
9	Pándu	9½	1,909	9,114	14,391	..	..	..	..	Incapacity of the sharers to pay the tribute.
10	Shiora	14	4,612	21,608	16,413	5,195	99,389	5,119	94,270	Minority.
11	Gothda	1½	526	779	779	..	..	..	..	Permanent owing to numerous sharers.
12	Rájpur	1	152	742	890	..	2,267	1,702	..	Minority.
	Dodka Mevás.									
13	Dodka	2¾	1,263	2,870	3,200	..	..	..	..	Permanent on account of the sharer's inability to manage.
14	Racka, ⅔ share	2½	699	1,462	1,911	551	..	..	..	Indebtedness.
15	Anghad, ½ share ..	2	3,744	1,926	2,713	..	..	..	..	Minority.

73. During the year no Estates were withdrawn from management or any new ones added.

74. The Political Agent while on tour examined the Japtidár's Daftars of Pándu, Shiora, Rájpur, Mandwa and Alwa. No serious errors were discovered.

75. The particulars of the liabilities of the several Estates under the Agency management are given by the Assistant Political Agent in his report, and the statement attached thereto.

Minors.

76. The subjoined table shows the particulars relating to minors :—

Name.	Age.	Whether receiving Education.	Health.	Mental capacity.	Conduct.
Kesarkhán of Vajiria ...	16	Yes. In the Rájkumár College, at Rájkot.	Good ...	Fair ...	Satisfactory.
Jitsinghji of Mándwa ...	16	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Rasulkhán of Alwa... ...	19	Yes. Tálukdári Girásia School, Vajira.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Mansinghji of Násvádi ...	12	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.
Jasvatsinghji of Vasan ...	19	Has left the school ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Anopsingh of Dudhpur ...	13	At Vajiria Tálukdári Girásia School.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Hetamkhán of Bihora ...	11	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Narwarsinghji of Shiora ...	15	At Tálukdári Girásia School, Wadhwán.	Do. ...	Good ...	Do.
Motising of Anghad ...	10	At Anghad	Do. ...	Fair ...	Do.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

State Police.

77. Appendix I shows the strength and cost of Stipendiary Police in the several States under this Agency. The strength of the force has remained almost the same as in the previous year. In the amount of expenditure there are some trifling variations in the States of Rájpipla, Chhota-Udepur and Bálásinor, which does not call for any remark.

Agency Police.

78. The Rewa Kántha Agency Police force which consists of 37 Savárs and 107 foot, and the Police garrison at Jambughoda (Nárukot), consisting of 35 foot and 2 Savárs are it will be seen not included in the above mentioned statement (I). These forces are under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Panch Maháls. The Nárukot State pays one-third of the cost of its garrison.

Working of the Police.

79. The results of the working of the above Police forces as compared with those of the previous year are shown in appendix II. The number of offences reported to the police was 1,766 against 1,660 in the previous year. Of the 1,918 persons arrested and brought to trial 1,296 or 67 per cent. were convicted, 471 were discharged or acquitted and 151 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Serious offences.

80. The following table shows the number of serious offences committed during the year under report as compared with those in last year.

Crime.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder	6	6	...	...
Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder ...	14	10	...	4
Robberies	24	29	5	...
Dacoities	9	9	...	...
Robberies and Dacoities with murder	...	...	...	...
Mischief by fire	40	57	17	...
House breaking and theft	288	272	...	16
	381	383	22	20
Net Increase ...	...	...	...	2

Of the six murder cases 2 were committed in Bálásinor, 1 in each of the States of Rájpipla and Lunávada, 1 in Sankheda Mevás and 1 in Pándu Mevás. Of the total number of serious offences committed 143 were in Rájpipla, 44 in Chhota Udepur, 42 in Sunth, 41 in Lunávada, 20 in Báriya, 17 in Pándu Mevás, 16 in Bálásinor, 15 in Kadána, 14 in Umetha, 13 in Sankheda Mevás, 11 in Bhadarva and 3 in Nárukot.

Property stolen and recovered.

81. The following is a comparative statement of property lost and recovered :—

No.	State.	Stolen.		Recovered.		Percentage recovered.	
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Rájpipla	7,818	10,473	3,946	4,314	50	41
2	Chhota Udepur ...	3,855	2,841	741	763	19	26
3	Báriya	2,496	2,257	1,088	1,363	43	60
4	Lúnáváda	4,136	4,842	1,524	1,844	36	38
5	Sunth	2,187	2,403	1,309	1,140	59	47
6	Bálásinor	1,881	605	611	451	32	74
7	Kadána	298	906	43	242	14	26
8	Bhadarva	1,231	1,338	241	628	19	46
9	Sanjeli	262	399	37	98	14	24
10	Umetha	222	1,836	51	30	23	2
11	Nárukot	317	86	26	62	8	72

It will be seen from the above that the Police of Báriya and Bálásinor have achieved the best results. The number of cases in Nárukot was so small that the high percentage of recoveries though satisfactory in itself does not prove much.

JAILS.

82. The following table furnishes information regarding the jails in the agency :—

State.	Jails.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Remaining at the end of year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners, 1892-93.	Remarks.
		Remaining at the end of the year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. 1891-92.	Total. 1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.			
Sánkheda Mevás	1	12	72	63	84	5	3	1	21 4 8	
Pandu do.	1	1	44	49	45	3	2	1	42 13 9	
Dodka do.	1	...	5	13	5	1	...	...	.....	
Total ...	8	13	121	125	134	...	...	2	64 2 5	
Rájpipla	8	84	608	814	692	72	68	72	6,765 5 9	
Chhota Udepur	1	40	254	314	294	56	50	65	689 14 3	
Báriya	1	68	100	171	168	57	60	47	2,712 0 4	
Lúnáváda	1	27	225	206	252	15	20	42	2,127 2 3	
Sunth	1	35	128	219	158	34	31	32	1,700 7 6	
Bálásinor	2	36	165	207	201	43	34	34	666 3 7	
Kadana	1	...	35	28	35	1	1	...	164 0 0	
Bhadarva	1	2	38	39	40	2	6	3	275 0 0	
Sanjeli	1	...	6	8	6	1	1	...	390 6 0	
Umetha...	1	...	6	10	6	...	...	...	46 5 6	
Mandwa	1	..	3	1	3	...	...	...	9 5 1	
Shanor...	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	0 15 0	
Vasan Virpur	1	...	2	6	2	...	..	...	3 4 0	
Uchad...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Chhaliar	1	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	.....	
Narukot	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	2 3 0	
Total ...	24	292	1,568	2,030	1,860	...	...	295	15,552 8 3	
Grand Total ...	27	305	1,689	2,155	1,994	...	...	297	15,616 10 8	

On his tour the Political Agent visited the jails at the capital towns of the above States and found them all well managed.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

83. The work done by the several criminal Courts is shown in Appendix III During the year 3,580 persons were brought before the Magistrates against 3,733 in the previous year. Of the former 1,970 were arrested by the Police, 387 appeared on warrants, 843 on summons and 52 voluntarily, 198 were received by extradition and 130 remained over from the previous year. Of the total number (3,580), 1,775 or 49 per cent. were convicted, 484 acquitted, and discharged, 1,124 were allowed to compound, 61 were committed or referred, 16 died or escaped, and 120 remained for trial at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction was exactly the same in the previous year.

84. The subjoined table shows the number of cases with their results decided by the Political Agent and his Assistant :—

No.	Tribunals.	Powers.	Cases decided.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried.
1	Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.	Sessions Judge and. District Magistrate.	5	5	2	7
2	Assistant Political Agent ...	First Class Magistrate.	21	21	25	46
3	*Ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent.	Do. ...	5	3	5	8

85. The sentences awarded by the several Courts are shown in Appendix IV. The 2 prisoners shown under column " Transportation for life " against Bálásinor have not been transported, their sentence being only imprisonment for life.

86. Appendix V shows the number of appeals preferred during the year against the decisions of the lower Court. There were in all 11 appeals, of which 8 were rejected. In three cases the sentences were reversed.

Civil Justice.

87. Appendices VI and VII furnish information as regards the civil work performed by the Agency Courts during the year.

88. There are seven Original Courts named in the margin, and two appellate ones, *viz.*, the Political Agent's and the Assistant Political Agent's. There were 450 suits filed during the year, and 60 remaining pending at the end of the preceding year, so the total number for disposal was 510. Of these 419 were disposed of against 350 in the previous year, 91 were left in arrear at the close of the year. The value of the suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 30,343, giving an average value of Rs. 67-6-10. The time spent in the disposal of the suits averaged 3 months and 3 days. During the year 196 darkhásts or applications for the execution of decrees (amounting to Rs. 23,723) were presented. Of these 97 were executed, the sums recovered amounting to Rs. 5,038.

1. Political Assistant.
2. Thánedár, Sankheda Mewas.
3. Do. Pándu Mewas.
4. Japtidár, Umetha.
5. Do. Kadana.
6. *Ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent, Kadana.
7. Mahálkari, Nárukot.
8. Japtidár, Mandwa.

89. The number of appeals on the file during the year was 24, including 2 from the previous year. Of these, 6 were in the Court of the Political Agent and the rest (18) in that of his Assistants. The Political Agent disposed of 4 against 1 in the preceding year. The Assistant Political Agent disposed of all the 18.

Relations with other States and Frontier Affairs.

90. The usual returns A and B required by Government Resolution No. 4439, dated 18th September 1871, are appended.

91. The relations of the Rewa Kántha States with all the surrounding frontier States continue to be friendly. The only friction is between the Baroda Government and the Rána of Mandwa in connection with the divided jurisdiction of Chándod.

Tribute to Gáikwár's Government.

92. The amount of tribute annually payable by the several States and Tálukdárs in this Agency to His Highness the Gáikwár's Government is shown in the following table:—

Names of the States.	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Rájpipla	78,352	0	0
Chhota Udepur	10,147	9	2
Lúnáváda	6,501	0	0
Bálásinor	4,001	0	0
Bhádarva	19,076	0	0
Umetha	5,000	0	0
Sankheda Mevas Estates	23,022	0	0
Pándu do.	20,515	0	0
Dodka do.	3,427	4	0
Total ...	1,70,041	13	2

The arrears of former years amounted to Rs. 44,680-14-7, which, added to the above annual sum, bring up the total amount due to Rs.2,14,722-11-9. Of this, Rs. 1,69,768-9-2 were recovered and remitted to Baroda before the end of March 1893, leaving Rs. 44,954-2-7 outstanding. A further sum of Rs. 28,159-12-5

was remitted before the close of June, leaving Rs. 16,794-6-2 to be recovered from the undermentioned States:—

Chhota Udepur ...	Rs.	10,147	9	2	due in October.
Lúnáváda	„	6,001	0	0	Do.
Bhádarva	„	300	0	0	being the last instalment falling due in August.
Mandwa	„	156	6	0	To be set against compensation for land taken up for the Gáikawár's State Railway.
Shanor	„	127	15	0	
Nárukot	„	61	8	0	

Border Court.

93. During the year the usual Border Court for the settlement of disputes between the Meywár States and the neighbouring States under this Agency was not held, as the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywár, was otherwise engaged.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

94. The season throughout the Rewa Kántha was generally favourable. The rainfall in most places was above the average. The outturn of crops in general was fairly good and of rabi crops above the average.

95. The subjoined table shows the rainfall registered at the several stations in the Agency :—

No.	Stations.	Rewa Kantha, 1892.							
		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.	Rainfall in the previous year.
1	Nándod	0·5	2·67	7·79	10·50	12 2	0 7	32·75	45·59
2	Chhota Udepur	...	2·66	8·49	17·10	26·3	0·13	54·41	41·54
3	Báriya	...	4·98	9·81	9·45	31·20	0·80	56·24	36·77
4	Lúnáváda...	...	6·57	8·97	10·95	23·97	...	50·46	26·60
5	Bálásinor...	...	6·18	11·65	12·77	17·75	...	48·35	33·41
6	Sunth	...	4·60	11·52	10·62	29·30	...	56·4	60·86
7	Sankheda Mevás (Wadia) ...	0·5	2·0	8·33	11·84	11·57	0·20	33·99	38·87
8	Pándu	...	5·91	11·87	11·50	19·8	...	48·36	28·8
9	Dodka	...	2·95	10·65	13·23	14·75	0·74	42·32	26·36
10	Jámbughoda	0·2	6·0	14·0	16·85	17·8	0·85	54·80	39·44

96. The prices of food-grains during the year under report, as compared with those of the preceding five years, are shown in the following table :—

Prices of food-grains.

Rewa Kántha Grain Prices, Lbs. per Rupee.

Name.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Average, 1887-91.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bájri	27½	23¼	30½	34	31½	31¼	29¼
Urid	24¾	20½	22½	31¼	29¼	29¾	25½
Mug	25¼	19¾	21	27	26	26⅓	23¾
Til	19¾	14¾	13½	15¾	15	14	15¾
Bávta	39¾	30½	33¾	41¾	44¼	42½	38
Gram	32¾	27¾	26½	34	30½	29¼	30¼
Tur	20	19	18¼	28½	26½	27¾	22¼
Rice, 1st sort ...	16¼	13¾	13¾	14	15	14½	14½
Rice, 2nd sort ...	21	17	17	18¾	19½	18½	18½
Rice, coarse ...	24	19	19¾	23	23	22½	21¾
Maize	38¼	28	42½	49¼	45½	42½	40½
Mug dál	19¾	17	17¾	21¾	19¼	21	19
Mowra	50½	87	60	55	91¼	75½	68¾

The fall in the prices of staple food-grains is due to the favourable season.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

97. The annual tribute payable to the British Government by the States in this Agency amounts to Rs. 31,696-9-5 Syásai Currency equal to Rs. 26,890 Government coin as shown in the margin. The whole of this amount has been paid during the year. The agreement for the remission of the tribute payable by the Báriya State was concluded with the Chief during the year under report.

Tribute to British Government.

States.	Amount Syásai Currency.			Amount Government Currency.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Lúnávada ...	12,000	0	0	10,180	4	5
Bálásinor ...	12,696	9	5	10,771	3	8
Sunth	7,000	0	0	5,938	7	11
Total ...	31,696	9	5	26,890	0	0

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

98. The following statement shows the number of dispensaries in the States and of patients treated:—

Number.	Names.	Patients treated.	Average Daily Attendance.	
		1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	Nándod	9,477	114	109
2	Jagadia	2,785	47	49
3	Dediapáda	466	14	18
4	Valia	1,189	8	9
5	Chhota Udepur...	4,755	52	50
6	Báriya	2,410	44	48
7	Lúnávada	10,974	64	77
8	Sunth	3,447	37	40
9	Bálásinor	8,691	44	48
10	Vajiria	1,941	5	30
11	Jámbughoda	855	2	2

The number of dispensaries was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 11. Of these four are in the Rájpipla State and one in each of the other States named above. All these institutions appear to be well managed.

Sanitation.

99. There was no epidemic prevailing during the year in any part of the Agency except Báriya where cholera broke out in the beginning of August, and within a period of five weeks 130 cases and 52 deaths occurred.

The following table shows the particulars of vaccination performed in the Agency during the year :—

Names of States.	Number of Vaccinators.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.		Percentage of successful Cases.	
		1891-92.	1892-93.	In primary vaccination.	In re-vaccination.
Rájpipla	4	6,841	6,413	95·94	51·72
Chhota Udepur	2	2,311	3,782	98·21	82·60
Báriya	2	3,561	3,830	99·47	74·19
Sanjeli		206	199	99·47	85·71
Lúnávada	2	3,269	2,722	96·54	...
Bálásinor	1	1,546	1,505	94·60	100·
Sunth	2	4,424	2,994	98·14	33·33
Kadána		1,245	982	98·11	51·85
Sankheda Mevás	2	1,835	2,066	95·83	74·07
Pándu do.	1	1,412	1,395	93·89	55·00

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

100. The subjoined statement shows the number of primary schools and the average attendance of scholars in the Agency :—

Name of State.	Boys' Schools.				Girls' Schools.				Remarks.
	No.	Average daily attendance, 1891-92.	No.	Average Daily attendance, 1892-93.	No.	Average daily attendance, 1891-92.	No.	Average daily attendance, 1892-93.	
Rájpipla	47	1,856	58	2,036	4	146	5	162	
Chhota Udepur ...	11	289	12	282	1	19	1	19	
Báriya	13	398	13	387	1	14	1	19	
Lúnáváda	11	683	11	695	1	60	1	64	
Bálásinor	3	420	3	424	1	49	1	53	
Sunth	9	336	9	346	1	24	1	24	
Sankheda Mevás ...	9	311	9	336	...	...	...	...	
Pándu do. ...	4	100	4	94	...	...	...	...	
Kadána	2	53	2	90	...	...	...	...	
Bhádarwa	2	132	2	126	...	...	...	...	
Sanjeli	1	19	1	20	...	...	...	...	
Nárukot	1	29	1	25	...	...	...	...	
Umetha	...	...	1	31	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	113	4,626	126	4,852	9	312	10	341	

It will be seen from the above that 14 new schools were opened during the year under report.

The Educational Inspector, N. D., remarks :—

"There is a very satisfactory increase in schools and pupils. The increase is mainly due to the rapid extension of education in the Rájpipla State. The efficiency of schools was also well maintained and no less than 18 pupils passed the Public Service Certificate Examination."

Press.

101. There are no printing presses in this Agency except the State Press at Nándod in Rájpipla. The return required by Government Resolution No. 814, dated 8th March 1876, General Department, is therefore submitted blank.

102. The usual returns of civil division of territory (Appendices VIII and IX) and of population required by Government Resolution No. 1692, dated 12th April 1879, are appended.

103. A sketch map of the Rewa Kántha is also attached.

Conclusion.

104. This report has been prepared from the notes left by Mr. Ommanney who, at the time of handing over charge of the Agency, has recorded the following opinion about his Assistants and the Agency Dafterdár.

"Khán Bahádur Dádábhái Hormasji has conducted his duties with his accustomed zeal and ability. In many difficult questions his great experience has proved a most valuable assistance to the Political Agent, and it is given ungrudgingly. In the management of Kadána and Nárukot Mr. Maconochie has exercised a watchful and intelligent supervision. Ráo Bahádur Manibhái Haribhái, the Daftardár, continues to work with method and industry. His wide information on such topics as come up for consideration, coupled with his sound sense made him a most useful assistant in political business. The help that I have always received from these officers calls for my cordial acknowledgment on handing over charge of the Agency."

E. MACONOCHIE,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, In charge.

No. 218 OF 1893.

To

THE POLITICAL AGENT,
Rewa Kántha.

Godhra, 22nd July 1893.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the States within my charge for the year 1892-93 ending on 31st March 1893.

Administration.

2. The charge was held by me throughout the year.

Important events.

3. No event of any general importance has occurred during the year, except that the Estates of Uchad and Virpur, in the Sankheda Mevás, which declined to abandon the levy of octroi duty on import and export, though it was abolished by the remaining Estates in the interest of free trade, persisted in their refusal. The continuance of the duty was a source of great obstruction to traffic and offered undue advantage to the two táluḳas reaping the benefit from the development of trade following the freedom of taxation in the neighbouring Estates with which they are intermixed. The levy was therefore ordered by the Political Agent to be discontinued from January 1st, 1893, except on forest produce, and thus the vexatious impediment to traffic that lingered on has been finally removed.

Season and crops.

4. The monsoon broke early, followed by a pretty long cessation. But it again set in regularly and the fall of rain was on the whole seasonable and copious so as to be generally favourable to crops, especially to pulses, of which the yield was full, except in the estates situated on the river Máhi, which flooded to a considerable height not observed by the old inhabitants for many years past, in consequence of which the crops were washed away. In Umetha the loss was particularly serious by a large area of the alluvial land yielding the handsome revenue of upwards of a thousand rupees per year having been totally destroyed by being covered with deep strata of sand. The health of the public was good and no epidemic disease prevailed.

Sankheda Mevás.

Area in square miles	311¾
Estimated gross revenue for Samvat 1948 (A.D. 1891-92) ...	Rs. 2,51,660-7-7
Population	61,903

Managed Estates.

5. The petty Estates conglomerated into this Mevás number 26, of which 8 are under the direct management of the Agency as in last year. Their receipts and expenditure are as shown below :—

No.	Estates.	Revenue for A.D. 1890-91.	Revenue for A.D. 1891-92.	Expenditure for A.D. 1890-91.	Expenditure for A.D. 1891-92.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Vajiria...	40,021 15 0	39,110 0 6	68,762	27,903
2	Mandwa	38,224 13 6	35,550 6 6	31,844	37,798
3	Alwa	6,947 1 11	6,673 4 11	5,365	8,134
4	Naswádi	11,481 13 7	12,815 10 11	7,813	13,949
5	Sindhiápura	3,357 9 11	3,688 5 5	2,184	2,235
6	Vasan (Jorabawa) ...	4,734 13 1	5,051 4 6	4,639	3,784
7	Dudhpur	1,000 3 1	941 0 4	1,370	920
8	Bihora...	1,707 5 6	1,820 7 9	1,091	1,462

6. *Vajiria.*—The decrease of over Rs. 1,000 was in the interest due on Government Securities not having been adjusted during the year. It is only nominal and actually an increase of Rs. 520 has accrued by the cultivation of more land and by an improvement in miscellaneous receipts.

Revenue fluctuations in attached Estates.

The net decrease amounting to Rs. 2,674-7-0, chiefly arose from certain items of adjustments omitted in the accounts from the year under report, and short recovery in miscellaneous receipts.

Mandwa.

The net decrease amounted to Rs. 273-13-0 of which Rs. 239-15-10 were for interest on Government Securities less realized during the year as compared with the preceding one in which the arrears of former years were adjusted. The balance related to petty items in miscellaneous receipts too small to call for special explanation.

Alwa.

Of the net increase of Rs. 1,333-13-4, Rs. 1,326-15-4 were in land revenue by more waste land being taken up for cultivation upon the introduction of the revised survey rates, and the balance was in the proceeds of intestate property and fees on marriages.

Nasvádi.

Except Dudhpur in which a slight falling off in revenue has occurred owing to the land which was previously held liable to assessment having been declared rent-free on the completion of the alienation inquiry in that Estate, in the remaining tálukas, the revenue showed an increase caused chiefly by the extension of cultivation.

Other tálukas.

7. The excess expenditure in Mandwa amounted to Rs. 5,974, in Alwa to Rs. 2,769, in Naswadi to Rs. 6,136, in Sindhiapura to Rs. 151 and in Bihora to Rs. 371 as compared with the preceding year. Except in Naswadi, in the rest of the Estates it was due to more public works being carried out, to the payment of the arrears of salaries due to the establishment for the period anterior to the Agency management and of the allowance to the Thákor's families in those cases in which they were fixed for the first time during the year of report. In Naswadi the excess represented the adjustment of the bad debt borne on the accounts, long before the time of the late Thákor, and written off as irrecoverable.

Expenditure.

8. In Wasan 25 claims for debts against the Estate amounting to Rs. 8,821-2-2 were preferred, which, on being inquired into, were found due for Rs. 2,617-8-3, showing a percentage of Rs. 29½ to the amount claimed. This sum has been paid off from the credit balance during the current year.

Liabilities of Wasan.

9. In the táluka of Dudhpur the liabilities as claimed by the creditors amounted to Rs. 3,982-5-9, of which Rs. 1,752-14-6 were awarded, showing a percentage of Rs. 45 to the amount claimed.

Liabilities of Dudhpur.

10. The management of the remaining Estates was directly held by the proprietors concerning which there is nothing particular to report upon. Regarding the táluka of Gud in which certain new levies were imposed and a right to Forests in villages assigned to Bhayads for their maintenance was advanced, a separate report has been submitted, as promised in para. 18 of the last Administration Report and final orders on it are awaited.

Pandu Mewas.

Area in Square miles	74¼
Estimated Revenue for Samvat 1948, A.D. 1891-92 ...	Rs. 65,336-14-9
Population	22,634

11. The Estates comprised within this Mewas are 22, of which 4 were under Government management during the year of report. The subjoined is a list showing the receipts and expenditure of each.

No.	Estates.	Revenue for A.D. 1890-91.	Revenue for A.D. 1891-92.	Expenditure for A.D. 1890-91.	Expenditure for A.D. 1891-92.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Pandu	7,001 1 3	9,114 13 3	7,727	14,391
2	Shiora	22,635 13 0	21,608 13 10	33,469	16,413
3	Gothda...	922 9 8	779 12 5	929	779
4	Rájpur...	580 4 2	742 4 1	197	890

Revenue fluctuation in managed Estates under the Pandu Mewas.

12. *Pandu.*—The increase of Rs. 1,913 over last year was caused by the redemption of alienated land and the sale occupancy rights.

Shiora.

The decrease of Rs. 1,027 was due to the abolition of local cesses on the introduction during the year of the revised rates of assessment under the Survey Jamábandi and to the exclusion from the accounts of the revenue of land alienated to the members of the Thákor's family.

Gothda.

The decrease of Rs. 143 was in Miscellaneous receipts chiefly in the fees on stone metal removed from the river Mahi for Railway purposes.

Rájpur.

The increase of Rs. 162 was due to revenue derived from alienated land lapsed by the failure of the alienees to prefer claims to it within the prescribed period.

There was excess expenditure in Pándu and Rájpur as compared with the preceding year. In Pándu it represents the payment of the arrears of tribute due to H. H. the Gáekwár in addition to that payable for the current year. In Rájpur it was incurred on the marriage of the Thákor's sister and on other sundry items.

Arrears of Tribute.

13. It is a satisfactory feature in the management of Pándu that by rigid economy, inquiry into alienated land and prompt recovery of the revenue the receipts are so far improved as to admit of paying off the heavy balance of tribute during the year of report for one-half share, and that for the other half amounts to a small sum which will be liquidated during the current year, so as to completely free it from the liability to the demand.

Liabilities of Shiora.

14. There were 44 claims of debt against Shiora amounting to Rs. 99,389-8-0, the inquiry into which was finished during the year of report and the amount payable on their account was ascertained to be Rs. 5,119-4-6 only, which has been ordered to be paid in full from the available balance for past years, except for three claims which remain undisposed of pending further inquiry.

Liabilities of Rájpur.

15. There were 15 claims for pecuniary debt against the Táluka of Rájpur amounting to Rs. 2,267-4-0, in which Rs. 1702-10-0 have been awarded after inquiry.

Estates held by their proprietors.

16. The remaining Estates managed directly by their proprietors require no special mention, except that the dispute referred to in paragraph 23 of the last Administration Report between the Thákor of Chaliar and the widow of his late brother regarding the arrears of the allowance conferred on her and other personal provisions for her has been settled.

Dodka Mewas.

Area in square miles	7½
Revenue for Samvat 1948 A.D. 1891-92 ...	... Rs. 14,167
Population	... 5,710

17. The Estates comprised with this group are three, of which those under Government management during the year of report were as follows :—

No.	Estates.	Revenue for A.D. 1890-91.	Revenue for A.D. 1891-92.	Expenditure for A.D. 1890-91.	Expenditure for A.D. 1891-92.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Dodka	3,008	2,870	3,439	3,200
2	Two-third share in Raeka	1,410	1,462	2,428	911
3	One-sixth share in Anghad	728	1,926	442	2,713

Revenue fluctuations in the Managed Estate in Dodka Mewas.

18. In Dodka the small decrease of Rs. 138 in revenue is accounted for by the proceeds from occupancy of land and the arrears of revenue for past years, not having been realized during the year. The recovery under the latter head amounted to Rs. 96-14 and this sum when set off against the decrease would reduce it further to Rs. 41-2-0 only.

Increase in the share in Anghad.

19. In the share of Motising in Anghad the increase of Rs. 1,198 was by the recovery of the dues payable from the Gáekwár territory which had remained in arrears pending inquiry.

Excess expenditure.

20. The excess expenditure in Motising's share in Anghad as compared with the preceding year was due to the redemption of the land mortgaged for debt contracted by the late Thákor. In Dodka the item under that head includes the cost, amounting to Rs. 576-11-0, of exchanging Syasye into Government Rupees which does not represent actual outlay, whereby it would appear that the expenditure during the year of report was considerably lower.

Mortgaged land redeemed.

21. The claims to mortgaged land in Anghad were inquired into and paid off. They were five for Rs. 2,624-7-0 in which awards were passed for Rs. 891-12-0, of this amount Rs. 647-10-8 were paid off during the year and the land was redeemed. The balance would be liquidated as soon as funds become available.

Umetha.

Area in sqnare miles	36½
Revenue for 1891-92	Rs. 44,700-1-8
Population	6,200

Liabilities.

22. The Estate continues under Government management on account of its liabilities which are paid off by fixed yearly instalments. On the close of the last year the unliquidated debt amounted to Rs. 54,633-14-5, of which Rs. 13,698-14-9 were disbursed during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 40,934-15-8 to be provided for. Under this settlement one of the creditors did not compound for his debt and brought a suit for it in the Civil Court, in which the decision was passed in his favour. An appeal to the High Court has been preferred against it which has not been finally disposed of.

Revenue.

23. The revenue shows a net increase of Rs. 2,885-4-11 over last year's. This sum includes Rs. 2,272-12-0 for girás dues payable from the Gáekwár territory the adjustment of which on the accounts was deferred pending the settlement of certain counter claims of the Darbár and effected during the year. The balance denotes an increase in the land revenue by the cultivation of more land and the levy of Salámi on the village Watan to meet the enhanced cost of the revised Village

Police entertained for the sub-division of the Estate under the Borsad Táluka of the Kaira District. The outstanding balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 6,381-0-3 as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previous year	1,810	0	4
Current year	4,570	15	11
	6,381	0	3

This balance is large and consists of girás dues recoverable from the Gáekwár territory and of the rent on land cut up by excavation in which remission has been applied for, but withheld pending inquiry.

Alienation inquiry.

24. At the close of the year, 59 cases of alienated land remained uninquired into out of the balance of 98. They refer to the Bilpad Tapa under the Agency jurisdiction. But in addition to them are similar claims for the sub-division under the jurisdiction of the Kaira District. Inquiry into them has been deferred under certain legal difficulties anticipated on the awards relating to them, not being accepted by the parties concerned. The subject necessitates further reference to Government, which will be separately made.

Bhaderwa.

Area in square miles	27
Revenue for 1891-92	Rs. 42,362-13-10
Population	10,642

State of affairs in Bhadarwa.

25. The affairs of this táluka are administered directly by the Thákor. During the year of report they remained pretty stagnant as before, and if they did not drift worse there was no perceptible improvement in any branch of the administration. As a make shift the Muhsiff, who had long filled the office on an extremely low pay, was replaced by another who was soon afterwards superseded by a third person. The late Kárbhári did not answer the expectations formed of him and in the interest of the public his services had to be dispensed with. To this post another person of more mature age and experience than his predecessor has been nominated since the beginning of the current year. It remains to be seen how far he succeeds in his undertaking.

Reforms where needed.

26. The radical defect observed in the present administration is the constant change of the personnel of the chief offices by their ill-judged selection coupled with the inadequate remuneration paid to them which failed to hold out a sufficient inducement to better class of persons entering the service. Another drawback is the utter neglect of improving the revenue systematically where it is capable of expansion and a desire to cling to the informal way of levying nazránás, a practice which though not uncommon in Native States, is getting into disuse with the progress of time and needs to be given up for a less objectionable and fair method of local taxation, the maintenance of which is absolutely necessary in the State to meet the heavy demand of tribute to which it is liable and other current charges. The Thákor and his new Kárbhári have been impressed with the necessity of effecting reforms on the lines referred to and they have promised to do so. But the experience of the past does not hold out any sanguine prospect for the future. However it would be very satisfactory if these misgivings prove premature.

27. The revenue and expenditure as compared with those of the previous year give the result noted below. The figures furnished for the year under report do not tally with those for the preceding one, and the difference remains unexplained. But according to the former, which are latest, a net increase in revenue of Rs. 1,952-2-3 and that in expenditure of Rs. 3,123-9-1 occurred. The increase was chiefly in the receipts from nazránás, judicial fees, and sundries. That in the expenditure was mainly under the heads of establishment, charities, sirpaos to Patels of Wanta villages, &c.

Justice.

Judicial work.

28. The number of Civil and Criminal cases and other miscellaneous judicial work disposed of during the year was as follows :—

Civil. Appeals.	Criminal Cases.	Revenue Appeals.	Succession Cases.	Political Suits.	Chandod Appeals.	Total.
18	23	4	5	98	7	155

Four special appeals were preferred in which the decisions of this Court were upheld. In criminal cases one appeal was preferred during the year which was rejected. Of the 23 cases, two were committed to the Sessions for murder and culpable homicide, in both of which the accused were convicted for the offences with which they were charged.

Appellate result.

29. In the Civil Appeals preferred from the decrees of the lower Courts those confirmed and reversed were as follows :—

	Number of Appeals from suit.	Number of Suits in which the Decrees were upheld.	Number of Suits in which the Decrees were reversed.
Thándár of Sankheda Mewás ...	14	10	4
Umetha Japtidár	1	...	1
Mándwa Japtidár	2	1	1
Thákore of Chaliar ...	1	...	1
	18	11	7

No Civil or Criminal cases remained in arrears at the close of the year.

Appeals in Chándod cases.

30. The appeals relating to claims for immoveable property and succession in Chándod were as usual reported upon. Of these 4 were regular and 3 miscellaneous, in all 7.

Education.

Vernacular Schools.

31. The number of Vernacular Schools within the charge was raised from 16 to 17 during the year of report, by opening a new one in the Bilpad Tappa of the Umetha Estate. It is at present maintained by private contribution, but its supervision has been placed under the Educational Department like the rest of the schools. It is well attended and has made a good beginning. In case it gets on well, as is expected, it will be necessary to place it on a permanent footing by a grant-in-aid from the Estate or by contributing wholly its cost of maintenance, which is but small and which can be easily met by the improved financial condition of the Estate as it is being freed from its liabilities by a reduction in them every year. Out of the 17 schools 15 were inspected during the year.

Tálukdári School.

32. The Tálukdári School at Vajiria continues to get on pretty fairly, but in its strength and daily attendance there was a falling off from 19 to 15 and from 11·75 to 7·9 boys respectively owing to the withdrawal of some of them on attaining their age and of others by their parents on the ground of disagreeability of the climate. The result of the annual examination likewise fell from 76·5 to 60 per cent. in consequence of the irregular attendance of the boys into which habit with all the restrictions imposed upon them they indulge in on one pretext or another, and in which, it is to be regretted, their parents and guardians, if they have not held out actual encouragement, have shown great lukewarmness through mistaken kindness.

33. The Kuvers of Mandwa and Vajiria attend the Rájkumár College at Rájkot and the Kuver of Shiora the Girásia School at Wadhwán. The progress of the former two is reported to be slow from a failing memory, that of the latter to be excellent. The Mandwa Kuver's first wife having died, he married a second time during the year of report. The match is suitable.

Kuvers in other Institution.

Survey.

34. The survey operations continue within the charge. During the year of report the Jamábandi in Wasan Táluka (Jorabawa's share) was settled. The total area of this share in Kumbhas, which are equal to acres, is 749·76 which denotes the culturable land only, as the unculturable waste is joint with the co-sharer and undivided. The amount assessed on the revised rates was Rs. 3,388-4-8 showing an increase over the average revenue for the past 6 years of Rs. 147-10-9, exclusive of culturable waste with which it amounted to Rs. 616-7-1. The rate per Kumbha on an average amounts to Syasye Rs. 4-8-0. It is comparatively lower than that prevailing in the neighbourhood so as to hold out the prospect of the expansion in cultivation ere long which when effected will add to the present revenue.

Survey Jamábandi in Wasan.

35. The work of measurement proceeded in Umetha and Vajiria. In the former it was completed during the year, and the classification of the land was proceeded with as far as the other duties of the surveyor permitted. In Vajiria the work has but recently commenced and will take a longer time.

Progress of Survey in other Estates.

Public Works.

36. The expenditure under this head chiefly embraced repairs to existing buildings and minor new works, such as wells, Chouras, culverts, and dharamshálas, &c. It amounted during the year of report as follows, including payments to the Public Works Department on account of excess expenditure on sanctioned cost, &c.

Cost on Public Works.

Sankheda Mewás.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Managed Estates	11,232	14	2
Other do.	6,567	13	1

Pándu Mewás, including Dodka.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Managed Estates	713	15	9
Other do.	1,676	6	6
Umetha	1,900	0	0
Bhadarwa...	431	14	9
Total ...	22,523	0	3

37. Of the large works in Vajiria in charge of the Government Public Works Department most of them have been completed; those remaining unfinished are the Road within the own and a few outlying culverts. These works are in progress.

Works in Vajiria.

38. As the design for a palace in Vajiria for the Thákor's residence prepared by the Public Works Department was too grand and costly for the use required of it the same has been abandoned. But the present house occupied by the Thákor and his family being quite unsuited it is necessary to provide him with a better one containing sufficient accommodation with some show of elegance. The cost is estimated to be within Rs. 30,000, and the work will be carried on departmentally with the aid of an experienced overseer.

Residence for the Vajiria Thákor.

Medical Relief.

39. The number of patients treated at the dispensary at Vajiria in the Sankheda Mewás was as follows:—

Dispensary at Vajiria.

Number of out-door Patients treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
1,941	1,885	1	10	6	39	1,941

The daily average amounted to 30·40 patients. It shows a slight increase over the preceding year.

New dispensary at Chándod.

40. The long felt want of a dispensary at Chándod, referred to in paragraph 45, of the last year's report, has been supplied. It was opened from 1st April 1893 just after the close of the year of report. The result of its working would therefore be included in the current year's report. But its establishment was just in time to be useful in cholera epidemic which broke out virulently shortly afterwards in that town and in other parts of the Mewás where it committed dreadful ravages for a long period, the details of which have not been entered into this report as they more appropriately fall within the purview of the next report.

Police.

Mewás Police.

41. The Mewás Police continues to work in the detection and suppression of crime and in the execution of sundry duties relating to the Thána circles in which they are employed. There is nothing special to report concerning them.

Cases reported for final orders.

42. The cases reported by the Police for final orders were 57, of which 40 remained undetected and 17 were not brought to trial.

Excise.

Excise Revenue,

43. The farm of opium and ábkári revenue of the States within the Thána circles as well as that of Umetha and Bhadarwa are under the direct supervision of the British Government to which the management has been transferred. It worked satisfactorily during the year of report. The period of 10 years for which the management of the opium monopoly was entrusted to Government expires on 31st July 1893, and under Government instructions an extension to it of further five years has been suggested, for which the agreements of the several Chiefs concerned have been applied for.

Conclusion.

Tour and inspection.

44. The tour was commenced in November 1892 and continued uninterruptedly till the beginning of June 1893 during which period the principal Estates within the Thána circles and those of Umetha and Bhadarva were visited, the accounts and treasuries of the Thánas and of 11 managed Estates were examined, of which notes were furnished to the several offices concerned. The jamábandi of 8 managed Estates was settled. In addition to the above, the heavy miscellaneous correspondence was kept up and the judicial work, of which a resumé was given in paragraph 28 was disposed of. The same will show the extent of the charge and the arduous duties devolving on it, the responsibility and delicacy of which are further enhanced by the fact that in the Rewa Kántha no European Assistant except an *ex-officio*, who is an Assistant Collector, and has his own heavy duties to look after, is employed, and that the Political Agent is in the double charge of a Collectorate, and an Agency, which circumstances are quite dissimilar from those in other Agencies, and owing to which this office has to discharge the same important and delicate functions performed in other agencies by European Assistants on much higher pay, and is in charge of several jurisdictional States as to put the independence and integrity of its incumbent to severe test. His

position thus stands in absolute need of being improved commensurate with his duties by an adequate advance in pay in the interest of the public service. This point is one for serious consideration on the gradation of Native Assistants being fixed, as contemplated by Government Resolution No. 1808, dated 16th March 1893, Political Department, and it is respectfully referred to in the hope that it will commend itself to the notice of the higher authorities as it deserves.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
D. HORMASJI,
Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

P.S.—An abstract account of the liabilities of the managed Estates as they stood at the close of Samvat 1948 (A.D. 1891-92) the transactions of which year are included in the report, is herewith submitted.

D. HORMASJI,
Assistant Political Agent.

B 581—7

Abstract Account of the Liabilities of the managed Estates in the Rewa Kántha paid off during the year $\frac{\text{Samvat 1948}}{\text{A. D. 1891-92}}$ *and remained in arrears at the close of that year.*

Dr. *Cr.*

No.	Estates.	Amount.			No.	Estates.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
	Umetha.					*Umetha.*			
1	To amount of unliquidated debt at the close of Samvat 1947 / A. D. 1890-91.	54,633	14	5	1	By payment during the year 1891-92 according to the fixed instalments	13,698	14	9
						By balance ...	40,934	15	8
							54,633	14	5
	Mándva.					*Mándva.*			
2.	To amount of claims for debt under inquiry at the close of Samvat 1947 / A. D. 1890-91.	43,891	1	3	2	By balance	43,891	1	3
	Dudhpur.					*Dudhpar.*			
3	To amount of claims for debt at the close of Samvat 1947 / A. D. 1890-91. ...	3,982	5	9	3	By amount ascertained to be due on inquiry remaining unpaid	1,752	14	6
	Bihora.					*Bihora.*			
4	To amount of claims for debt under inquiry at the close of Samvat 1941 / A. D. 1890-91.	3,447	8	9	4	By balance	3,447	8	9
	Vasan Virpur.					*Vasan Virpur.*			
5	To amount of claims for debt at the close of Samavt 1947 / A. D. 1890-91. ...	8,821	2	2	5	By amount ascertained to be due on inquiry remaining unpaid	2,617	8	3
	Shiora.					*Shoira.*			
6	To amount of claims for debt at the close of Samvat 1947 / A. D. 1890-91. ...	99,389	8	0	6	By amount ascertained to be due on inquiry remaining unpaid	5,119	4	6
	Rájpur.					*Rájpur.*			
7	To amount of claims for debt at the close of Samvat 1947 / A. D. 1890-91. ...	2,267	4	0	7	By amount ascertained to be due on inquiry remaining unpaid	1,702	10	0

N. B.—Claims Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 7 as ascertained have been paid off during the current year $\frac{1949}{\text{A. D. 1892-93.}}$.

Camp Godhra,
July 1893.

D. HORMUSJI,
Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX A.

FORM I.

Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.							Rs.			
Rájpipla	65,000	Gáekwár	171,771	73	3,710·00	6,413	Fever ...	8,50,000	587	Not.	
Chhota Udepur ...	10,500	Do.	93,637	13	442·00	3,782	Do. ...	2,60,000	316	Do.	
Báriya	*...	.....	111,269	14	679·58	3,830	Do. ...	2,72,000	298	Do.	* Remitted by Government Resolution No. 7498, dated 28th November 1892.
Lúnávada	12,000 6,000	British Government . Gáekwár.	90,147	14	1,097·80	2,722	Do. ...	2,55,000	497	Do.	
Bálásinor	4,000 12,996	Do. ... ... British Government.	53,215	4	625·40	1,505	Do. ...	1,64,000	249	Do.	
Sunth	7,000	Do. ...	74,275	10	531·43	2,984	Do. ...	1,50,000	318	Do.	

E. MACONOCHIE,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, In charge.

APPENDIX B.

FORM II.

Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their Families, Principal Members of their Courts.

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	2	6	7	8	9	10	11
Máhárána Gambhirsingji, Rája of Rájpipla.	Nándod ...	*	Gohel Rájput, Hindu.	46	At home ...	*	Yes ...	Follows primogeniture.	5 Sons— Age. 1 Chhatrasinghji . 31 2 Rámsinghji ... 24 3 Kiratsinghji ... 21 4 Balwantsingh ji *alias* Narsinsinghji ... 18 5 Digvejaysinghji . 16	* Since October 1887 deprived of share in State administration.
Máhárával Motisinghji, Rája of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur.	Ruler of the State.	Chowan Rájput, Hindu.	33	Do. ...	In affairs of State.	Yes ...	Do. ...	1 Son— Fhatesinghji ... 8½	
Máhárával Mánsinghji, Rája of Báriya.	Báriya ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	37	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Yes ...	Do. ...	2 Sons— 1 Ranjitsinghji ... 7 2 Náhársinghji ... 5-7 months.	
Máhárána Wakhatsinghji, Rája of Lúnávada.	Lúnávada ...	Do. ...	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	33	Do. ...	Do. ...	Yes ...	Do. ...	3 Sons— 1 Ranjitsinghji ... 11 2 Rughunathsihghji ... 7 3 Indrasinghji ... 1-4 months.	
Manwarkhánji, Bábi of Bálásinor.	Bálásinor ...	Do. ...	Musalmán ...	49	At home ...	Do. ...	Yes ...	Do. ...	1 Brother— Budumia . . 21	
Máhárána Pratápsinghji, Rája of Sunth.	Sunth... ...	Do. ...	Pavár Rajput, Hindu.	32	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Yes ...	Do. ...	Not.	

E. MACONOCHIE,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, In charge.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1892-93.

Number.	State.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost during 1892-93.
					Rs. a. p.
1	Rájpipla	19	201	220	36,801 2 4
2	Chhota Udepur	21	200	221	22,172 6 6
3	Báriya	19	145	164	16,722 7 3
4	Lúnáváda...	21	128	149	13,502 9 4
5	Sunth	18	142	160	16,572 0 0
6	Bálásinor...	20	94	114	11,386 9 6
7	Kadána	7	27	34	4,546 7 3
8	Bhádarva	2	28	30	1,720 0 0
9	Sanjeli	8	14	22	1,526 0 0
10	Umetha	...	5	5	363 6 3
	Total ...	135	984	1,119	1,25,313 0 5

E. MACONOCHIE,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, In charge.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the Result of the Working of Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1892-93.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported to Police.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of Accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of Accused sent for trial.	
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891 92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	Rájpipla	625	646	581	515	498	407	295	231	196	164	50	44	59	56
2	Chhota Udepur	144	126	180	174	176	168	160	133	16	35	88	76	90	79
3	Báriya	101	99	160	138	160	138	98	99	22	16	61	71	61	71
4	Lunávada...	131	184	236	242	236	242	172	174	62	66	72	71	72	71
5	Sunth	281	342	490	479	490	479	322	315	93	94	65	65	65	65
6	Bálásinor...	105	86	148	130	139	120	102	98	20	17	68	75	73	81
7	Kadána	30	39	31	45	31	45	23	36	8	9	74	80	74	80
8	Bhádarwa	53	40	62	67	62	67	39	44	20	23	62	65	62	65
9	Sanjeli	30	35	29	44	29	44	26	38	3	4	89	86	89	86
10	Umetha	43	57	76	75	71	71	32	20	27	16	42	26	45	28
11	Sánkheda Mevás ...	67	52	85	77	80	77	57	60	23	15	67	77	71	77
12	Pándu Mevás	32	41	55	37	55	37	24	27	31	10	43	72	43	72
13	Dodka Mevás	5	3	12	2	12	2	8	1	4	1	66	50	66	50
14	Nárukot	13	16	11	21	11	21	11	20	...	1	100	95	100	95
	Total ...	1,660	1,766	2,156	2,046	2,050	1,918	1,369	1,296	525	471	63	63	66·77	67·57

E. MACONOCHIE,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, In charge.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and the Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1892-93.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of.													Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal Cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during 1892-93.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		1891-92.	1892-93.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1891-92.	1892-93.								
1	Sánkheda Mevás ...	116	88	15	65	8	68	13	1	191	170	50	40	60	18	...	2	15	
2	Pándu Mevás ...	68	75	...	37	15	66	...	6	144	124	66	14	27	17	...	...	17	
3	Dodka Mevás ...	14	13	...	2	1	14	1	...	28	18	11	3	4	...	...	...	1	
	Total ..	198	176	15	104	24	148	14	7	363	312	127	57	91	35	...	2	33	
4	Rájpipla	790	841	43	515	209	313	16	62	1,164	1,158	660	68	356	...	10	64	248	
5	Chhota Udepur ...	229	194	19	168	47	91	...	14	367	339	51	62	213	...	4	9	8	
6	Báriya	101	99	16	138	...	...	...	6	181	160	21	16	106	...	1	16	18	
7	Lúnáváda	232	256	5	242	22	113	...	30	382	412	33	93	281	...	...	5	3	
8	Sunth	327	376	21	479	...	...	4	36	573	540	75	96	347	...	...	22	53	
9	Bálásinor	188	148	5	120	48	69	2	34	298	278	50	39	189	...	...	...	14	
10	Kadána	56	68	3	44	24	29	1	1	72	102	36	11	34	20	1	...	13	
11	Sanjeli	30	35	...	44	...	...	...	...	29	44	2	4	38	...	...	...	10	
12	Bhádarwa	76	65	2	67	10	9	1	5	122	94	13	19	59	3	...	...	12	
13	Umetha	43	57	1	24	...	43	5	3	76	76	37	16	20	3	...	...	16	
14	Mándva	11	10	...	2	...	11	4	...	17	17	9	2	6	...	...	...	...	
15	Chhaliar	26	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	44	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
16	Sánor	3	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
17	Vasan Virpur ...	13	4	...	2	3	2	...	...	19	7	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	
18	Uchad	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	..	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
19	Nárukot	17	25	...	21	...	9	1	...	18	31	7	1	21	...	...	2	2	
	Total ...	2,144	2,184	115	1,866	363	695	38	191	3,370	3,268	997	427	1,684	26	16	118	397	
	Grand Total ...	2,342	2,360	130	1,970	387	843	52	198	3,733	3,580	1,124	484	1,775	61	16	120	430	

E. MACONOCHIE,

Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, In charge.

APPENDIX IV.

Rewa Kántha States—Criminal Justice.

No.	State.	Death.	Transportation for life.	14 years and under.	7 years and under.	2 years and under.	1 year and above 6 months.	6 months and under.	Fined.	Whipped.	Departmental discharge.	Banished.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Rájpipla	...	...	...	2	13	28	187	115	11	...	...	356	
2	Chhota Udepur ...	...	...	...	1	1	3	88	120	...	...	...	213	
3	Báriya	...	...	...	4	4	6	66	25	1	...	...	106	
4	Lúnávada	...	...	...	2	2	4	84	189	...	...	...	281	
5	Sunth	...	...	...	...	3	3	65	274	2	...	...	347	
6	Bálásinor	...	2	...	1	1	1	91	93	...	...	...	189	
7	Kadána	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15	...	...	...	34	
8	Bhádarwa	...	...	...	...	1	1	36	21	...	...	...	59	
9	Sanjeli	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	32	...	..	...	38	
10	Sinkheda Mevás ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	14	...	...	...	60	
11	Pándu do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	4	...	...	...	27	
12	Dodka do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	
13	Umetha	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	...	...	...	20	
14	Mándwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	6	
15	Shanor	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	
16	Vasan Virpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	
17	Uchad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	
18	Chhaliar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
19	Nárukot	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	12	...	...	...	21	
	Total ...	...	2	...	10	27	46	731	945	14	...	...	1,775	

E. MACONOCHIE,

Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, In charge.

V.

ppeals, 1892-93.

		Tribunals.	Number of Appellants.	Appellants.								Remarks
				Applications rejected.	Sentence.			Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry, &c., ordered.	Referred.	Pending.	
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.					
1	Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.	First Class Magistrate, Rewa Kántha.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sankheda Mevás... ...	Second Class Magistrate.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Pándu Mevás	Do. ...	8	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
4	Kadána	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	11	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Working of Civil Justice in the Rewa Kántha Agency during the year 1892-93.

No.	States.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on the File at the end of the year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
						1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	
1	Sankheda and Pándu Mevásis.	Political Assistant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sankheda Mevás ...	Thándár ...	43	257	300	232	178	68	43	
3	Pándu do. ...	De. ...	2	118	120	116	99	4	2	
4	Umetha	Japtidár ...	6	22	28	24	16	4	6	
5	Kadána	Do. ...	3	37	40	30	33	10	3	
6	Do.	*Ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Nárukot	Mahálkari ...	...	5	5	5	7	...	...	*One was returned by the Thándár to the Japtidár for disposal, hence there is an increase of one in Column 4.
8	Mándwa	Japtidár ...	6	11	17	12	17	5	5	
		Total ...	*60	450	510	419	350	91	59	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, during 1892-93.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the File at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1992-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	
1	Political Agent, Rewa Kantha ...	...	6	6	4	1	2	...	
2	Political Assistant, Rewa Kántha...	2	16	18	18	20	...	2	
	Total ...	2	22	24	22	21	2	2	

E. MACONOCHIE,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, In charge.

APPENDIX VIII.

Civil Division of Native States.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Province.	Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	How many Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in squire miles.	Population.	Chief Town with Population.		Number of Villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Official and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.	
						Head-quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.
														Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gujarát.	Northern Division.	Rájpipla	9	1,600	114,756	Nándod	10,418	758	2	8	30	15	220	36,801 2 4	5,46,422 4 4	8,27,430 0 8
		Chhota Udepur ...	8	1,514 873	171,771 71,218	Chhota Udepur ...	3,552	570	2	2	28	14	221	21,892 4 6	1,45,681 5 0	2,58,458 7 6
		Báriya	7	873	93,637 66,822	Báriya	3,420	495	3	2	22	15	141	14,664 4 10	1,99,032 3 11	2,72,218 13 7
		Lúnáváda	3	813 388	111,269 75,450	Lunáváda	10,101	358	2	7	26	8	150	14,330 0 5	1,90,366 10 10	2,54,668 2
		Sunth	2	394	90,147 58,822	Rámpur	3,799	291	2	4	13½	7	135	11,291 14 9	83,382 8 4	1,5
		Bálásinor	2	189	74,275 46,328	Bálásinor	9,687	102	3	3	11	6	114	11,386 9 6	82,598 15 1	
		Kadána	1	130	53,215 14,220	Kadána	950	111	1	1	15	8	34	4,143 4 0	15,891 11	
		Sanjeli	...	33½ 136	41,776 3,751	Sanjeli	584	51	1	...	6	1	22	4,744 10 10	10,158 4 6	
		Bhádarva	...	27	9,185	Bhádarva	3,167	15	1	...	18	2	30	1,930 0 0	30,711 4	
		Umetha	1	21	4,798	Umetha	1,512	10	1	1	8	6	5	363 6 3	33,241 5	
		Sankheda Mevás ...	1	311¾	89,999 53,214	Wadia...	418	348	3	2	24	11	74	8,803 9 11	2,05,212	
		Pándu do. ...	1	74½ 530	20,312	Pándu	481	101	2	1	12	7	45	5,069 9 10	48,033	
		Dodka do. ...	1	8½	4,576	Dodka	1,263	3		1	5	3	12	1,644 0 0	9,23	
		Nárukot	1	143	6,440 7,450	Jámbughoda	556	53	1	1	9	7	35	1,492 15 10	7,7	
		Total ...	37	5,066¼ 4,980	549,892 733,506	.....	49,908	3,266 3,153	24	33	227½	110	1,238	1,38,587 13 0	16,07,	

N.B.—The figures shown in block type are those of the 1891 Census.

E. MAC

Political Agent.

APPENDIX IX.

Population.

District.	Population.							Class.										
	Inhabited houses.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.							
				Males.	Females.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.								
Rájpipla	22,941	37,613 **88,503**	34,336 **83,268**	22,221	20,586	114,756 **171,771**	75·99	...	2	...	47,811 **162,686**	5,161 **6,414**	2,671					
Chhota Udepur ...	14,752	22,779 **43,117**	21,533 **45,520**	13,961	12,928	71,218 **93,637**	81·57	...	...	...	59,237 **88,395**	1,625 **1,941**	3,301	16				
Báriya	12,037	19,892 **55,755**	20,229 **55,514**	13,631	13,070	66,822 **111,269**	82·19	...	...	...	39,364 **63,408**	1,644 **2,076**	45,785	15				
Lunávada	15,966	23,351 **45,974**	22,763 **44,173**	15,836	13,631	75,450 **90,147**	194·45	...	...	...	71,870 **86,316**	3,059 **3,511**	320	...	359			
Sunth	11,348	18,123 **37,935**	17,519 **36,310**	11,709	15,226	58,852 **74,275**	149·29	...	...	...	21,980 **72,187**	1,151 **1,466**	632	8	134	35,		
Bálásinor	9,763	14,210 **27,462**	13,558 **25,753**	9,759	11,709	46,328 **53,215**	245·12	...	...	...	41,470 **47,981**	4,622 **5,121**	108	...	236	...		
Sankheda Mevás...	10,581	16,495	15,639	11,005	11,005	53,214	170·55	...	...	...	34,914	2,159		22	61	16,058		
Pandu do. ...	4,560	6,573	6,001	4,212	4,212	20,312	272·64	...	...	...	19,682	630	6,021	...	...	...		
Dodka do. ...	1,104	1,435	1,383	992	992	4,576	538·35	...	...	...	4,544	31		...	...	1	1,852	
Bhadarwa.	2,231	3,104	2,822	1,743	1,743	9,185	340·18	...	...	...	8,381	794		...	...	6	2,498	
Umetha	1,183	1,565	1,473	988	988	4,798	199·01	...	...	...	4,651	63		...	...	...	2,438	
Kadána	2,913	4,198	4,130	3,124	3,124	14,220	100·38	...	...	...	13,845	346	5,511	...	...	...	6,550	1,767
Sanjeli	639	1,110	1,110	784	784	3,751	111·97	...	...	...	587	119		...	...	3,845	1,585	960
Nárukot	..	3,762	3,688	...	...	7,450	...	...	...	...	5,121	76	2,253	...	...	...	.....	...

148,957 | 46,942 | 43,021 | 89,966 | 80,918 | 3,027 | 21,696 | 20,080 | 41,776 | 34,794 | 1,471

N.B.—The figures shown in block type are those of the 1891 Census.

E. MACONOCHIE,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, In charge.

Return showing the Printing Presses worked in
during the year 1892-93.

District.	Number of Presses.	Number of Proprietors.	
	None.		

E. MACONOCHIE,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, In char

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

REWA KÁNTHA

FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

LETTER from J. POLLEN, Esq., I.C.S., Poltical Agent, Rewa Kántha, to W. LEE-WARNER, Esq., I.C.S., C.S.I., Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay, No. 1065—105, dated Godhra, 20th August 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the administration of the Rewa Kántha Agency and Nárukot State for the year 1893-94, together with 30 copies of the Rájpipla Administration Report.—I have, &c.

J. POLLEN.

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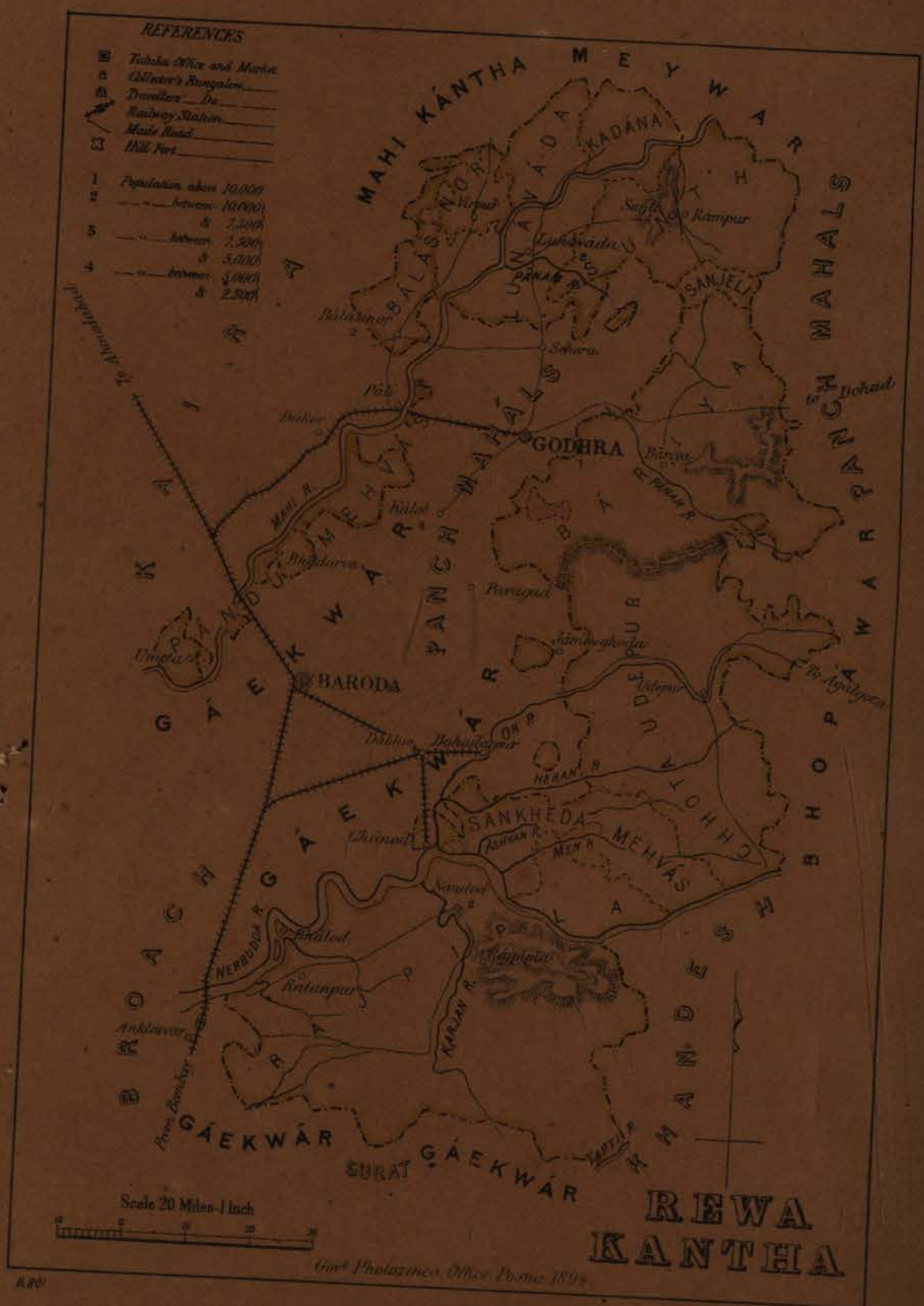
REFERENCES
Taluka Office and Market
Collector's Bungalow
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PANCH MAHÁLS
GODHRA
BÁRIYA
MEHVÁS
PÁNDU
BARODA
GÁEKWÁR
BROACH
SANKHEDA
MEHVÁS
CHHOTA UDEPUR
RÁJPIPLA
KHANDESH
BHOPÁWAR
GÁEKWÁR
SURAT
GÁEKWÁR
Scale 20 Miles-1 Inch
REWA KANTHA
Govt Photozinco. Office. Poona 1894.

Rewa Ka'ntha.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Events.

1. No events of any political importance have occurred in the Agency during the year.

Changes in the personnel of officers.

2. Mr. H. T. Ommanney was in charge of the Agency up to 25th July 1893 when he was deputed to the Hemp Drugs Commission. From the date of Mr. Ommanney's departure till the date of my arrival, *viz.*, the 20th of September, Mr. Evan Maconochie, the Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls, and *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, held temporary charge of the Agency. Since 21st of September the Agency has been administered by me. My Assistant Khán Bahádur Dádábhái Hormasji was throughout the year in charge of the Sankheda, Pándu and Dodka Mevásis.

Political Agent's and his Assistant's tour.

3. I started on tour at the end of October and proceeded to Bálásinor, and before the end of November I was able to visit both Lunávada and Báriya. I then had to go to Ahmedabad to attend the Darbár held there by His Excellency the Governor. In the month of December I visited all parts of the Pándu Mevás and while proceeding to the Jhálod Mahál in the Panch Maháls in the latter part of January for the purpose of doing the annual jamábandi, I took the opportunity of visiting the adjoining Rewa Kántha States of Sanjeli, Sunth and Kadána. The States of Bhádarva, Umetha and the Dodka Mevás were inspected in February, and after this I proceeded to visit the States of Nárukot and Chhota Udepur. After the Easter Holidays I entered the Sankheda Mevás and Rájpipla Territory, returning to head-quarters at the close of the fair season. I was thus able to visit all the States in my Political charge, and since the close of the year I have been able to accomplish a visit to Nándod, which my serious illness in May had prevented. The Assistant Political Agent's tour was less extended than usual owing to the ill-health of Khán Bahádur Dádábhái Hormasji. Full particulars regarding his tour are given in the accompanying report submitted by the (now designated) Deputy Assistant Political Agent.

Relations with Tributary States.

4. The usual Returns A. and B., required by Government Resolution No. 4439, dated 18th September 1871, are attached. The relations of the Rewa Kántha States with the British Government and all the surrounding frontier States continued satisfactory throughout the year, and even the long standing disputes and friction between the Baroda and Mandva jurisdictions in Chándod subsided. I have endeavoured to make the local authorities on both sides understand that it is no part of their duty to fan petty local quarrels into a flame, but that they must both work together for the public good.

Administration of the Important States in the Agency.

Rájpipla, 1st Class.

His Highness Rája Gambhirsingji. — Area 1,457¼ square miles; Population 171,771; Estimated gross Revenue Rs. 8,63,500.

Management.

5. This, the only First Class State in the Agency, has been under the management of the British Government since 1884. The result of the 10 years' management has been briefly but clearly reported in paragraph 150 of the accompanying report on the Rájpipla administration submitted by Mr. Alexander Shewan, I. C. S., on the eve of his departure from the State. During the year under report Mr. Shewan continued to work with his usual method, ability, and devotion to duty.

6. The revenue of the State amounted during the year to Rs. 8,63,527 against Rs. 8,30,991 in the previous year, while the expenditure was returned at Rs. 8,47,533 against Rs. 7,09,468.

Revenue and Expenditure.

7. I took the opportunity of visiting the capital of the State just on the eve of Mr. Shewan's departure and met the Rája and his three elder sons. His Highness had previously paid a visit to me in October last at Godhra.

Political Agent's visit.

Chhotta Udepur, 2nd Class.

Mahárával Shri Motisingji; Area 873 square miles; Population 93,637; Estimated Revenue Rs. 2,60,200.

8. The income of the State during the year was Rs. 2,60,225 against Rs. 2,58,458 in the preceding year, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,38,754 against Rs. 2,69,052. The previous year's income included the sum of Rs. 27,803 recovered from the rayats as "Chánla Vero" in connection with the marriage of the Rája's daughter. Deducting this non-recurring item, there is an increase of Rs. 29,570 in income. This is partly due to extension of cultivation and partly to higher bids obtained for A'bkári and Sáyar contracts.

Income and Expenditure.

9. I visited Chhota Udepur in March last and received and visited the Rája who appeared to be in much better health and displayed considerable interest in questions affecting the administration. The jail, schools and dispensary were inspected; they were all found to be in good order.

Political Agent's visit.

10. No occurrence of any political or general importance took place in the State during the year.

Matters of political or general importance.

11. The relations between the Chief and his family appear to be satisfactory. The heir-apparent Fatehsinghji, who is ten years old, is receiving his education at home. The relations between the Rája and his rayats seem also to be all that can be desired.

Relations between the Chief and his family and Bháyáds.

12. The State is administered by the Rája with the aid of his Kárbhári, Ráo Bahádur Mansukhrám Mulji, whose services were lent to the State by the British Government in January 1892 for a period of 2 years. This period has further been extended by two years by Government Resolution No. 7605, dated 19th December 1893, Political Department.

Administration.

13. The Kárbhári upholds the character he has gained as an upright officer and evidently takes a keen interest in his administrative work. I directed his attention to the necessity for improvement in roads and communications in the State, and he is now paying close attention to public works.

14. The bulk of the revenue is derived from (1) Land Revenue, (2) Export and Import duties, and (3) Abkári. The following are the main items of expenditure during the year:—

Sources from which the bulk of the revenue is derived and the main items of expenditure.

	Rs.
Marriage of the daughter and half sister of the Rája ...	59,445
Revenue and other Establishments except Police ...	43,169
Police Force	24,012
Commissariat	23,156
Purchase of ornaments	24,054

15. A sum of Rs. 7,192 was spent on the works of public utility.

Public Works.

Báriya, 2nd Class.

Maharaval Shri Mansinghji, Area 813 square miles; Population 111,269; Estimated Revenue Rs. 3,01,600.

16. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 3,01,623 or Rs. 29,405 more than that of the preceding year. The increase being due to the sale of a large stock of forest timber.

Revenue.

17. The expenditure of the year was returned at Rs. 4,33,735 against Rs. 1,76,232 in the previous year, but this abnormal outlay includes the very large sum of Rs. 2,07,749 spent in connection with the marriage of the Rája's daughter with the heir-apparent of the State of Bhávnagar in Káthiáwár.

Expenditure.

18. The Capital of Báriya was visited by me in the middle of November when I received and was received by the Chief in Darbár. He appeared to be in robust health. In company with the Rája I inspected the schools, jail, dispensary and the agricultural farm and found every thing in good order.

State visited by the Political Agent.

19. The relations between the Chief and his family appeared to be of a cordial nature. But there is a dispute between the Rája and two Sardárs, Madhavsinghji and Sahebsinghji, who claim to be Bháyáds. The matter has been referred to Government and is under further enquiry.

Relations between the Chief and his family and Bháyáds.

20. The Rája has two sons. The elder is 9 years old and receives his education at home.

21. The administration of the State is carried on by the Chief with the assistance of his Kárbhári, Mr. Harilál Mansukhrám Parekh, an officer of the British Government.

Administration.

22. The Rája takes an active part in the administration and the Diván is able and zealous.

23. In his family relations and in the way he attends to business the Rája sets an excellent example to his subjects, and it is gratifying to meet a Chief who attends so closely and ably to State affairs.

Bulk of the Revenue and the main items of Expenditure.

24. The sources from which the bulk of the revenue derived are the Land Revenue, the Forest and the Export and Import duties.

25. The undermentioned are the important items of expenditure during the year:—

	Rs.
Marriage expenses	2,07,749
Pay, &c., of Revenue and Police Establishments. ...	66,697
Stud Department	15,362
Commissariat	24,999

Public Works.

26. An expenditure of Rs. 7,694 was incurred on works of public utility.

Lunáváda, 2nd Class.

Mahárána Shri Sir Vakhatsinghji, K.C.I.E.; Area 388 square miles; Population 90,147; Estimated Revenue Rs. 2,70,300.

27. During the year the income of the State was Rs. 2,70,308 against Rs. 2,54,668 of the preceding year. The increase was chiefly derived from the sale of Forest timber.

Income.

28. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,67,809 or Rs. 17,259 more than that of the previous year. This increase is chiefly attributed to the purchase of ornaments during the year.

Expenditure.

29. In the beginning of November I visited Lunáváda and was courteously and cordially received by Sir Vakhatsinghji who was in excellent health. In company with the Chief I inspected the several Institutions in the Town, and they all appeared to be well conducted. I went carefully through the jail and questioned every prisoner as to the nature of his crime and his views as to the equity of his punishment. In every case there was ready admission of guilt and the justice of the sentence. I

Political Agent's visit.

had also the pleasure of laying the foundation of a new school-house. On this occasion I was presented with a silver trowel and measure of the aggregate value of about Rs. 22 with the following inscription on each. "Foundation stone of the Pollen School laid by Dr. J. Pollen, I. C. S., M.A.,LL.D., at Lunávada on 7th November 1893." The Government of India were by their letter No. 142-I, dated 15th January 1894, pleased to permit me to retain the above-mentioned implements as articles of "inappreciable" value.

Relations between the Chief and his family and Bháyáds.

30. The relations between the Chief and his family seem to be cordial, but his Bháyáds have of late taken up a somewhat hostile position. The serious points in dispute are (1) the Rája's right to levy Nazrána on adoption and (2) the treatment of Forests within the limits of the villages assigned to the Bháyáds for their maintenance. I have done my best to settle these disputes amicably and the Rája has readily consented to accept my advice, but the Bháyáds are still sullen and contemplate an appeal to Government.

31. Sir Vakhatsinghji has two sons, the elder of whom Ranjitsinghji is 12 years old. The younger Raghnathsinghji is 9 years of age, they both receive their education at home under special tutors, but the Rája is anxious to send them to the Mayo College at Ajmere.

Administration.

32. The State is administered by the Rája assisted by his Kárbhári, Mr. Dolatram Kirparam, who has been in the State's service for the last three years.

33. My predecessor had a high opinion of Mr. Dolatram and I share that opinion. The way in which the affairs of the State are conducted shows that Mr. Dolatram makes an able and farseeing Kárbhári, while the sound common sense and administrative ability of the Rája himself may be said to control any tendency towards over-administration.

Bulk of the revenue and the main items of expenditure.

34. The bulk of the State Revenue is derived from (1) Land Revenue, (2) A'bkári and (3) Export and Import duties.

35. The principal items of expenditure are the salaries, &c., of the Revenue and Police Establishments and Commissariat. Rs. 6,805 were spent on the repairs to roads, wells and tanks and school-houses. And the Rája is taking an active interest in the extension of Public Works. A travelling dispensary was set on foot during the year under report.

Bálásinor, 2nd Class,

Babi Manivarkhanji; Area 189 square miles; Population 53,215; Estimated Revenue Rs. 1,48,700.

Revenue.

36. The revenue of this State during the year amounted to Rs. 1,48,747, against Rs. 1,63,799, in the previous year. The decrease is mainly in the following items of revenue:—

Registration Fees, Stamp Fees, Opium duty, Export and Import duties.

Expenditure.

37. The expenditure was returned at Rs. 1,64,090 or Rs. 11,149 more than that of the preceding year. The increase is attributed chiefly to a large sum of Rs. 8,721 (Bábásái or Government Rs. 7,422-8-0) having been paid to the State Kárbhári Ráo Sáheb Premchand Kasandás for purchasing from him, at 20 years valuation, the annual amount of compensation on account of closing the liquor shop and stills in the village of Bhatvasna hitherto paid by Government direct to the said Ráo Sáheb. This arrangement was sanctioned by Goverment Resolution No. 5440, dated 9th September 1893, Political Department.

Political Agent's Visit.

38. The capital of this State was visited by me in the latter part of October. I interviewed the Chief who seemed to be in good health. In company with the Kárbhári, I inspected the Jail, Dispensary and schools and they were all found to be in good order.

39. The Babi has no male issue.

Relations between the Chief and his family and Bháyáds.

40. The relations between the Chief and his half-brother Badumia are I hope improving. The brothers met in my presence and drove away together in the same carriage.

Management.

41. The management of the State is carried on by the Chief with the aid of his Kárbhári Ráo Sáheb Premchand Kasandás, who struck me as an able farseeing faithful official. He has designed and built excellent school-houses at Bálásinor, and now he has completed the Babi's Palace. The people seem contented and happy under the administration, and during the year under report, as indeed in all the years during which Rao Saheb Premchand has been Kárbhári, no murmur of complaint has reached the Political Agent from Bálásinor.

Bulk of the revenue and principal items of expenditure.

42. The bulk of the revenue is derived from Land Revenue, Ábkári, and Export and Import duties.

43. The principal items of expenditure during the year were :—

	Rs.
Pay of Revenue and Police Establishments ...	35,768
Public Works	30,554
Commissariat and private expenses ...	23,811
Presents	5,311
Amount paid to the Kárbhári on account of the Ábkári compensation referred to in paragraph 37 above	8,721

Public Works.

44. Out of Rs. 30,554 shown under the head Public Works Rs. 7,127 were spent on works of public utility.

Sunth, 2nd Class.

Mahárána Shri Pratápsinghji; Area 394 square miles; Population 74,275; Estimated Revenue Rs. 1,55,404.

Income.

45. The State income during the year amounted to Rs. 1,55,404 or Rs. 5,057 more than that of the previous year. The increase is chiefly owing to the sale of forest.

Expenditure.

46. The amount of expenditure was Rs. 1,36,693 against Rs. 1,25,679 of the preceding year, and was well within the income.

Political Agent's visit.

47. I visited Sunth at the end of January, and interviewed the Rája who was in very indifferent health. He seemed to be suffering from cold and fever. I inspected the jail, dispensary and schools, which are well conducted. I also visited the agricultural farm and was much pleased with its management. I had also the pleasure of opening a new substantial and commodious school-house that had just been completed.

Relations between the Chief, his family and Bháyáds.

48. The Chief has no male issue. His Bháyáds seem to be on friendly terms, but the relations between the Rája and his elder Ráni are, I regret to say, somewhat strained.

Administration.

49. The administration of the State is conducted by the Rája with the assistance of his Kárbhári Khán Bahádur Hormasji Adarji Patel, whose services were lent to the State by the British Government in the year 1882.

50. The Khán Bahádur has established a very high character and has earned the approbation of every Political Agent under whom he has served. He certainly has improved Sunth and during the year under report has continued to work most satisfactorily. There seems to have been an error in last year's report. A necessary marriage in the family has not been unduly delayed. The young lady in question is, I find, only 15 years, and due arrangements have now been made for her marriage.

Bulk of the revenue and the principal items of expenditure.

51. The bulk of the revenue is derived from Land Revenue, Forest, Ábkári, and Export and Import duties.

52. The undermentioned were the principal items of expenditure:—

	Rs.
Salary, &c., of Revenue and Police Establishment, &c....	40,774
Private Expenses of the Rája and Ránis	11,375
Commissariat and Stable Expenses ...	14,748
Purchase of ornaments and clothes	9,014
Travelling expenses	5,572
Public Works	25,135

Public Works.

53. Out of the sum of Rs. 25,135 shown under the head Public Works Rs. 17,678 were spent on the following works of public utility:—

	Rs.
Construction of Roads and Bridges	10,088
Construction of, and repairs to, School-houses ...	6,728
Construction of, and repairs to, wells	862

Kadána.

Thákor Chattrasalji (minor); Area 130 square miles; Population 14,220; Estimated Revenue Rs. 26,600.

Management.

54. This State is under the Agency management owing to the minority of its Chief, who is being educated at the Tálukdári Girásia School at Wadhwán in Káthiáwár. The young Thákor's progress is reported by the Head Master to be satisfactory.

Income and Expenditure.

55. During the year the income amounted to Rs. 26,657 against Rs. 18,817 in the year preceding. The expenditure was returned at Rs. 18,817. It will thus be seen that the financial condition of the State is improving. Some 2,000 rupees were spent on Public Works.

Political Agent's visit.

56. The Political Agent visited the State in January, inspected the Public offices and the school, and examined the Treasury and the Japtidar's kacheri. He set on foot measures for the better sanitation and ventilation of the village, and instituted preliminary arrangements for the marriage of the Thákor's sister.

Sanjeli.

Thákor Pratapsinghji; Area 33 square miles; Population 3,751; Estimated Revenue Rs. 22,000.

Administration.

57. The State is administered by the Thákor with the aid of his Kárbhári. Between them they made a feeble arrangement with a Godhra Borah for the sale of the State Teak Forests for six years for Rs. 20,000. I explained to the Thakor that the transaction appeared an unsatisfactory and unbusinesslike one, and I impressed my views on the Kárbhári, but as the arrangement had been completed, nothing further can, I fear, be done in the matter.

Relations between the Thákor and his family.

58. The relations between the Thákor and his family are as satisfactory as the presence of a step-mother with an infant son permits. The eldest son Kuvar Ranjitsinghji knows some English, is a nice gentlemanly youth, but takes little interest in State affairs.

Political Agent's visit.

59. On my visit to the State, I inspected the school and other institutions and went over some of the State forests with the Kuvar.

Revenue and Expenditure.

60. There has been a large increase in the revenue during the year. The total receipts amounting to Rs. 53,602 as compared with Rs. 21,000 last year. The increase is due to the sale of the State Forests noticed above and also to the recovery of Chanlo Vero amounting to Rs. 10,706 from the rayats on the marriage of the Thákor's daughter.

61. The expenditure during the year was returned at Rs. 36,333 including Rs. 8,253 on account of the expenditure incurred by Kuvar Ranjitsinghji in marrying a second wife.

62. A small sum of Rs. 130 was spent on works of public utility. I have dwelt in conversation with the Thákor on the necessity for improving communications and spending more money on Public Works.

Bhádarwa.

Thákor Fatesinghji; Area 27 square miles; Population 10,643; Estimated Revenue Rs. 43,000.

Management.

63. The State is administered by the Thákor and his Karbhári. The Thákor has no male issue and he is not the kind of man to be very friendly with his Bháyáds. The Deputy Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Mewas gives a more hopeful account of the State administration this year, but the management still leaves much to be desired.

Income.

Expenditure.

64. The income during the year was Rs. 43,042 and the expenditure Rs. 43,330 against Rs. 42,362 and Rs. 41,475, respectively. The expenditure of course includes the large sum of Rs. 19,601 annually paid as tribute to the Baroda Government, which may be described as unprofitable expenditure.

Public Works.

65. A ridiculously small amount of Rs. 41 is all that is returned as spent on Public Works during the year.

Political Agent's visit.

66. I visited the State in the latter part of February and inspected the jail and school in Bhádarwa. The Thákor was in bad health and could not come to meet me. But he was able to pay me a visit which I returned. He showed considerable shrewdness in discussing State affairs and seems to keep the control in his own hands.

Umetha.

Thákor Hathisinghji; Area 36¼ square miles; Population 6,200; Estimated Revenue Rs. 44,900.

Management.

67. This Estate was placed under attachment in 1888 owing to its embarrassed condition and it has since been managed by this Agency. Of the liabilities of the Estate, *viz.*, Rs. 44,196 remaining due at the end of 1891-92 out of the total amount of Rs. 1,06,314, Rs. 11,500 have been paid during the year.

68. The Deputy Assistant Political Agent, who exercises direct supervision over the Estate, gives a brief account of the administration in paras. 17 to 20 of his appended Annual Report.

Nárukot State.

Bária Dipsinghji Jagatsinghji; Area 143 square miles; Population 6,440; Estimated Revenue Rs. 12,000.

Administration.

69. The British Government has been administering this State for many years in consequence of the incapacity of its Chiefs to rule the State themselves. The present Thákor has of late been petitioning Government for the restoration to him of the management of his State. He finally appealed to the Government of India, and in pursuance of the orders conveyed in their letter No. 4294 I, dated 18th December 1893, the Thákor was informed that no change would be made in the present arrangements.

Income and Expenditure.

70. The State income during the year amounted to Rs. 14,756 against Rs. 12,952 in the preceding year. The principal items of increase are in the Forest and Abkári Receipts. The expenditure was returned at Rs. 12,400, which is well within the income.

Political Agent's visit.

71. The Political Agent visited Jambughoda, the capital of the State, in March last, interviewed the Thákor, inspected the Dispensary and examined the Mahálkari's Kacheri.

Public Works.

72. Only Rs. 274 were spent on Public Works. This seems unduly small and steps will be taken to see that improvements are effected in the coming year.

Thána Circles.

73. The following are the Thána Circles in the Agency :

Area, Population and Revenue of Estates in the Thána Circles.

Name of Circles.	Area.	Population.	How constituted.	Population according to Census.	Revenue of		Tribute, if any, paid to Baroda.
					1891-92.	1892-93.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sankheda Mewás.	Miles 311.	61,990	1. Mandwa...	5,946	35,556	40,904	2,215
			2. Vajiria	6,050	39,110	38,616	5,007
			3. Agar	2,859	17,750	19,487	186
			4. Uchad	3,046	12,039	12,129	883
			5. Shanor	1,813	14,522	14,540	1,578
			6. Náswadi...	4,728	12,815	13,548	1,691
			7. Virpur	3,328	14,972	15,019	432
			8. Gad	12,246	19,900	21,550	...
			9. Palasni	2,537	8,734	9,011	2,131
			10. Vohora	1,516	7,569	7,659	852
			11. Ulwa	1,879	6,673	8,817	67
			12. Vasan Shewada... ...	1,012	4,768	6,356	1,151
			13. Chorangla	2,290	3,811	3,831	95
			14. Vanmala	2,166	6,306	7,303	133
			15. Vasan	854	5,051	5,573	...
			16. Bhilodia... ... ... (Haribawa's share.)	1,202	6,728	6,767	1,213
			17. Do. Chhatrasingji's share.	1,011	6,776	8,163	1,213
			18. Sindhiapura	683	3,688	3,746	57
			19. Bihora	338	1,820	1,845	51
			20. Vadia	225	743	801	103
			21. Dudhpur	120	941	947	35
			22. Rampara	1,904	6,986	6,837	1,422
			23 Jiral Kamsoli	1,339	5,921	6,510	333
			24. Chudesar	621	2,577	2,692	311
			25. Nangam...	561	3,673	3,736	1,294
			26. Rengan	331	1,595	1,365	461
			27. Nalia	245	630	710	37
Pandu Mewás ...	Squaremiles 81¾.	27,976	1. Pandu	1,909	9,114	7,749	4,501
			2. Kaslapaginumuaru ...	92	164	185	65
			3. Mokapaginumuaru ...	201	501	578	125
			4. Jesar	575	634	700	151
			5. Wakhtapur	396	1,249	1,350	151
			6. Dhari	1,301	3,023	3,306	951
			7. Litar Gothda	526	779	869	201
			8. Itwad	1,685	2,421	2,556	601
			9. Chhaliar	3,523	11,756	12,670	3,401
			10. Nahani Varnoli ...	158	342	517	25
			11. Moti Varnoli	346	545	528	101
			12. Rájpur	152	742	811	51
			13. Sehora	4,612	21,608	22,106	4,801
			14. Nara	443	188	198	25
			15. Jhoomkha	229	1,343	915	51
			16. Gotardi	116	805	826	425
			17. Mevli	1,687	2,647	2,664	1,501
			18. Varnol Mal	520	715	1,485	85
			19. Amrápur	542	755	933	201
			20. Kánoda	1,691	3,068	3,132	1,601
			21. Poicha	1,071	2,921	2,921	1,501
Dodka Mewás ...	...	...	22. Dodka	1,263	2,870	2,952	1,104½
			23. Raika	699	3,465	3,730	575½
			24. Anghad	3,744	1,832	7,079	1,747

Financial condition of the Mewás Administration Fund.

74. The following is the financial condition of the Mewás Administration Fund :—

No.	Name of Fund.	Balance on 1st November 1892.	Receipts during 1892-93.	Total.	Charges during 1892-93.	Balance on 1st October 1893.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Mewás Administration Fund...	19,882	13,559	33,441	12,789	20,652

As explained in previous reports the above Fund is formed of a levy of 4½ per cent. on the revenue after deducting tribute of all the Chiefs of the Sankheda

and Pandu Mewásis, together with the proceeds of Criminal Fines, Civil Court Fees, Mohosals and Miscellaneous items. There has been an increase of Rs. 423 over the receipts of the previous year, chiefly due to the amount of half-yearly interest received during the year on account of Rs. 10,000 Government Promissory Notes purchased out of the surplus money.

75. The expenditure is Rs. 2,681 in excess of that of the preceding year owing to the following causes:—

	Rs.
Expenditure incurred in purchasing Rs. 10,000 Government Promissory Notes	982
Expenditure incurred in repairs to Thána Kacheri, &c. ...	1,075
Paid as reward in Abkári cases	100
Pay, &c., to the officer specially deputed to audit the accounts	94

It will be seen that the financial condition of the Mewás Administration Fund is satisfactory.

I consider more money should have been spent on works of Public Improvements, and this matter will engage my attention in the current year.

Surveys.

76. In all the 17 estates under attachment except five (Bihora, Dudhpur Rájpur, Pandu and Kadana) the survey settlement has been completed. In the first named four Estates, which are small and unimportant, survey operation would be too expensive a refinement. In Kadána, survey work has been arranged for and will be proceeded with at once.

Police.

Working of the Thána Police.

77. The subjoined table shows the work done by the Police in the several Thánas during the year under report:—

No.	Thána Circles.	Number of Offences reported to Police.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent to trial.		Number of Persons convicted.		Number of Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of Accused convicted to Accused arrested.		Percentage of Accused convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	Shankheda Mewás	52	52	77	147	77	147	60	121	15	25	77	82	77	82	
2	Pándu Mewás	41	44	37	47	37	47	27	23	10	25	72	46	72	46	
3	Dodka Mewás	3	4	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	...	50	100	50	100	
	Total ...	96	100	116	197	116	197	88	146	26	50	76	74	76	74	

78. It will be seen that there has been a slight increase in the number of offences reported, but the number of persons concerned in the commission of offences has largely increased. But judging from the number of convictions the result of the working of the Agency Police seems satisfactory.

Property stolen and recovered.

79. The following statement shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the year:—

No.	Name of Officers.	Value of Property stolen.		Value of Property recovered.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Sankheda Mewás	1,767	425	922	114	52	27
2	Pandu Mewás	768	584	79	229	10	39
3	Dodka Mewás	4	69	1	7	25	11
		2,539	1,078	1,002	350	39	32

80. The value of property stolen during 1893-94 was considerably less than one-half that of the previous year, but the Police do not seem to have been so successful in recovering the amount stolen. It does not do, however, to judge from these figures for the successful recovery of the property in one large theft often makes all the difference.

Jails.

81. Each of the 3 Thána Circles has a Sub-Jail at its Head Quarters Station. In Wadia Thána prisoners sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment are confined, whilst at Pandu and Dodka the limit is one month. Longer terms prisoners are sent to the British Jails, and the expenditure on their account is recovered from the States concerned.

Criminal Justice.

82. The subjoined table shows the work of the Criminal Courts in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Names of Courts.	Number of offences during.		Number of Persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.					Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial during 1893.				Received by transfer.	Total.								
		1892-93.	1893-94.		Arrested by Police.	Up on Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1892-93.	1893-94.	Discharge without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or transferred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	Thándar of Sankheda Mewás	88	94	2	136	8	96	3	...	170	245	79	32	118	15	1	...	...
2	Thándár of Pándu Mewás	75	71	...	41	3	39	...	7	124	90	30	18	25	17	...	13	...
3	Thándár of Dodka Mewás	13	19	...	3	...	27	1	...	18	31	11	9	11	...	...	2	...
	Total ...	176	184	2	180	11	162	4	7	312	366	120	59	154	32	1	15	...

Civil Justice.

83. The following statement shows the work performed by Civil Courts in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Names of Officers.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on file at the end of the previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.		Number disposed of during the year.		Arrears.		Remarks
					1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	Ázam Sámaldás Bhogidás.	Thándár, Sankheda Mewás.	68	137	300	205	232	118	63	67	
2	A'zam Bhogilál Hákumatrái.	Do. Pandu Mewás...	4	52	120	56	116	52	4	4	
			72	189	420	261	348	170	72	91	

84. Of the 91 suits remaining pending at the close of the year the greater number are of less than a year's standing.

Season.

85. The particulars regarding the past season have been given in paragraph 123 of this report, and I may only state that on the whole the season was not unfavourable so far as the crops were concerned. But the public health suffered seriously from epidemic cholera and latterly from cold and fever caused by the abnormally heavy rain.

A'bkári and opium arrangements.

86. The A'bkári and opium arrangements continue to work satisfactorily.

87. In the Sankheda Thána Circle Rs. 16,615 were spent on Public Works in the attached Estates during the year. Of the above amount Rs. 10,525 were expended on works of public utility, chiefly in the Vajiria Estate.

Public Works.

88. In Shiora under Pandu Mewás the expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 2,192, of which Rs. 805 were spent on two new wells.

Education in Thána Circles.

89. The subjoined table gives particulars of the state of education in the Thána Circles:—

No.	Names of Thána Circles.	Class of Schools.	Amount of Expenditure, 1893-94.	Number of Schools and Pupils.				Average daily Attendance.
				On 31st March 1893.		On 31st March 1894.		
				Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils	
			Rs.					
1	Sankheda Mewás ...	Primary Boys Vernacular Schools.	2,968	9	513	10	529	342·50
2	Pándu Mewás (including Dodka Mewás) .			4	147	4	150	103·97

90. Besides the above schools there is a tálukdári school at Vajeria where the sons of Chiefs and Tálukdárs in the Mewas are educated. The school is not in as flourishing condition as I could wish. The number of pupils on the rolls during the year being only 13 against 17 in the previous year. But steps are being taken to improve matters. During the year the Commissioner visited the school, and I also inspected it and distributed prizes in April and found the arrangements made for the convenience of the young Tálukdárs all that could be desired.

91. I have made a point of visiting all the schools in the Agency that were within reach of my tour, and have done my best to interest the Chiefs and Thákors in the cause of education.

Frontier Affairs.

92. The only matter of any importance in connection with frontier affairs that remains unsettled is that regarding the dual jurisdiction in Chándod, but as I have said in paragraph 4, I have endeavoured to render the friction, so frequently complained of between the Mándwa and Baroda authorities, as inperceptible as possible.

Border Court.

93. This year again I regret to say the Border Court for the adjudication of disputes between the Meywár States and the neighbouring States under this Agency failed to meet. This Agency is in no way to blame for this. We were quite ready to go on, and all preliminary arrangements had been duly made, but at the last hour (when the time arrived for holding the Court in January 1894) the Assistant Political Agent, Banswára and Partábgarh, intimated that he was suddenly called away on public duty to Partábgarh, and consequently could not attend the Court. The meeting had, therefore, to be postponed till next year.

94. In the same way the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts Meywar, suddenly found that he had an inspection of his Corps to get through which at the last moment prevented his meeting my Assistant and holding the Border Court.

CHAPTER II.—ATTACHMENT.

Attached Estates.

95. The following are the attached Estates in this Agency :—

No.	Estates.	Square miles.	Population.	Gross Annual Revenue.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance.	Debt, if any.	Amount paid in liquidation during the year.	Balance of debt remaining.	Reasons for management.
	Sánkheda Mewás.									
1	Vajiria	10	6,050	38,616	31,812	2,01,744	...	...	...	Minority.
2	Mándwa	7	5,946	40,904	32,676	32,046	Not ascertained, enquiries arebeing made.	...	...	Do.
3	Alwa	8	1,879	6,817	9,143	16,936	...	...	...	Do.
4	Násvádi	8	4,728	13,548	8,713	19,096	...	...	...	Do.
5	Sindhiapara	2½	683	3,746	2,257	5,216	...	...	...	Imbecility of the Chief.
6	Vasan (Jasvatsing) ...	7½	854	5,573	5,323	10,027	2,617	2,617	...	Minority.
7	Dudhpur...	½	120	948	876	233	Not ascertained.	...	...	Do.
8	Bihora	¾	338	1,846	4,236	911	Do.	...	...	Do.
	Pándu Mewás.									
9	Pándu	9½	1,909	7,749	9,835	1,867	2,901	2,021	880	Incapacity of the sharers to pay the tribute.
10	Shiora	14	4,612	22,106	20,657	16,400	5,154	4,110	1,043	Minority.
11	Gothda	1½	526	869	869	1,993	...	...	...	Permanent owing to numerous sharers
12	Rájpur	1	152	811	1,143	181	1,802	686	1,116	Minority.
	Dodka Mewás.									
13	Dodka	2½	1,263	2,952	2,370	2,589	...	...	...	Permanent on account of the sharers' inability to manage.
14	Raika, ⅓ th share ...	2½	699	1,702	1,401	2,387	19,597	411	19,186	Indebtedness.
15	Anghad, ½ share ...	2	3,774	966	947	71	2,574	2,574	...	Minority.

During the year under report no Estates were withdrawn from, or new Estates taken under, management.

96. Generally speaking the Japtidárs have performed their duties satisfactorily during the year.

97. The following table shows the particulars relating to minors :—

Name.	Age.	Whether receiving Education.	Health.	Mental capacity.	Conduct.
Kesarkhán Vajiria ...	17	Yes. In the Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Good ...	Fair ...	Satisfactory.
Jitsinghji of Mándwa ...	17	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Rasulkhan of Alwa ...	20	Yes. Tálukdári Girásia School, Vajiria.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Mánsinghji of Násvádi ...	13	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Jasvatsinghji of Vasan ...	20	Has left the school ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Anopsinghji of Dudhpur .	14	At Vajiria Tálukdári Girasia School.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Hetamkhan of Bihora ...	12	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Narwarsinghji of Shiora...	16	At Tálukdári Girásia School, Wadhwán.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Motising of Anghad ...	11	At Anghad.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

State Police.

98. Appendix III shows the strength and cost of stipendiary Police in the Rewa Kántha States. There was no change worthy of record in the strength of the Force. So far as I have been able to observe the armaments kept up in the Native States under

this Agency have in their present state of drill, efficiency and armament even less value as a military force than a contingent of circus troupes.

Agency Police.

99. The Agency or the Thána Police consists of 37 mounted and 107 foot. The garrison at Jambughoda in the Nárukot State consisting of 35 foot and 2 Savárs is supplied from the Panch Maháls District force—the State paying one-third of the cost. The Agency and the Nárukot Police are under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Panch Maháls, who is also *ex-officio* Superintendent of Police, Rewa Kántha.

Horse Fund.

100. Owing to an epidemic there was great mortality amongst the horses of the Mounted Force during the year, and the Horse Fund has been reduced to the verge of bankruptcy. The reorganization of the Force is now being considered by the Political Agent in consultation with the Inspector-General.

Working of the Police.

101. The results of the working of the States and Agency Police are shown in Appendix IV. It will be seen that the total number of offences reported to the Police during the year was 1,789 against 1,766 in the preceding year. Of the number of accused sent for trial, *viz.*, 2,192, 1,537 or 71 per cent. were convicted, 511 were discharged or acquitted and 144 remained under trial at the end of the year. It would appear from the percentage of convictions to accused arrested that the Agency Police have worked well during the year.

Crimes of Violence.

102. The subjoined table shows the number of serious offences committed during the year under report and previous year :—

Crime.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1. Murder	6	12
2. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	10	15
3. Robberies	29	26
4. Dacoities	9	5
5 Robberies and Dacoities with murder ...	...	...
6. Do. do. causing grievous hurt ...	...	...
7. Mischief by fire	57	51
8. House-breaking and theft	272	297
	383	406
Net Increase ...	...	23

103. Of the total number of the first named four crimes, *viz.*, 58, 20 were committed in Rájpipla, 13 in Chhota Udepur, 7 in Bariya, 7 in Bálásinor, 3 in Lunávada, 3 in Pandu Mewás, 2 in Sunth, 2 in Sankheda Mewás and 1 in Nárukot.

Casualties.

104. The following casualties are reported to have occurred during the year :—

	Year under report.	Previous year.
Suicide	... 23	22
Snake-bite	... 61	54
Drowning	... 54	28
Falls from trees ...	... 21	25
Killed by wild animals ...	... 8	11
Miscellaneous... ...	... 13	22
Total	... 180	162

Property stolen and recovered.

105. The following is a comparative statement of property lost and recovered:—

No.	State.	Stolen.		Recovered.		Percentage recovered.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Rájpipla	10,473	18,327	4,314	9,415	41	51
2	Chhota Udepur	2,841	2,941	763	786	26	27
3	Báriya	2,257	2,799	1,363	1,280	60	46
4	Lunávádá	4,842	4,099	1,844	2,040	38	50
5	Bálásinor	605	871	451	687	74	79
6	Sunth	2,403	4,711	1,140	1,658	47	35
7	Kadána	906	352	242	183	26	52
8	Bhádarwa...	1,338	642	628	75	47	12
9	Sanjeli	399	612	98	105	24	17
10	Umetha	1,836	784	30	12	1	1
11	Nárukot	86	436	62	25	72	6

106. So far as any satisfactory conclusion can be gathered from such comparative statements it would seem that this year again the Police of Bálásinor have been the most successful in recovering stolen property, while those of Bhádarwa, Sanjeli, Umetha and Nárukot have signally failed. The repression or detection and suppression of crime must, however, be regarded as the real test of the efficiency of a Police not the amount of stolen property recovered.

Jails.

107. The subjoined table furnishes information regarding the Jails in the Agency:—

State.	Jails.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Remaining at the end of year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners, 1892-93.	Remarks.
		Remaining at the end of the year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
				1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.			
Sánkheda Mewás	1	1	56	84	57	3	3	8	19	
Pándu do.	1	1	29	45	30	2	2	...	20	
Dodka do.	1	...	14	5	14	...	1	...	...	
Total ...	3	2	99	134	101	...	...	8	39	
Rájpipla	8	72	636	692	708	68	57	46	6,572	
Chhota Udepur	1	65	214	294	279	50	60	54	1,078	
Báriya...	1	47	140	168	187	60	61	72	2,859	
Lunávádá	1	42	197	252	239	20	19	35	2,173	
Sunth	1	32	206	158	238	31	37	26	1,830	
Bálásinor	2	34	191	201	225	34	33	38	753	
Kadána	1	...	58	35	58	...	...	1	100	
Bhadarva	1	3	10	40	13	6	2	...	75	
Sanjeli	1	...	10	6	10	...	1	1	400	
Umetha	1	...	13	6	13	...	...	...	71	
Mándwa	1	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	8	
Shanor	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	
Vasan Virpur	1	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	1	
Uchad	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chhaliar	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Nárukot	1	...	32	1	32	...	...	...	24	
Total ...	24	295	1,714	1,860	2,009	...	...	273	15,945	
Grand Total ...	27	297	1,813	1,994	2,110	...	...	281	15,984	

108. No new jails have been established during the year.

109. There is fair accommodation in almost all the jails. The health and conduct of prisoners during the year were fairly good and satisfactory.

110. The out-door works on which the prisoners are generally employed are the following :—

Road repairs.

Watering and cleaning garden.

111. The in-door work is grinding of corn and weaving.

112. I visited almost all the jails while on tour and found that the general management and discipline in them were fairly satisfactory.

Infanticide.

113. There is nothing to remark under this head, there being no such murders in Rewa Kántha.

Criminal Justice.

114. The work done by the several Criminal Courts is shown in Appendix V, from which it will be seen that 3,836 persons were brought before the Magistrates during the year against 3,580 in the preceding year. Of the former 2,222 were arrested by the Police, 337 appeared on warrants, 891 on summons and 136 voluntarily, 130 were received by extradition and 120 remained over from the previous year. Of the total number (3,836) 1,936 or 50·46 per cent. were convicted, 551 acquitted and discharged, 1,173 were allowed to compound, 35 committed or referred, 20 died or escaped and 121 remained for trial at the end of the year.

115. The following table shows the number of cases with their results decided by the Political Agent and his Assistants :—

No.	Tribunals.	Powers.	Cases decided.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried.
1	Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.	Sessions Judge and District Magistrate.	3	4	...	4
2	Assistant Political Agent ...	First Class Magistrate ...	8	15	14	29
3	*Ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent.	Do. ...	2	2	...	2

116. Appendix VI shows the sentences awarded by the several Courts.

117. During the year no appeals were preferred either to the Political Agent or his Assistant against the decisions of the lower Courts.

Civil Justice.

118. Appendix VIII shows the working of Civil Justice in the Rewa Kántha Agency during the year under report. The number of suits filed during the year amounted to 3,413, that remaining at the and of the previous year was 914, so the total number for disposal was 4,327. Of these 3,185 were disposed of against 2,648 in the previous year, leaving in arrears 1,142 at the close of the year. The value of the suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 2,62,364, giving an average value of Rs. 76-13-11.

119. The time spent in the disposal of the suits averaged 3 months and 3 days.

120. It will be seen from Appendix IX that in all 12 Civil appeals were filed in the Agency Courts. Besides these there were 2 pending from the previous year. Of the total number (14) 10 have been disposed of, *i.e.*, 4 by the Political Agent and 6 by his Assistant ; 4 remained pending at the close of year in the Assistant's Court.

121. In the Agency and all Native States' Courts Civil justice is administered on the lines of British Civil law.

122. During the year two Civil Political cases came before the Agent for disposal. One was from Lunáváda and the other from Chhota Udepur. The former was in connection with the disputed right of the Rája to levy Nazrána on adoptions and the treatment of Forest within the limits of villages assigned to Bháyáds for their maintenance. As stated in paragraph 30 of this report I have endeavoured to settle the matter amicably, but the Bháyáds maintain a litigous attitude. The other case from Chhota Udepur relates to a dispute among the Tálukdárs in connection with their lands and shares in revenue. The matter is under consideration.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

Seaon.

123. The season was on the whole not unfavourable. The total average rainfall was above the average. The heavy and incessant rains during the early part of the monsoon caused some damage to the Kharíf crops, but the late or rabi crops turned out excellent.

Rainfall.

124. The subjoined table shows the rainfall registered at the several stations in the Agency :—

No.	Stations.	Rewa Kántha, 1893.								
		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.	Rainfall in the previous year.
		In.cents.	In.cents.	In.cents.	In.cents.	In.cents.	In.cents.	In.cents.	In.cents.	In.cents.
1	Rájpipla	0 84	26 29	10 88	13 94	3 63	0 0	2 44	58 2	32 75
2	Chhota Udepur ...	4 72	9 27	12 81	10 63	8 11	0 25	1 55	47 64	54 41
3	Báriya	1 7	15 89	14 51	15 2	7 76	0 4	2 3	56 32	56 24
4	Lunáváda	0 61	12 41	12 76	17 19	6 79	2 57	1 50	53 83	50 46
5	Bálásinor	0 55	14 33	14 62	11 52	7 48	1 8	1 51	51 9	48 35
6	Sunth...	1 43	11 35	11 91	17 12	8 93	...	1 48	52 22	56 4
7	Sankheda Mewas (Wadia)	0 86	17 13	8 33	12 19	4 23	...	1 18	43 92	33 99
8	Pandu	...	11 57	14 68	9 10	6 75	0 60	0 86	43 56	48 36
9	Dodka	...	14 27	17 52	7 17	9 51	0 15	0 52	49 14	42 32
10	Jambughoda... ..	1 18	10 3	16 19	12 82	10 88	...	1 5	52 15	54 80
		11 26	142 54	134 21	126 70	74 7	4 69	14 12	507 59	477 72
	Total average ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 29	39 81

Prices of food-grains.

125. The prices of food-grains during the year under report as compared with those of the previous five years are shown in the following table :—

Rewa Kántha, Grain Prices, Pounds per Rupee.

Name.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Average, 1888-92.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bájri	23½	30½	34	31½	31¼	27¾	30
Udid	20½	22½	31¼	29¼	29¾	29½	26½
Mug	19¾	21	27	26	26⅓	24¼	24
Til	14¾	13½	15¾	15	14	13¼	14½
Bávta	30½	33¾	41¾	14¼	42½	39	38¼
Gram	27¾	26½	34	30½	29¼	39	29½
Tur	19	18¼	28½	26½	27¾	20	23¾
Rice, 1st sort ...	13¾	13¾	14	15	14⅓	15¼	14
Rice, 2nd sort ...	17	17	18¾	19½	18½	20	18
Rice, course ...	19	19¾	23	23	22½	23¾	21¼
Maize	28	42½	49¼	45½	42½	37½	41½
Mug dál	17	17¾	21¾	19¾	21	18¾	19
Mowra	87	60	55	91¼	75½	102¼	73½

It will be seen that the prices of Bájri, Maize, Mug, Til and Bávta were higher than in the previous year. This is attributed to the poor outturn of the Kharíf crops during the past season owing to abnormal rains.

126. The public health suffered considerably during the hot weather from an epidemic of cholera, and also from fever and measles during cold season.

Public Health.

Forest.

127. The States of Rajpipla, Bariya and Chhota Udepur contain large and important forest tracts.

Post.

128. There are Government Post Offices in all the important towns and villages in the Agency.

Trade.

129. The principal articles of export are timber, mhowra, maize, firewood, bamboos, gram, mango and cotton.

130. The chief imports are Europe and country piece-goods, metals, wrought and unwrought, grain, tobacco, salt, sugar, molasses, groceries and sundries.

131. The principal fairs held in Rewa Kantha are in Chándod under Sankheda Mewás and in Virpur under Bálásinor. The chief fair in the Chándod Town is held in honour of the image of Sheshasháí and lasts for five days from Kártik Sud 13 to Vad 2nd (November), the Sud 15 being the chief day of the fair. It is attended by thousands of pilgrims from all parts of Gujarát.

Fairs.

Chándod.

132. This fair is held annually to worship at the Mahomedan saints' tomb on the night of the twelfth of Rabbi-ul-Akhar. Large numbers of worshippers come to see the locked doors of the tomb open and flowers rise from the ground and strew the saints' grave, and the stream run butter instead of water, *mirabile dictu*.

Virpur Fair.

133. In Rewa Kántha the Godhra-Rutlam Railway runs through a part of the Báriya Territory and the Gáekwár's Dabhoi Railway through a portion of Sankheda Mewás.

Railways.

Opium.

134. All Rewa Kántha Chiefs, except those noted in the margin, are allowed the cencession of importing a fixed quantity of duty free opium into their respective States.

1. Bhadarwa.
2. Umetha.
3. Pandu Mewás.
4. Dodka Mewás.
5. Sankhada Mewás.

135. The management of the opium monopoly in the above marginally noted States is in the hands of the Political Agent, the Chiefs concerned are allowed refund of pass-fee on the aggregate sale effected by the farmers in their respective territories.

136. The arrangement by which the A'bkári management in the three Mewasis referred to above was entered into by the British Government in 1888 for a period of ten years and has worked satisfactorily.

A'bkári.

137. The Rewa Kántha manufactures are of little importance. Soap like that made in Kapadvanj in the Kaira District is manufactured in the town of Bálásinor.

Local Industries.

CHAPTER V.—REWA KA'NTHA FINANCE.

138. The usual statement showing receipts and expenditure in the several States under the Agency is marked X.

139. Important fluctuations in Receipts and Expenditure have already been explained in the paragraphs in which accounts of the respective States have been given in this report.

Receipts and Expenditure.

140. The subjoined table shows the amount of tribute annually payable by the several States and Tálukdárs in this Agency to the Baroda Government.

Tribute paid to Baroda Government.

Names of the States.	Amount.
	Rs.
Rájpipla	78,352
Chhota Udepur	10,147
Lúnáváda	6,501
Bálásinor	4,001
Bhádarva	19,076
Umetha	5,000
Sankheda Mewás Estates	23,022
Pándu do.	20,515
Dodka do.	3,747
Total ...	1,70,041

141. The whole of the total amount of the tribute shown above has been duly recovered except a sum of Rs. 234-5-0 to be set against compensation for lands within the limits of Mándva and Shanor in the Sankheda Mewás taken up for the Gáekwár's State Railway.

Tribute payable to the British Government.

142. The annual tribute payable to the British Government by the Agency States is shown in the following table:—

States.	Amount, Syásai Currency.	Amount, Government Currency.
	Rs.	Rs.
Lúnáváda	12,000	10,180
Bálásinor	12,696	10,771
Sunth	7,000	5,938
Total ...	31,696	26,889

143. The whole of this amount was duly paid during the year.

Local Funds.

144. The usual financial statement of the Rewa Kántha Local Funds is attached as Appendix XI, from which it will be seen that the financial condition of the fund is satisfactory.

145. A special officer from the British service was deputed during the year by the Commissioner to audit the accounts of the States of Rájpipla, Vajiria and Mándva. During the current year arrangement will be made to have the Umetha Estate and the Mewás Administration Funds also audited by a special officer.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

146. The subjoined table shows the dispensaries in the States and the patients treated in them:—

No.	Names.	Patients treated.		Average Daily Attendance.		Cost of Maintenance.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1893-94.
1	Nándod	9,477	43,805	109	120	5,898
2	Jhagadia	2,785	18,486	49	50	1,423
3	Dediapáda	486	...	18	...	...
4	Valia	1,189	5,609	9	15	781
5	Chhota Udepur	4,755	5,707	50	41	2,334
6	Bária	2,410	3,091	48	60	2,762
7	Lúnáváda	10,974	11,062	77	74	3,010
8	Sunth	3,437	15,124	40	44	1,631
9	Bálásinor	8,691	9,211	48	48	1,031
10	Vajiria	1,941	1,679	30	25	943
11	Chándod	...	3,602	...	40	1,322
12	Jámbughoda	855	1,412	2	24	497

147. During the year a new dispensary was opened at Chándod.

148. The Administrator, Rájpipla, states that the dispensary at Dediápada remained closed for want of a medical officer.

149. All the above institutions except Valia and Jhagadia were inspected by me and they appeared to be well conducted.

Vaccination.

150. The detailed results of vaccination are noted in Appendix XII.

Sanitation.

151. Cholera prevailed more or less throughout the Agency, more especially in Rájpipla and Sankheda Mewás where the mortality was great.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

152. The following table shows the number of schools and the average attendance of scholars in the Agency:—

No.	Name of State.	Boys' Schools.				Girls' Schools.				Remarks.
		No.	Average daily attendance, 1892-93.	No.	Average daily attendance, 1893-94.	No.	Average daily attendance, 1892-93.	No.	Average daily attendance, 1893-94.	
1	Rájpipla	58	2,036	71	2,210	5	162	5	169	
2	Chhota Udepur ...	12	282	13	305	1	19	1	24	
3	Báriya	13	387	13	371	1	19	1	26	
4	Lúnáváda	11	695	11	663	1	64	1	49	
5	Bálásinor	3	424	4	441	1	53	1	49	
6	Sunth	9	346	9	331	1	24	1	32	
7	Sankheda Mewás ...	9	336	10	342	...	...	...	...	
8	Pándu do. ...	4	94	4	103	...	...	...	...	
9	Kadána	2	90	2	44	...	...	...	...	
10	Bhádarwa	2	126	2	110	...	...	...	...	
11	Sanjeli	1	20	1	18	...	...	...	...	
12	Nárukot	1	25	1	25	...	...	...	...	
13	Umetha	1	31	1	25	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	126	4,852	142	4,988	10	341	10	349	

153. It will be seen that during the year 16 new schools were opened in the Agency. In Rájpipla alone 13 new schools have been opened.

PRESS.

154. There are no printing presses in the Rewa Kántha except the State Press at Nándod. The return required by Government Resolution No. 814, dated 8th March 1876, is therefore submitted blank (Appendix XIII).

Returns of Civil Division of Territory and Population.

155. The usual returns of Civil division of territory appendices (XIV and XV) and of population, required by Government Resolution No. 1692, dated 12th April 1879, are appended.

Sketch Map of Rewa Kántha.

156. A sketch map of the Rewa Kántha is also attached.

Conclusion.

157. It is impossible for the present Political Agent to add anything to the high terms of praise in which former Political Agents have spoken of the work of Khán Bahádur Dádábhai Hormasji who, as Assistant Political Agent, was in charge of the Mewás throughout the year under report. All that the Political Agent can say is that Mr. Dádábhai maintained the high character he has already attained for ability, integrity and proved himself worthy of the continued confidence of his superiors.

158. Ráo Bahádur Manibhái Haribhái, the Daftardár, was, as usual, unremitting in the discharge of his duties and his special and minute knowledge of every detail of the work of the Agency proved of the utmost value to a new comer to Gujarát like the Political Agent who submits this report. Mr. Manibhái is an officer of quick observation, sound judgment, rare intelligence and remarkable activity who has deserved well of the Agency and whose experience of the Rewa Kántha is unique.

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

No. $\frac{1066}{106}$.

Godhra, 20th August 1894.

Submitted. Owing to the extent of his tour and to ill-health resulting from the malarial influences of Godhra, the Political Agent was not able to reach Rájpipla as soon as he had hoped and intended.

2. He had, however, the advantage of meeting Mr. Shewan in May and discussing administrative matters with him.

3. The report now submitted is so clear and exhaustive that the Political Agent has little to add. The State has, as usual, been most ably administered by Mr. Shewan throughout the year, and the satisfactory services of the Administrator, the Political Agent submits, merit the fullest possible recognition at the hands of Government.

4. The Political Agent must admit that he was disappointed with the Police of Rájpipla. He considers that it is the first duty of a British administration to see that the Police are well paid and, in every sense of the word, thoroughly efficient, because protection of life and property is, after all, the chief justification of British rule or interference.

5. The Police of Rájpipla struck the Political Agent as badly armed, badly drilled, badly accoutred, badly paid and badly disciplined. Mr. Shewan explains in the 52nd paragraph of his report why these things are so: and lays the blame to a certain extent upon this Agency. It appears that six years ago Mr. Campbell, the then Political Agent, recorded an opinion to the effect that a scrutiny of the returns raised a suspicion that the improvements in the Police may have been carried too far, and that the place of crime-hushing had been taken by the scarcely less hurtful practice of crime-making. He further appeared to consider that an unwholesome reference to the Police and Magistrates of private and frivolous disputes had become the fashion. To this may be added a remark made by Mr. Woodward, Political Agent, in 1889 to the effect that the cost of the Rájpipla Police was high. But the record of such remarks ought to have led to a reform in the Police, not to a decrease in their cost with loss of efficiency. Mr. Shewan has, however, now taken steps in the right direction; and it is to be hoped that the force will continue to improve. The present Political Agent cordially concurs with Mr. Shewan in considering that the administration must be allowed a free hand to spend the money which the State can well afford in procuring thoroughly good men for all ranks of the Police.

6. It would be presumptuous on the part of the present Political Agent with his slight knowledge of Rájpipla to attempt to criticise in any detail the accounts which Mr. Shewan gives of the working of the Courts of Criminal and Civil Justice, Prisons, Municipalities, &c., but with regard to "Forests" he may be permitted to say he entirely agrees with Mr. Shewan's policy. At first he was inclined to fear the introduction of a strict system would press hardly on the Bhils and wild tribes, but he is satisfied that Mr. Shewan has taken effective measures to safeguard the interests of these poor people, and the introduction of the necessary reforms will be gradual and carefully watched. Mr. Clabby appears to continue to work well and zealously.

7. The Political Agent was most favourably impressed by the success of Mr. Shewan's Public Works in Rájpipla. The made-roads round Nándod, as the Political Agent saw them in the middle of the rains, were models of what roads ought to be and the many public improvements instituted by Mr. Shewan will prove worthy memorials of his administration. Mr. Shewan in paragraph 99 does not spare the Public Works Department, but part of his description of his difficulties in getting work done would apply with equal if not greater force to the Public Works Department in the Panch Mahálś.

8. The account given of the Revenue and Finance of the State is a record of rapid progress, and the facts and figures set forth in paragraph 150 relating to the ten years' management are most instructive and full of interest. They reflect the highest credit on all concerned in the administration, especially Colonel Stace, the inaugurator and Mr. Shewan, the accomplisher of the many reforms. Their joint work, the Reform of Rájpipla, stands forth as a bright example of the results of British energy, ability, uprightness and keen devotion to duty.

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

No. 233 OF 1894.

To

THE POLITICAL AGENT,

Rewa Kántha.

Godhra, 2nd August 1894.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the States within my charge for the year 1893-94 ending on 31st March 1894.

Charge.

2. The charge was held by Khán Bahádur Dádábhái Hormasji Nánávati throughout the year. He has since been transferred to Káthiáwár. He has left on record his notes on the annual report before his departure. Under the circumstances I have only to add facts and figures which were not ready at the time. Owing to ill health Mr. Dádábhái was not able to start for the district until the 4th of December 1893, when he proceeded towards Pandu Mehwás, and visited Bhadarva and Dodka Mehwás in January. In the early part of February he went to Sankheda Mehwás and stayed there about 10 days returning to Dodka Mewás. Afterwards proceeded to Umetha and remained there up to the 20th March. He then went again to Sankheda Mewás, visited several places there and in the beginning of June returned to the Head-quarters, after a few days stay at Gothda in Pandu Mewás.

Important events.

3. No events of any importance has occurred throughout the year.

Season and Crops.

4. In regard to the season and crops Mr. Dádábhái says:

"The season was good and the rainfall copious. But the later rain spoiled the cotton crops and in consequence its outturn was much below the average; especially in the Sankheda Mewás, where it is grown in large area than elsewhere. Though the outturn of the harvest was good, except that of cotton, the public health was greatly afflicted by the virulent outbreak of cholera. It commenced in the beginning of May and lasted with interruption till August, resulting in heavy mortality. Special measures were adopted for arresting the progress of the epidemic, and in addition to the permanent Medical staff the services of an Hospital Assistant were temporarily engaged to visit the affected tálukas and to treat patients and distribute medicines to them. The disease had its origin from the Chytari fair at Chándod and where the supply of well water is scarce, it raged longer and more violently so as to render it necessary to improve the water-supply wherever it is deficient by sinking more wells in tálukas, of which the circumstances are easy enough to bear the cost. The Naswádi táluka is the first that stands in need of this improvement. The town of Naswádi, though large and inhabited by well-to-do people, contains no well but a small river, the water of which is generally used. It gets filthy and contaminated by getting stagnant during the hot weather and generates diseases. For averting them the use of well water requires to be substituted by sinking a well in Naswádi, and its cost will be provided for in the next year's Budget."

Sankheda Mewás.

Area in square miles	311¾
Estimated gross revenue for Samvat 1949 (A.D. 1892-93)	Rs. 2,66,475-4-11
Population	61,903

Managed Estates.

5. It consists of 26 tálukas, of which 8 are under the Agency management on account of the minority of the Chiefs. The revenue and expenditure of these 8 Estates for the past year as compared with the previous year were as follows:—

No.	Estates.	Revenue for A.D. 1891-92.	Revenue for A.D. 1892-93.	Expenditure for A.D. 1891-92.	Expenditure for A.D. 1892-93.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Vajiria	39,110 0 6	38,616 3 8	27,903	31,812
2	Mandwa	35,550 6 6	40,904 9 5	37,798	32,676
3	Alwa	6,673 4 11	6,817 5 9	8,134	9,143
4	Naswádi	12,815 10 11	13,548 7 3	13,949	8,713
5	Sindhiápura ...	3,688 5 5	3,746 8 7	2,235	2,257
6	Vasan Jaswatsingji ...	5,051 4 6	5,573 9 10	3,784	5,828
7	Dudhpur	941 0 4	947 13 7	920	876
8	Bihora	1,820 7 9	1,845 15 10	1,462	4,236

Remarks on revenue fluctuations.

6. The above statement will show that the revenue of all the Estates except Vajiria show an increase, but the increases except in the case of Mándva do not appear to be considerable and require special explanation.

In Vajiria there is apparently a decrease of Rs. 494, but actually there is an increase of Rs. 750, because the previous year's revenue included a sum of Rs. 1,224, received on account of arrears of interest. The increase in Mándva is due to Rs. 4,204 received on the occasion of the marriage of the minor Chief.

7. The figures for expenditure require a more detailed explanation.

Remarks on expenditure.

Vajiria.—The increase of nearly Rs. 400 is due to expenditure on Public Works Rs. 8,700 being paid in 1893-94 on account of the Vajiria Road alone.

Mándva.—The last years' figures included payments of arrears on account of tribute, establishment, &c., hence decrease in the year under report.

Naswádi.—The increase is owing to a large sum of over Rs. 6,000 on account of land revenue having been written off as unrecoverable.

Vasan.—A sum of Rs. 1,867 was paid in liquidation of debt, and hence increase in comparision with the previous year.

Behora.—The increase is owing to Rs. 2,693 having been written off as unrecoverable as in the case of Naswádi.

Liabilities of Vasan, Mándva, &c.

8. The claims against Vasan, which were ascertained to amount to Rs. 2,617-8-3, have all been liquidated during the year under report. Those against Mándva, Dudhpur and Bihora are being inquired into and having not been settled finally no payments have been made towards their liquidation.

Succession at Bhilodia.

9. Thákur Raisangji Jibawa of Bhilodia died on 22nd July 1893 and was succeeded by his minor son, Chatarsingji. The management of his Estate has been entrusted to his uncle Bápuji under certain conditions (*vide* Government Resolution No. 6688, dated 10th November 1893).

Pándu Mewás.

Area in square miles	74¼
Estimated revenue for Samvat 1949 A.D. 1892-93	Rs. 66,979-15
Population	22,634

10. This Mewás consists of 22 tálukas, of which 4 are under the direct management of the Agency. The following statement will show the amounts of revenue and expenditure of the managed Estates for the year under report as compared with those of the previous year :—

No.	Estates.	Revenue for A.D. 1891-92.	Revenue for A.D. 1892-93.	Expenditure for A.D. 1891-92.	Expenditure for A.D. 1892-93.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Pándu	9,114 13 3	7,749 1 6	14,391	9,835
2	Shiora	21,608 13 10	22,106 7 4	16,413	20,657
3	Gothda	779 12 5	869 0 1	779	869
4	Rájpur	742 4 1	811 8 6	890	1,143

Revenue fluctuations.

11. The revenue of Pándu Táluka shows a decrease of Rs. 1,366, which is due to a reduction in the revenue from sale by auction of the right to cultivation. The fluctuations in the other tálukas are not large and require no explanation. It is satisfactory to note however that there is an increase in all of them.

Remarks on expenditure.

12. The decrease in Pándu is due to arrears of tribute having been paid off and arrears of revenue written off as unrecoverable in the previous year. In Shiora the expenditure shows an increase of over rupees four thousands. This is due to Rs. 2,527 having been paid in part liquidation of the debt and Rs. 2,134 spent on Public Works over and beyond the sums paid in the year previous on these accounts.

Arrears of Tribute.

13. It is satisfactory to note that there are now no arrears of tribute due by the Pándu Táluka, all arrears having been finally paid off as promised in paragraph 13 of last year's report.

Dodka Mewás.

Area in square miles	7½
Estimated revenue for Samvat 1949 A.D. 1892-93 ...	13,763
Population	5,710

14. There are three tálukas in this group, of which the following are under the management of the Agency.

No.	Estates.	Revenue for A.D. 1891-92.	Revenue for A.D. 1892-93.	Expenditure for A.D. 1891-92.	Expenditure for A.D. 1892-93.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Dodka	2,870	2,952 11 2	3,200	2,370
2	Two-third share in Raika ...	1,462	1,702 11 8	911	1,401
3	One-sixth share in Anghad ...	1,926	966 9 1	2,713	947

Remarks on revenue fluctuations.

15. The above table will show an increase in the revenue of Dodka and the ⅔ share of Raika, where as a decrease in the ⅙ share of Anghad. The increase in Raika is due to increase in Land Revenue. The decrease in Anghad is only nominal, because the amount shown against 1891-92 included a large sum of Rs. 1,198, received from His Highness the Gáikwár on account of arrears of the Wanta revenue.

16. The decrease in Dodka is due to reduced expenditure on account of Public Works and exchange for purchasing Government coin for the Sihasai coin in which the revenues are received from the rayat. In Raika Rs. 411 were paid for redemption of mortgaged land, and hence the increase in the total expenditure. Anghad shows a large decrease, which is due to Rs. 647-10-8 having been paid on account of debt and Rs. 1,657-8-0 for redemption of mortgaged land during the year 1891-92, while only Rs. 269-1-9 were paid during the year under report on account of debt.

Remarks on expenditure.

Umetha.

Area in square miles	36½
Estimated revenue for Samvat 1949 A.D. 1892-93.	Rs. 44,921-11-3
Population	6,200

17. This Estate was taken under management on account of debt. At the end of 1891-92, there remained a balance of Rs. 43,014-2-9 due to the creditors and Rs. 1,182-1-3 since accrued on account of interest on the claims on which interest has been kept remaining. The total liabilities thus amounted to Rs. 44,196-4-0, of which Rs. 11,500 having been paid during the year under report, there remains a balance of Rs. 32,696-4-0.

Liabilities.

18. Rs. 44,921-11-3 were realized on account of revenues during Samvat 1949 against Rs. 44,700-1-8, the previous year show, ing an increase of Rs. 221-9-7. The expenditure in Samvat 1949 amounted to Rs. 38,997-10-4 against Rs. 35,356-3-6 in Samvat 1948. This is due to an increased outlay of Rs. 2,643 on Public Works and to a sum of Rs. 1,339 on account of arrears of revenue having been written off as unrecoverable.

Revenue and expenditure.

19. At the close of the year previous there was a balance of Rs. 6,381-0-3 due on account of revenue arrears. Of this Rs. 660-13-0 were recovered during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,720-3-3. In addition to this Rs. 4,153-9-11 remain to be recovered on account of the year under report. The total outstandings therefore amount to Rs. 9,873-13-2, which consist of the following items: —

Revenue arrears.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Due from His Highness the Gáekwár on account of giras situated within Baroda Territory ...	4,545	8	0
Disputed and probably not recoverable, about which correspondence is pending	4,738	1	2
Recoverable	589	13	0
Total ...	9,873	13	2

20. At the close of the previous year there were 59 cases remaining undisposed of. They related to the territory comprised within the Bilpad Tapa of this táluka under the Agency jurisdiction proper. They were all disposed of during the year under report. The question of alienation inquiry regarding claims in the villages situated in the Kaira District is not yet finally settled.

Alienation inquiry.

Bhádarwa.

Area in square miles	27
Estimated revenue for Samvat 1949 A.D. 1892-93 ...	Rs. 43,042-0-5
Population	10,642

21. Mr. Dadabhai says:—

"The Estate is administered by the Thákur himself assisted by his Kárbhári, Mr. Ganpatrám Jebhái. He was appointed about a year and a half ago, and since then some steps have been taken to place the Revenue

and Judicial Establishments on a higher footing by increase in their salaries and by employing better men. Complaints against the irregularities of the administration have since been lessened, and if the initiatory measures were not intended for a mere lull in the tempest that tossed over head, but were genuine beginning as an earnest for further reforms, hopes may be entertained for a gradual improvement in the affairs of this State, which as noticed in previous reports, were open to objection."

State of affairs in Bhadarwa.

22. The revenue of this Estate for Samvat 1949 amounted to Rs. 43,042-0-5 against Rs. 42,362-13-10 in 1948, thus showing an increase of Rs. 679-2-7. The expenditure amounts to Rs. 43,330-1-2 against Rs. 41,475-1-6, showing an increase of Rs. 1,854-15-8. These increases appear to be due to the credits and debits included in the accounts this year on account of Sadávarat income.

Revenue and expenditure.

Justice.

23. The number of Civil and Criminal cases, appeals and other miscellaneous judicial work disposed of by this Court during the year under report, was as follows:—

Judicial work.

Civil Appeals.	Criminal Cases.	Revenue Appeals.	Succession Cases.	Political Suits.	Chándode Appeals.	Total.
8	10	4	5	61	6	94

Two special appeals preferred to the Court of the Political Agent were rejected. Of the criminal cases disposed of two were committed to the Court of Session. The accused were charged with the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in one case and of committing mischief by fire in the other, and they were found guilty by the Court of Session.

Appellate result.

24. The Civil appeals disposed of by this Court show the following result:—

	Number of Appeals from Suits.	Number of Suits in which the Decrees were upheld.	Number of Suits in which the Decrees were reversed.
Thándár of Sankheda Mewás ...	8	5	1

At the close of the year there were one original Civil case and two Civil appeals remaining undisposed of.

Education.

Vernacular Schools.

25. The number of schools remain the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 17. Mr. Dadabhai says:—

"Of the 17 schools 12 were inspected during the year. The school at Navakhal in Umetha, maintained by private contribution, deserves a support at least by bearing a moiety of its cost, out of the táluka revenue, which has to a great extent been relieved of its indebtedness, and a portion of it may well be laid out every year in effecting necessary local improvements."

Vajiria Tálukdári School.

26. The number on the rolls of this school has been reduced from 15 to 14. The average daily attendance was 6·7 against 7·9 the previous year; of the 13 boys on the roll at the time of the annual examination by the Deputy Educational Inspector, 8 were present, and 3 passed under all heads, thus giving a percentage of 37·5 against 60, the year previous. It is unfortunate to note that there has been a continued falling off under all heads for the past two years. In consequence of a falling off in the receipts it was found indispensible to reduce the salary of the Head Master from Rs. 100 to 85. It is satisfactory to notice here that one of the ex-pupils of this school was appointed an Assistant Master in the school, and another has obtained a similar appointment in the Educational Department of this Agency.

Kuwars in other Institutions.

27. The Kuwars of Mándva and Vajiria continued at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, and the Kuwar of Sheora at the Tálukdári Girássia School at Wadhwán; the reports regarding these three Kuwars are also not satisfactory. It is said of them that they were not always attentive, and were naturally slow and had bad memories.

Survey.

Progress of Survey in Vajiria and Umetha.

28. The work of measurement continued in the Vajiria Táluka during the past year. 1,422 numbers aggregating to 3,586 Kumbhas were measured by 3 Mojnidárs. The surveyor was employed in classification work in Umetha. He finished 625 numbers, and for about 4 months he was employed on boundary work on the Baroda fronter.

29. Mr. Dadabhai says :—

"Owing to the frequent employment of the surveyor on special duty for the rectification of the frontier between the States under Agency and Baroda Territory, the classification of the land in the Umetha Táluka had to be put off, which has caused the delay in carrying out that work to the extent it should have been done."

Public Works.

30. The expenditure on Public Works during the year under report was as follows :—

Talukas.	Original.						Repairs.					
	1892-93.			1893-94.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sankheda Mewás.												
Managed Estates ...	3,306	9	9	14,800	11	2	7,926	4	5	1,784	12	11
Other do. ...	6,106	1	1	6,672	11	9	461	12	0	2,845	10	10
Pandu Mewás (including Dodka).												
Managed Estates ...	.....			1,911	6	1	713	15	9	578	5	11
Other do.	1,641	0	0	128	9	0	35	6	6	181	2	6
Umetha	1,700	0	0	.....			200	0	0	1,053	1	11
Bhádarwa	.....			.....			431	14	9	260	0	3
Total ...	12,753	10	10	23,513	6	0	9,769	5	5	6,713	2	4

31. The expenditnre on original works shows an increase of Rs. 10,759-11-2, while that on repairs shows a decrease of Rs. 3,056-3-1. The latter is due to extraordinary repairs executed to the Darbár Buildings at Alwa in 1891-92. The increase in original works is caused by the construction of a road at Vajiria and stables and wells at Alwa. Both Umetha and Bhádarwa appear to be

very backward. There is an excuse for Umetha that the táluka is in debt; but there is no such excuse in regard to Bhádarwa, and the Thákor ought to do something in this behalf for the welfare of his people.

32. Of the works in progress and in contemplation Mr. Dádábhai says :—

"The most important work is the palace for the Thákor of Vajiria. It is given on contract to a respectable and experienced contractor possessing high testimonials of fitness for such undertakings. He has begun work in right earnest to effect its completion within the term of two years fixed for it.

"Another work no less important is the road from Mahalárráw Ghát to the Railway Station at Chándod. A design for it has been prepared and the cost of it is estimated at about Rs. 12,000, which sum can be easily made available from the revenue of Mándwa Estate. The work when completed will provide a great want which causes inconvenience all the year round, especially in the monsoon when the road by being cut up gets very dangerous to the immense traffic that passes over it, especially the pilgrims who in large numbers visit the Narbada for religious purposes."

Medical relief.

33. The result of the working of the dispensaries during the year of report was as follows :—

Dispensaries.	Number of out-door Patients treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
Vajeria	1,679	1,587	25	19	4	44	1,679
Chándod	3,602	3,464	4	27	48	59	3,602
Total ...	5,281	5,051	29	46	52	103	5,281

34. In regard to the Chándod Dispensary Mr. Dádábhai says :—

"The Chándod Despensary was opened from 1st April 1893 and has during short period rendered itself popular under the present officer in charge of it. Mr. Kesavráo is a respected practitioner and enjoys the confidence of the public."

Police.

35. The usual returns about the working of the Police have already been submitted and Mr Dádábhái says that in the detection of crime and apprehension of offenders, they have worked satisfactorily.

Mevás Police.

Excise.

36. The farms of opium and ábkári continued in the same hands and they appear to work satisfactorily,

Conclusion.

37. I transcribe below the conclusion remarks of Mr. Dádábhái :—

"During the travelling season the three Mewásis and the States of Umetha and Bhádarwa were visited, the accounts and treasuries of two thánas and of 10 managed Estates were examined. In addition to the above claims of debt against the attached Estates, revenue appeals, the settlement of the jamábandi of 9 tálukas and the heavy miscellaneous work were disposed of, and in meeting the pressure the huzúr and táluka establishments worked zealously for which acknowledgments are due to them."

Conclusion.

"For the period extending over more than 10 years the charge of this office has been continuously held by me, and during it I have always met with the support of the several Political Agents to whom I beg to tender my best thanks on leaving charge on transfer to Káthiáwár."

Though no rapid reforms could be pushed on under special local circumstances not favourable to any such progress, a retrospect of the past would it is hoped be viewed with the satisfaction that at all events there has been no retrogression and that what has been done has ensured greater contentment and peace among the Chiefs and the public alike than at any former time and has contributed to their material welfare. It would be quite satisfactory to know that the higher authorities share in this view.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
MANIBHÁI HARIBHA'I,
Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX I.

FORM I.

Native States.

Names of States.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.							Rs.			
Rajpipla	65,000	Gáekwár	171,771	86	4,100	6,052	Fever ...	8,63,527	584	Not.	
Chhota Udepur ...	10,500	Do.	93,637	14	496·48	3,376	Do. ...	2,60,225	287	Do.	
Bariya	*...	.....	111,269	14	647·90	3,347	Do. ...	3,01,623	298	Do.	* Remitted by Government Resolution No. 7498, dated 28th November 1892, Political Department.
Lunáváda	12,000 6,000	British ... ... Gáekwár	90,147	14	1070·70	2,827	Do. ...	2,70,308	497	Do.	
Bálásinor	4,000 12,996	Do. ... ... British Government.	53,215	5	649·55	1,427	Do. ...	1,48,747	248	Do.	
Sunth	7,000	Do	74,275	10	425·70	2,756	Do. ...	1,55,404	318	Do.	

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDX II.

FORM II.

Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their Families, principal Members of their Court.

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Máhárána Gambhirsingji, Rája of Rájpipla.	Nándod ...	*	Gohel Rájput, Hindu.	48	At home ...	*	Yes ...	Follows primogeniture.	6 Sons— Age. 1 Chhatrasinghji . 32 2 Rámsinghji ... 24 3 Kiratsinghji ... 22 4 Narsinsinghji ... 19 5 Digvejaysinghji. 17 6 Parakramsinghji 4-8 months.	* Since October 1887 deprived of all share in State administration.
Máhárával Motisinghji, Rája of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur.	Ruler of the State.	Chowan Rájput, Hindu.	34	Do. ...	In affairs of State.	Yes ...	Do. ...	1 Son— Phatesinghji ... 10	
Máhárával Mánsinghji, Rája of Báriya.	Báriya ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	38	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Yes ...	Do. ...	2 Sons— 1 Ranjitsinghji ... 8 2 Narsinghji ... 7	
Máhárána Wakhatsinghji, Rája of Lunávada.	Lunávada ...	Do. ...	Solanki Rájput, Hindu.	34	Do. ...	Do. ...	Yes ...	Do. ...	2 Sons— 1 Ranjitsinghji ... 12 2 Rughnathsinghji ... 9	
Manwarkhánji, Bábi of Bálásinor.	Bálásinor ...	Do. ...	Musalmán ...	50	At home ...	Do. ...	Yes ...	Do. ...	1 Brother— Badumia ... 22	
Máhárána Pratápsingji, Rája of Sunth.	Sunth ...	Do. ...	Pavár Rájput, Hindu.	33	Rájkumar College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Yes ...	Do. ...	Not.	

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Rewa Kantha Agency for the year 1893-94.

No.	States.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost. Rs.	a.	p.
1	Rájpipla	14	201	215	38,448	6	6
2	Chhota Udepur	21	200	221	22,176	13	0
3	Báriya	19	145	164	17,831	12	11
4	Lunávada	21	128	149	13,373	13	5
5	Sunth	18	142	160	16,584	0	0
6	Bálásinor	20	94	114	10,883	1	2
7	Kadána	7	27	34	4,277	7	4
8	Bhádarwa	2	28	30	1,548	0	0
9	Sanjeli	6	13	19	1,368	0	0
10	Umetha	...	5	5	362	14	5
		128	983	1,111	1,26,854	4	9

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Result of the Working of Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1893-94.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported to Police.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of Accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	Rájpipla	646	642	515	615	407	505	231	321	164	177	44	52	56	63
2	Chhota Udepur	126	118	174	151	168	151	133	130	35	23	76	86	79	86
3	Báriya	99	114	138	149	138	149	99	128	16	15	71	85	71	85
4	Lunávada	184	169	242	247	242	247	174	166	66	80	71	67	71	67
5	Sunth	342	339	479	513	479	513	315	366	94	65	65	71	65	71
6	Bálásinor	86	105	130	145	120	145	98	102	17	24	75	70	81	70
7	Kadána	39	53	45	72	45	72	36	64	9	8	80	88	80	88
8	Bhádarwa	40	21	67	33	67	33	44	19	23	14	65	57	65	57
9	Sanjeli	35	39	44	39	44	39	38	34	4	5	86	87	86	87
10	Umetha	57	70	75	87	71	76	20	27	16	49	26	31	28	35
11	Sankheda Mewás	52	52	77	147	77	147	60	121	15	25	77	82	77	82
12	Pándu Mewás	41	44	37	47	37	47	27	22	10	25	72	46	72	46
13	Dodka Mewás	3	4	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	...	50	100	50	100
14	Nárukot	16	19	21	35	21	35	20	34	1	1	95	97	95	97
	Total ...	1,766	1,789	2,046	2,283	1,918	2,162	1,296	1,537	471	511	63	67	67	71

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and the Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1893-94.

No.	Name of Courts and of State.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of.														Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal Cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during 1893-94.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.				
		1892-93.	1893-94.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1892-93.	1893-94.									
1	Thándár of Sánkhea Mewás	88	94	2	136	8	96	3	...	170	245	79	32	118	15	1		...	...	
2	Thándár Pándu Mewás	75	71	...	41	3	39	...	7	124	90	30	18	25	17	...		...	13	
3	Third Class Magistrate, Dodka	13	19	...	3	...	27	1	...	18	31	11	9	11	...	...		...	2	
	Total ...	176	184	2	180	11	162	4	7	312	366	120	59	154	32	1		...	15	
4	Rájpipla	841	970	64	615	170	362	12	23	1,158	1,246	684	74	429	...	16		43	204	
5	Chhota Udepur ...	194	196	9	151	87	44	1	3	339	295	52	39	198	...	1		5	5	
6	Báriya	99	114	116	149	...	...	...	14	160	179	1	15	143	...	...		20	20	
7	Lunáváda	256	223	5	247	20	94	2	37	412	405	43	121	236	...	...		5	2	
8	Sunth	376	390	22	513	...	...	55	3	540	593	83	92	397	...	...		21	49	
9	Bálásinor	148	193	...	145	16	108	...	32	278	301	76	45	161	...	1		18	24	
10	Kadána	68	85	...	72	9	40	4	4	101	129	38	13	78	...	...		...	5	
11	Sanjeli	35	39	...	38	...	...	...	1	44	39	...	5	34	...	...		...	12	
12	Bhádarva	65	63	...	33	22	...	49	5	94	109	22	50	36	...	1		...	9	
13	Umetha	57	70	...	38	...	49	...	...	76	87	22	30	27	...	...		8	21	
14	Mándva	10	16	...	1	...	22	4	...	17	27	21	5	1	...	...		...	...	
15	Chhaliar	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...		...	...	
16	Sánor...	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	...	1	1	...	...		...	...	
17	Vasan Virpur ...	4	4	...	5	1	6	...	...	7	12	7	...	5	...	...		...	...	
18	Uchad	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
19	Nárukot	25	25	2.	35	...	3	3	1	31	44	3	2	35	3	...		1	1	
	Total ...	2,184	2,392	118	2,042	326	729	132	123	3,268	3,470	1,053	492	1,782	3	19		121	352	
	Grand Total ...	2,342	2,576	120	2,222	337	891	136	130	3,580	3,836	1,173	551	1,936	35	20		121	367	

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX VI.

Rewa Kántha States—Criminal Justice Sentences.

No.	State.	Death.	Transportation for life.	14 years and under.	7 years and under.	2 years and under.	1 year and above 6 months.	6 months and under.	Fined.	Whipped.	Departmental discharge.	Banished.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Rájpipla	...	3	...	2	8	10	245	150	11	...	...	429	
2	Chhota Udepur ...	...	1	...	8	2	2	87	98	...	...	...	198	
3	Báriya	...	...	...	8	5	6	90	33	1	...	...	143	
4	Lunáváda	...	...	...	3	...	4	69	160	...	...	...	236	
5	Sunth	...	1	...	...	2	2	157	234	1	...	...	397	
6	Bálásinor	...	...	...	...	2	...	89	70	...	...	...	161	
7	Kadána	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	36	...	...	...	78	
8	Bhádarwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	26	...	...	...	36	
9	Sanjeli	...	....	...	...	...	...	8	26	...	...	...	34	
10	Sankheda Mewás ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	89	...	...	...	118	
11	Pándu do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	...	...	...	25	
12	Dodka do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	11	
13	Umetha	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	17	...	...	...	27	
14	Mándva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
15	Shanor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
16	Vasan Virpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	5	
17	Uchad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Chhaliar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
19	Nárukot	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	14	1	...	...	35	
	Total ...	...	5	...	21	19	24	873	980	14	...	...	1,936	

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX VII.

Return of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Criminal Courts of the Rewa Kántha during the year 1893-94.

Name of Court.	Number of Appeals in which Sentence was confirmed.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was reversed.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was altered.	Total number of Appeals disposed of.	Remarks.
		Nil.			

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Rewa Kántha Agency during the year 1893-94.

No.	States.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on the file at the end of the year 1892-93.	Number filed during the year 1893-94.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
						1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	
1	Sankheda and Pándu Mewáses.	Assistant Political Agent.	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
2	Sankheda Mewás ...	Thándár	68	137	205	118	232	87	68	
3	Pándu do. ...	Do.	4	52	56	52	116	4	4	
4	Umetha	Japtidár	4	23	27	20	24	7	4	
5	Kadána	Do.	10	45	55	54	30	1	10	
		Ex-officio Assistant Political Agent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Nárukot	Mahálkari	...	5	5	3	...	2	...	
7	Mándva	Japtidár	5	32	37	30	12	7	5	
8	Rajpipla	State Courts... ...	90	712	802	693	477	109	90	
9	Chhota Udepur ...	Do.	79	128	207	125	101	82	79	
10	Báriya	Do.	67	313	380	308	367	72	67	
11	Lunávada	Do.	202	832	134	630	313	404	202	
12	Bálasinor	Do.	129	738	867	682	597	185	129	
13	Sunth...	Do.	235	275	510	372	318	138	235	
14	Senjeli	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Bhádarva	Do.	21	118	139	97	61	42	21	
16	Shanor	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Chhaliár	Do.	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	
		Total ...	914	3,413	4,327	3,185	2,648	1,142	914	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, during 1893-94.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the File at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	
1	Political Agent	2	2	4	4	4	...	2	
2	Assistant Political Agent ...	...	8	8	6	18	2	...	
3	Ex-officio Assistant Political Agent .	...	2	2	...	1	2	...	
	Total ...	2	12	14	10	23	4	2	

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the Rewa Kántha Agency.

No.	State.	Gross Revenue.		Gross Expenditure.		Revenue.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
		For Samvat 1848-49 A.D. 1892-93.	For Samvat 1849-50 A.D. 1893-94.	For Samvat 1848-49 A.D. 1892-93.	For Samvat 1849-50 A.D 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease	Increase.	Decrease	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Rájpipla	8,30,990	8,63,527	7,09,468	8,47,533	32,537	...	1,38,065	...	
2	Chhota Udepur ...	2,58,458	2,60,225	2,69,051	2,38,754	1,767	...	...	30,297	
3	Báriya	2,72,218	3,01,623	1,76,232	4,33,735	29,405	...	2,57,503	...	
4	Lunáváda... ...	2,54,668	2,70,308	2,50,550	2,67,809	15,640	...	17,259	...	
5	Rálásinor	1,63,799	1,48,746	1,52,941	1,64,090	...	15,053	11,149	...	
6	Sunth	1,50,347	1,55,404	1,25,679	1,36,693	5,057	...	11,014	...	
7	Kadána	22,932	26,657	15,358	18,817	3,725	...	3,459	...	
8	Sanjeli	21,353	53,602	45,263	36,333	32,247	...	...	8,930	
9	Umetha	44,700	44,921	35,356	44,330	221	...	8,974	...	
10	Bhádarwa ...	42,362	43,042	41,475	43,330	680	...	1,855	...	
11	Sankheda Mewás...	2,56,805	2,66,475	2,60,669	2,79,644	9,670	...	18,975	...	
12	Pándu Mewás ...	65,806	64,701	57,165	77,451	...	1,105	20,286	...	
13	Dodka Mewás ...	14,167	13,763	19,142	13,766	...	404	...	5,376	
14	Nárukot	12,952	14,756	13,189	12,400	1,804	...	...	789	
	Total ...	24,11,559	25,27,750	21,71,538	26,14,685	1,32,753	16,562	4,88,539	45,392	

APPENDIX XI.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Rewa Kántha Local Funds for the year 1893-94.

No.	Name of Fund.	Opening Balance on the 1st April 1893	Receipt during the year 1893-94.	Expenditure during 1893-94.	Balance on 1st April 1894.			Remarks.
					In Cash.	Invested.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Mewás Administration Fund	22,409	11,656	12,404	6,661	15,000	21,661	
	Total ...	22,409	11,656	12,404	6,661	15,000	21,661	

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XII.

Abstract of the result of Vaccination in the year 1893-94 contrasted with the Returns of the 4 preceding years.

District.	Years.														
	1889-90.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Re-vaccinations.
Rájpipla	3	4,128	31	4	5,318	92	4	6,814	63	4	6,430	29	4	6,008	55
Deogad Báriya ...	2	3,460	38	2	3,221	16	2	3,509	54	2	3,807	31	2	3,310	37
Sanjeli		144	2		144	1		202	4		192	7		201	3
Chhota Udepur ...	2	2,180	19	2	2,401	27	2	2,325	9	2	3,761	23	2	3,357	21
Sunth	1	1,654	24	2	3,094	157	2	4,351	78	2	2,964	33	2	2,710	47
Kadána		...	...		722	44		1,203	54		961	27		601	13
Bálásinor	1	1,603	21	1	1,539	28	1	1,538	8	1	1,506	3	1	1,422	5
Sankheda Mewás ...	1	1,093	...	1	1,596	21	2	1,812	25	2	2,074	27	2	2,008	35
Lunávada	2	2,922	113	2	3,067	23	2	3,269	...	2	2,721	1	2	2,815	12
Pándu Mewás ...	1	1,130	25	1	1,505	27	1	1,387	25	1	1,375	20	1	1,308	22
Total ...	13	18,314	273	15	22,610	436	16	26,410	320	16	25,791	201	16	23,740	250

APPENDIX XIII.

The Press.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A Newspapers.	B Periodicals.
		Nil.		

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Division of Native States.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Province.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive District.	How many Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Town with Population.		Number of Villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total Cost Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.	
						Head-quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.
														Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Rájpipla	9	1,600 **1,514**	114,756 **171.771**	Nándod	10,819	759	2	8	30	15	215	38,448	5,41,741	8,63,527
		Chhota Udepur ...	8	873	71,218	Chhota Udepur ...	3,552	570	2	2	28	14	221	22,176	1,42,333	2,60,225
		Báriya	7	873 **813**	66,822 **111,269**	Báriya	3,420	495	3	2	22	15	141	15,089	2,50,102	3,01,623
		Lunávada	3	388	75,450 **90.147**	Lunávada	10,101	358	2	7	26	8	149	14,059	2,04,800	2,70,308
		Sunth	2	394	58,822 **74.275**	Rámpur	3,799	291	2	4	13½	7	135	11,229	88,631	1,55,404
		Bálásinor	2	189	46,328 **53,215**	Bálásinor	9,687	102	3	3	11	6	114	10,883	82,574	1,48,746
		Kadána	1	130	14,220	Kadána	950	111	1	1	15	8	34	3,917	18,583	26,657
Gujarát ...	Northern Division.	Sanjeli	...	33½ **136**	3,751 **41,776**	Sanjeli	584	51	1	...	6	1	19	3,633	10,795	53,602
		Bhádarva	...	27	9,185	Bhádarva	3,167	15	1	...	18	2	30	1,740	31,798	43,042
		Umetha	1	21	4,798	Umetha	969	10	1	1	8	6	5	362	33,634	34,921
		Sankheda Mewás ...	1	311½	53,214	Wadia	418	348	3	2	24	11	70	8,111	2,14,245	2,66,675
		Pándu do. ...	1	74½ **530**	20,312 **89.966**	Pandu	481	101	2	1	12	7	46	5,378	46,665	64,701
		Dodka do. ...	1	8½	4,576	Dodka	1,263	3		1	5	3	11	1,332	9,728	13,763
		Nárukot	1	143	6,440 **7,450**	Jámbhughoda ...	556	53	1	1	9	7	35	2,356	7,907	14,756
		Total ...	37	5,066½ **4,980**	5,49,892 **733.506**	.....	49,766	3,266 **3,153**	24	33	227½	110	1,225	1,38,743	16,85,536	25,17,950

N.B.—The figures shown in block type are those of the 1891 Census.

J. POLLEN,
Polilical Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XV.

Population.

District.	Population.							Classificatin of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
	Inhabited houses.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years. Males.	Children under 12 years. Females.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians. Europeans.	Christians. East Indians and other mixed classes.	Christians. Natives.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others except Hindus and Musalmans.	Parsis.	Jains.	Aborigines.	Total adult male Agriculturists, including Landholders, Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers.	Male adult non-agriculturists.			
Rájpipla	22,941	37,613 **88,503**	34,336 **83,208**	22,221	20,586	114,756 **171,771**	75·99	...	2	...	47,811 **132,686**	5,161 **6,414**	**2,671**	159	76	61,547	26,173	28,448	Gujaráti.	...	
Chhota Udepur ...	14,752	22,779 **48,117**	21,533 **45,520**	13,961	12,928	71,218 **93,637**	81·57	...	...	...	59,227 **88,395**	1,625 **1,941**	**3,301**	16	34	10,516	26,289	19,662		...	
Báriya	12,087	19,892 **55,755**	20,229 **55,514**	13,631	13,070	66,822 **111,339**	82·19	...	...	...	39,364 **63,403**	1,644 **2,075**	**45,785**	15	23	25,776	25,749	15,634		...	
Lunávada	15,966	23,351 **45,974**	22,763 **44,173**	15,826	13,631	75,450 **90,147**	194·45	...	...	...	71,870 **86,316**	3,059 **3,511**	**320**	...	359	162	27,779	13,045		...	
Sunth	11,348	18,123 **37,935**	17,519 **36,340**	11,709	15,226	58,852 **74,275**	149·29	...	...	...	21,980 **72,187**	1,151 **1,466**	**622**	8	134	35,609	16,849	18,590		...	
Bálásinor	9,763	14,210 **27,462**	13,558 **25,753**	9,759	11,709	46,328 **53,215**	245·12	...	...	...	41,470 **47,986**	4,622 **5,121**	**108**	...	236	...	12,613	8,306		...	
Sankheda Mewás..	10,581	16,495	15,639	11,005	11,005	53,214	170·55	...	...	...	34,914	2,159		22	61	16,058	15,838	14,889		...	
Pándu do. ...	4,560	6,573	6,001	4,212	4,212	20,312	272·64	...	...	...	19,682	630	**6,021**	...	...	...	8,176	3,051		...	
Dodka do. ...	1,104	1,435	1,383	992	992	4,576	538·35	...	...	...	4,544	31		...	...	1	1,852	985		...	
Bhádarwa	2,231	3,104	2,822	1,743	1,743	9,185	340·18	...	...	...	8,381	794		...	...	6	2,498	2,257		...	
Umetha	1,183	1,565	1,473	988	988	4,798	199·91	...	...	...	4,651	63	**5,511**	...	...	...	2,438	750		...	
Kadána	2,912	4,198	4,130	3,124	3,124	14,220	109·38	...	...	...	13,845	346		...	...	...	6,559	1,767		...	
Sanjeli	639	1,119	1,110	784	784	3,751	111·97	...	...	...	587	119		...	...	3,845	1,585	960		...	
Nárukot	...	**3,762**	**3,688**	...	...	**7,450**	...	...	...	...	**5,121**	**76**	**2,253**	...	...	...	.....	...		...	

Population: 148,957; 46,942; 43,024; 89,966; 21,696; 20,080; 41,776; 80,918; 3,027; 34,794; 1,471

N. B.—The figures shown in block type are those of the 1891 Census.

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT, REWA KANTHA, FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

No. 670 OF 1894.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Ahmedabad, 24th October 1894.

Submitted to Government.

Personnel.

2. Mr. Pollen, who submits the report, has been in charge of the Agency since September last. He relieved Mr. Maconachie who held charge during the interval between Mr. Ommanney's departure on the 25th July and Mr. Pollen's arrival. There were no changes in the personnel of the Native Assistant.

Tour.

3. Mr. Pollen has been specially active as he visited all the States except Rájpipla during the fair season. His serious illness in May prevented his visiting Rájpipla, but since the close of the year he has paid a visit to that State also.

Rájpipla.

4. A separate report for the Rájpipla State has been submitted by Mr. Shewan, and as he was on the eve of departure, he has made it specially full and interesting. The Political Agent has added a separate review (after page 20 of the printed compilation). He appears to have been struck with the inefficient condition of the Police, and Mr. Shewan himself admits that there is room for "vast improvement" in the force, but the services of a capable European Officer as Superintendent of Police have recently been secured, and the placing of the force on an efficient footing now seems to be a question of money. As funds are available the reorganisation of the Police should be undertaken as soon as possible. Unless the force is better paid, there is no prospect of obtaining a better class of men. Perhaps the services of a few trained men might be obtained from British Districts.

5. Another department in which there is pressing need for reform is the Public Works. Mr. Shewan complains that there is great waste and no small amount of peculation. This is deplorable, but it is stated that the senior supervisor, who has been put in charge since Mr. Kemball's departure, has shown a far better outturn of work "than ever before." A good example has also been made of some subordinates, one having been already convicted and sentenced, and another having been allowed to resign on the score of unfitness. It seems a matter for consideration whether expenditure should not be restricted until the Department has been put on a more efficient footing. It is, however, gratifying to learn from the Potitical Agent that "the made roads round Nándod * * * were models of what roads ought to be, and the many public improvements instituted by Mr. Shewan will prove worthy memorials of his administration."

6. The progress in all other departments is very satisfactory. The Survey Settlement has been introduced into four talukas, and proposals as regards the fifth are now before Government. But the survey work is not yet complete, as it is proposed to undertake the traversing and delimitation of villages in the rani or jungly tracts. The alienation settlement is in a fair way to early completion. It may be hoped that Mr. Tipnis, under whom the work has been carried on since its commencement, will not retire before its completion. Mr. Shewan's forest policy has been eminently successful, the results being so far very satisfactory. The revenue of the year has declined, but this is due to the department being engaged in providing sleepers for the railway, which is to be constructed to join the main line at Ankleshwar.

7. The criminal statistics show a falling off in Penal Code cases while offences under the excise and municipal laws have increased. The measure of success attained by the Police is very poor indeed, and the large number of undetected cases is not creditable to the force. There is not much serious crime

and there has been a slight decrease generally speaking, but there is still a large number of cases of incendiarism of which very few are brought to trial. In the year under report only 6 were committed for trial and in only one was a conviction obtained. It is suggested that summary powers should be given to selected Magistrates to order a wife to return to her husband, as it is believed that in most cases the incendiary is a man whose wife has been enticed away. The work of the magistracy coutinues to be bad, and it is feared that no improvement can be expected until the personnel has been improved. There is only one original Civil Court in the whole State and it is presided over by the Sir Nyáyádhish who had on his file 802 suits, of which 693 were disposed of, but it appears that only 137 were contested.

Season in the Rájpipla State.

8. The season was not on the whole good as the outturn of cotton, the principal product of the State, was very poor. The rainfall was generally excessive and untimely and the flooding of the Karjan river, which flows past the town of Nándod, caused considerable damage. Measures are in contemplation to protect the town from floods in future. There were numerous fires and one was particularly disastrous.

Second Class States.

9. The usual meagre information has been furnished as regards the Second Class States of Chota Udepur, Bária, Lunávada, Bálásinor and Sunth, and it appears that the gross expenditure was kept well within the year's income except in Bária and Bálásinor. In the former the large excess is due to the marriage of the Rája's daughter. The income of the year was larger in all States except Bálásinor, but only in Chota Udepur does it appear that the revenues are capable of expansion from extension of cultivation, as in the three other States the increase is due to the sale of forest timber. It is to be hoped that injudicious felling is not taking place with a view to raising immediate cash. The administration of all these States appears to be satisfactorily conducted, and the Chiefs are fortunate in having secured the services of capable men as their kárbháris. The least satisfactory feature, however, is the small amount spent in each State on works of public utility. The amount did not exceed Rs. 7,000 in any State except Sunth which spent nearly Rs. 18,000. It is gratifying, however, to learn from the Political Agent that in Chota Udepur close attention is being paid to public works since his visit, and that in Lunávada the Rája is taking an active interest in the extension of public works. Similar hopes have however been held out before only to fail in realisation. Mr. Reid has left the following notes of his visit to the Bária and Chota Udeypur States :—

"*Devgad-Bária.*—Visited the State. Very well satisfied with the schools. It might be as well if some provision was made for gymnastic apparatus. The girls school, though not properly attended, teaches up to a higher standard than it did before.

"The jail is in capital order. The prisoners well dressed, and every thing very clean.

"Dispensary arrangements good.

"The administration report does not show any details of the items of revenue. This ought to be remedied. I understand that at present the land assessment is small, and the arrangements for collecting it of a very rough description. An export duty on grain appears to be an indirect way of levying revenue from the land. The Rája is now beginning arrangements for a revenue survey. This when completed will enable him to levy a fair revenue from cultivation and will eventually necessitate the abolition of export duties on grain.

"He has already got an efficient system of thánas, seven in different parts of the State. These will be sufficient for a proper supervision of the revenue work.

"The Rája takes the keenest interest in every branch of his administration and exercises very careful supervision."

"*Chota Udepur.*—Schools on the whole good. A trained school mistress. Jail in good order, and the dispensary appears to be managed in an efficient manner. The road to the Bodeli railway station has been taken in hand, and the tank at Udepur is being improved."

Other Minor States.

10. Regarding the smaller States there is little to be said. Kadána under Agency management is improving. The administration of Sanjeli appears to be feeble especially with regard to forests and that of Bhadarvar leaves much to be desired. Umetha is still

in an embarrassed condition, but its liabilities are fast diminishing. Nárukot continues under British management as it has been finally decided by the Government of India that the prayer of the Thákor for the restoration of the State cannot be complied with.

Thána Circles.

11. The financial condition of the Mevás Administration Fund is satisfactory. The expenditure is well within the year's income and there was a large balance of over Rs. 20,000 to the credit of the fund. Under these circumstances the Political Agent has done well in drawing attention to the necessity of more public works being undertaken.

Police.

12. The increase of crime was slight but a considerably larger number of persons were concerned and the proportion of convictions obtained was smaller, but the falling off is only slight and the measure of success attained by the police is still high. In the recovery of stolen property the police has not been equally successful though the amount reported as stolen is less than half of that of the year before.

Thándár's criminal and civil work.

13. The criminal work of the Thándárs is not heavy. The civil work of the Sankheda Mevás is the heaviest, as there were 137 suits filed as compared with 52 in the Pándu Mevás. The Dodka Thándár apparently does not exercise civil powers. The large arrears in Sankheda do not seem justifiable.

Season and public health.

14. The season was not unfavourable, but the public health was seriously affected by the prevalence of cholera and fever from the damp caused by the heavy rain.

Public works.

15. Rs. 18,807 were spent on public works in the estates in the Thána Circles, but over Rs. 16,000 of this amount were spent in estates under attachment. Of the entire sum Rs. 11,330 were expended on works of public utility.

Education.

16. Education is making very slow progress, but more can hardly be expected in so backward a tract. Endeavours are being made to improve matters in the Tálukdári School at Vajiria which is intended for the sons of Chiefs and Tálukdárs.

Frontier affairs and Border Court.

17. There is little to record on these subjects. Endeavours were made to reduce the friction consequent on the dual jurisdiction in Chánod. No border Courts were held during the year, but this was not owing to any want of readiness on the part of the Political Agent and his Assistant to meet the authorities from the other side of the frontier.

Attached Estates.

18. The number of estates under attachment was the same as last year, *viz.* 15,—10 on account of minority, one owing to the imbecility of the Chief, another on account of the incapacity of the sharers to pay the tribute, and one on account of indebtedness. Two estates are permanently under attachment, one on account of the incapacity of the Chiefs to manage it and the other owing to the number of sharers. Only one estate seems seriously involved and the debts of Mandva have not yet been ascertained. Several estates, especially Vajiria, have large balances to their credit.

Agency Police.

19. The Agency Police continues at the same strength as last year but a reorganization of the force is under contemplation. There was great mortality among the horses of the Mounted Police, and the Horse Fund is financially in a critical condition.

Working of the Police.

20. Taking the whole of the Agency, there does not appear to be much crime. As compared with the previous year, there was a slight increase; and judged by the percentage the Police appear to have attained fairly successful results; but looking to Appendix IV it appears that in most States and in the Thána Circles every person arrested was sent up for trial. In crimes of violence there was an increase in murders, culpable homicides and house-breaking, while in robberies there was a decrease of 3, in dacoities of 4, and in mischief by fire of 6. No information has been

furnished as to the results of the prosecutions in these cases. In the recovery of stolen property the Police have been fairly successful except in Bhádarva, Sanjeli, Umetha and Nárukot.

Jails.

21. The Political Agent visited almost all the jails and it is satisfactory to learn that there is generally fair accommodation, that the conduct of the prisoners is fairly good and the management and discipline fairly satisfactory.

Criminal Justice.

22. The number of cases dealt with by the Courts was apparently 2,576 against 2,342 in the previous year, but it is not shown in how many of these convictions were obtained. It appears, however, that out of 3,836 persons brought to trial 1,936 were convicted and 121 were pending trial at the close of the year. Except in Rájpipla, Bária and Bálásinor there would appear to be a predilection for fining, especially in the smaller States. Of the 1,936 persons convicted, five were sentenced to transportation for life, 21 to terms varying between 7 and 2 years, 19 to terms varying from 2 to 1 year, 24 to terms between 6 months and 1 year, 873 to terms under 6 months, 980 were mulcted in fines and 14 were whipped. It is singular that no appeals were made to the Political Agent or his Assistant. The number of cases decided by these officers was 13 in all, 35 persons having been brought to trial, of whom 21 were convicted.

Civil Justice.

23. The work of the Civil Courts shows a tendency to increase and although there was greater activity in disposing of them the arrears in all States, except Kadána and Sunth, have appreciably increased; this is notably the case in Lunávada. There were 12 Civil appeals to the Political Agent and his Assistant and two pending from the previous year. Of these 4 were disposed of by the Political Agent and 6 by his Assistant, leaving 4 for disposal in the latter's Court.

Political work.

24. The record shows only two Political cases, one from Lunávada and the other from Chhota Udepur. Both cases are still under adjudication.

Season in the Rewa Kántha Agency.

25. The season was generally not unfavourable as though the heavy rains somewhat damaged the kharif crops there were excellent cold weather crops. Prices of food-grains were slightly higher. The public health suffered considerably from cholera and fever.

Forests and Trade.

26. There is nothing calling for remark under these heads except that the largest export trade is in timber and other forest produce.

Fairs.

27. The principal fairs are held at Chanod and Verpur, but no statistics are furnished as regards the attendance or transactions at them.

Opium and Abkári

28. The opium and abkári arrangements appear to be working satisfactorily.

Revenue and Finance.

29. The financial condition is generally satisfactory. The tribute payable to the Baroda State and the British Government has been recovered with the exception of a small sum of Rs. 284 which is to be taken as a set off against compensation for certain lands taken up for the Gáekwár's State Railway. The financial condition of the Local Fund is satisfactory.

Vital Statistics.

30. The figures given in paragraph 146 appear to be totally unreliable, at least as far as the number of patients treated in 1892-93 is concerned. Not in one case do the figures agree with those given in paragraph 127 of Mr. Shewan's report on Rájpipla. It is difficult to see how the number of patients at Sunth could have increased from 3,437 to 15,124 and yet the daily attendance should only have risen from 40 to 44. Vaccination appears to have retrogressed for the last two years. No statistics of births and deaths have been given.

31. In spite of 16 new schools having been opened there was only an increase of 146 in the daily attendance of boys and of 8 in that of girls. The results are disappointing.

Education.

32. There seems no necessity for printing the report of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, all the necessary information from which can be embodied in the Political Agent's report.

33. With the exception of Mr. Shewan's report on Rájpipla, which is a splendid record of good work done under great difficulties and of considerable progress, the rest of the papers do not convey much information as to what is being done in any part of the Rewa Kántha. Certain figures of revenue and expenditure and statistics of crime, education, dispensaries, vaccination, &c., &c., are given, but after the report has been read one does not feel much wiser than before. The general impression left is that a good deal has been spent on marriages and Darbár buildings, that forest fellings are being carried out for the sake of money to be spent on the above purposes, that very few improvements are being effected for the good of the people, but that matters are moving in the old grooves without complaint. This last may at least be counted as matter for congratulation.

J. K. SPENCE,
Commissioner, N. D.

B 801—12

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

MAHI KÁNTHA AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

REWA KA'NTHA POLITICAL AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Chief events—Visit of His Excellency the Governor.

1. The principal event in the year was the visit of His Excellency Lord Harris. Though the Chiefs were not officially invited, and though the visit had no special political significance, the Chiefs of Chhota Udepur, Lunávada, Bálásinor and Sunth, and some of the petty Thákors under this Agency, came to Godhra to meet His Excellency, chiefly because it was the last visit His Excellency could pay to this district before his departure for England. The Rája of Báriya was prevented at the last moment from coming to Godhra in consequence of the serious illness, resulting shortly afterwards in death, of one of his nearest relatives.

2. His Excellency the Governor arrived at Godhra on 8th November 1894, at 6-30 P.M. He was received at the station by the Chiefs of Rewa Kántha, members of the Municipal Corporation of Godhra, Government officers and others who had assembled to meet him. After the Chiefs had been introduced His Excellency accepted an address from the Municipality, to which he briefly and suitably replied.

3. In the evening His Excellency drove round the town to witness the illuminations, and after dinner a reception was held, at which the Chiefs and principal officers present at the station attended. Subsequently there was a display of fireworks.

4. On the following morning His Excellency paid return visits to the four second class Chiefs, and subsequently performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Telang High School.

5. His Excellency left Godhra at 9-40 A.M. on November 9th, and all the Chiefs, Government officers and others, who had received him on arrival, were present at the railway station on his departure.

6. The people of Godhra displayed great enthusiasm and loyalty on this occasion, and voluntarily provided some of the triumphant arches, decorations and illuminations; but the Rájas of Chhota Udepur, Báriya, Lunávada, Bálásinor and Sunth are to be chiefly thanked for the success of the illuminations and the excellent display of fireworks.

Changes in the personnel of officers.

7. I was in charge of this Agency up to 1st March 1895, when I proceeded to take up a temporary appointment as Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay. Mr. M. C. Gibb acted for me in my absence.

8. Kháń Bahádur Dádábhái Hormasji, Deputy Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Mewás, was transferred to Káthiáwár, on promotion, in June 1894. He was succeeded by Ráo Bahádur Chamanrái Harrái, who took charge of his duties on 20th June 1894.

Political Agent's tour:

9. I visited the following places on the dates mentioned against each:—

Sankheda Mewás—April 1st to 16th, July 1st to 3rd, August 29th, and September 3rd and 4th.
Náńdod—June 27th to 30th, August 30th to September 2nd.
Lunávada—July 25th to 28th, December 13th to 18th.
Bálásinor—November 16th, December 19th to January 2nd.
Sanjeli—December 6th and 7th.
Sunth— „ 8th to 10th.
Kadána— „ 11th and 12th.
Báriya—January 17th to 22nd.
Chhota Udepur—February 11th to 13th and 20th and 21st.

Mr. Gibb visited Pándu Mewás, Bhádarva and Umetha (March 20th to 29th).

10. All the States and principal tálukas under this Agency were thus visited, and some of them more than once by the Political Agent during the course of the year. I also accompanied the kumárs of Lunávada to Ajmere in November last to present them to Colonel Loch for admission into the Mayo College.

Tour of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent in charge Mewás.

11. Khán Bahádur Dádábhái Hormasji visited Vajiria, Vadia, Mándwa, Chánod and Gothda in the course of April and May 1894 and returned to Godhra on 9th June.

Ráo Bahádur Manibhái Haribhái, who was put in charge of the Mewás on the departure of Khán Bahádur Dádábhái, visited the following places:—

Sankheda Mewás—		
Chánod	...	July 1st to 3rd, and 13th to 15th.
Vajiria	...	
Agar	...	September 2nd to 8th.
Nasvadi	...	January 7th to 30th.
Vadia	...	
Pándu Mewás—		
Gothda	...	August 7th.
Pándu	...	November 15th to 30th.
Dodka	...	December 2nd to 9th, and 16th to 19th.
Ráika	...	February 5th to 7th.
Anghad	...	March 14th to 23rd, and 27th to 29th.
Bhádarva	...	December 11th to 15th, and March 24th to 26th.

12. Ráo Bahádur Manibhái Haribhái was absent on privilege leave for one month from February 10th, when his duties were performed by Ráo Bahádur Chamanrái in addition to his own. Mr. Manibhái would thus appear to have visited all the principal places in his charge except Umetha and Jambughoda, which he has visited since the close of the year under report. He also accompanied the Political Agent to Nándod, Lunávada and Bálasinor.

13. The usual returns A and B required by Government Resolution No. 4439, dated 18th September 1871, are attached.

Relations with other States.

The relations of all the States under this Agency with the British Government, and all the frontier States continued satisfactory. As of old, however, the differences between the dual authorities at Chánod continue to smoulder, although the friction has not produced any actual blaze. The Baroda local officials persistently endeavour to extend their authority, and I do not think any real peace can be expected unless or until one or other of the rival authorities can be persuaded or commanded to surrender its rights and accept an equivalent in territorial jurisdiction elsewhere or in cash.

14. There have been also several complaints from Chiefs who hold wántas and other girás in Baroda territory. The Baroda authorities have agreed to allow the Chiefs of Bhádarva, Mándwa, Chhaliár, and Shanor to exercise revenue jurisdiction in their Baroda wántas, but the question of the exact definition of the term and the right of other Chiefs to exercise the same authority is still under correspondence.

15. RA'JPIPLA.

(1.) First Class State.

(2.) Salute, 11 guns.

(3.) Area, 1,457¾ square miles.

(4.) Population, 171,771.

(5.) Revenue, Rs. 8,24,470.

(6.) Expenditure, Rs. 7,50,740.

(7.) This is the only First Class State in this Agency. It has been under the management of Government since A.D. 1884 on account of the mal-administration and incompetency of His Highness the present Rája.

(8.) His Highness Gambhirsingji paid me a visit at Godhra while on his way to Báriya to console with the Rája on the death of his wife. This lady, who was a sister of His Highness Gambhirsinghji, died in May 1894.

Visit of His Highness the Rája at Godhra.

She was a Ráni of considerable influence and intelligence, and her loss is still deeply deplored by her husband, who devotes himself to his little family now consisting of one daughter and two sons.

Political Agent's visit.

(9.) I visited Nándod first about the end of June on the occasion of the departure of Mr. Shewan on his transfer to Khándesh, and again about the end of August to lay the foundation stone of the "Shewan Memorial Tower." On both these occasions His Highness the Rája and his sons paid me formal visits, and on both occasions I was received by the Rája in full Darbár when paying my return visit. It was noted that on their return from paying me a visit the Rája and his three eldest sons drove together in the same carriage, and since then the relations between Father and sons have been much more cordial than formerly.

(10.) Other details concerning this State are given in the Administrator's report, a copy of which is annexed hereto.

16. CHHOTA-UDEPUR.

(1.) Second Class State.

(2.) Salute, 9 guns.

(3.) Area, 873 square miles.

(4.) Population, 93,637.

(5.) Revenue, Rs. 2,89,074.

(6.) Expenditure, Rs. 2,01,245,

Death of the late Rája Motisinghji and succession of his son Fatesinghji.

(7.) Máhárával Shri Motisinghji, the late Rája, was present at Godhra in November 1894 to meet His Excellency Lord Harris, although his health was very indifferent at the time. He hastened his return to Chhota Udepur on account of a slight attack of fever in Godhra, and for a time his health seemed on the mend, but a sudden relapse in his weak and exhausted condition led to his death on 7th February 1895. His son and heir, Kumár Shri Fatesinghji, was installed on the gadi on 20th idem with the sanction of Government. As the young Chief is a minor, only 10 years old, the management of the State has been undertaken by Government and the Kárbhári, Ráo Bahádur Mansukhrám Mulji, has been appointed Administrator on probation (*vide* Government Resolution No. 1305, dated 23rd February 1895).

(8.) On receipt of the news of the death of Rája Motisinghji I at once, accompanied by my Deputy Assistant Political Agent Ráo Bahádur Chamanrái, proceeded to Chhota Udepur and caused an inventory to be taken of cash, jewels and other valuables, and arrangements were made for the due security of arms and ammunition, of which there was a large and miscellaneous collection. Happily no disturbance of any kind took place at the palace in connection with the demise of the Rája. Mr. Munsukhrám and the Arab Jamádár Salem seem to have acted promptly in concert and no pillaging or confusion occurred. This State of things presented a marked contrast to the condition that prevailed on the death of the former Rája Jitsinghji.

Political Agent's visit.

(9.) Mr. Gibb visited Chhota Udepur in March last when the question of jivais (maintenance allowance) to the widows of the late Rája and other budget proposals for the current year were discussed.

Education of the minor Rája.

(10.) The present Rája, who is 10 years of age, used to receive his education under a private tutor at home, but he has recently, under arrangements made by me, joined the Rájkumár College at Rájkot. He appears to be a promising boy.

Relations with the feudatories.

(11.) The relations of the Chiefs with his feudatories appear to be satisfactory.

(12.) The late Rája belonged to the old school and disliked innovation or reformation of any decided kind. He was a kindly well disposed ruler and took things very easily. His health from early manhood had always been feeble and indulgence in opium and alcohol did not tend to improve it. The influence of his Kárbhári, Mr. Mansukhrám Mulji, was always exercised for good, but the Rája frequently preferred the advice of his Private Secretary and servants to the advice of the Diván.

Political Agent's opinion of the administration of the late Rája assisted by his Kárbhári Ráo Bahádur Mansukhrám Mulji.

(13.) The State is now under management and will probably continue under management for about ten years.

Period of management.

(14.) Reforms and improvements have been initiated in the various departments of the administration and will gradually be enforced, care being taken not to alienate the affections of the people by changes too fierce or fast.

Reforms and improvements.

(15.) The bulk of the revenue of this State is derived from the following sources :—

Revenue.

(1.) Land Revenue
(2.) Forest.
(3.) Customs.
(4.) Liquor Farm.

Expenditure. The main items of expenditure are :—

(1.) Darbár's (personal and family) expenses.
(2.) Cost of administrative establishments.
(3.) Police.
(4.) Public Works.

The total revenue for Samvat 1950 amounted to Rs. 2,89,074 against Rs. 2,60,225 in Samvat 1949, showing an increase of about Rs. 29,000, due to an increase of nearly Rs. 10,000 in forest revenue and Rs. 20,000 on account of a marriage tax levied on account of the marriage of the late Rája's sister.

Comments.

The expenditure for Samvat 1950 amounted to Rs. 2,01,245 against Rs. 2,38,754 in Samvat 1949, showing a decrease of about Rs. 37,000. The accounts of the year Samvat 1949 included Rs. 49,000 on account of marriage expenses and an increase of Rs. 11,000 in the purchase of jewels for the State. On the other hand the expenditure on Public Works in Samvat 1950 shows an increase of about Rs. 18,000.

(16.) Of Rs. 30,049 spent on Public Works Rs. 18,805 were spent on Darbári buildings, Rs. 7,171 on the construction and repair of wells, tanks, dharmshálas, school buildings and roads, and Rs. 4,073 on District Thánas.

Public Works.

There is one dispensary at Chhota-Udepur. The cost of its maintenance amounted to Rs. 2,135.

Dispensary.

17. BÁRIYA'.

(1.) Second Class State.
(2.) Salute, 9 guns.
(3.) Area, 873 square miles.
(4.) Population, 111,269.
(5.) Revenue, Rs. 4,11,175.
(6.) Expenditure, Rs. 2,30,415.

(7.) I visited Báriya in January 1895. The Rája came out to meet me at Piplod, where I first encamped in that territory. Formal visits and return visits were paid and received at Báriya, and I also visited in the Rája's company the jail, dispen-

Political Agent's visit.

sary, schools and the experimental farm. I again passed through Báriya territory on 22nd February, and got a good general idea of the State of the forest and roads in parts of the country seldom visited by the Political Agent.

Absence at Godhra to meet His Excellency the Governor.

(8.) The Rája, Maharával Shri Mánsinghji, had intended to be present at Godhra to meet His Excellency Lord Harris in November last and had made arrangements accordingly, but at the last moment he received news of the serious illness of one of his nearest relations at Barvani in Central India. He started for the place immediately, but he heard the news of the death of his relative on the way.

Death of the Gohel Ráni.

(9.) The Rája has suffered a severe loss in the death of his Gohel Ráni, a lady of exceptional ability and intelligence. She died at Báriya in May 1894, leaving two sons and one daughter (still unmarried). The Rája is very fond of his children, and has devoted himself most assiduously to their care since the death of their mother. Arrangements are being made for the marriage of the daughter, who (although quite a little girl) manages her father's household most successfully and watches over her young brothers with almost maternal solicitude.

Education of sons.

(10.) The two sons at present receive education at home. But the Rája is very anxious to make suitable arrangements for their tuition in Bombay, preparatory to sending them to the Rájkumár College at Rájkot in due course.

(11.) The relations between the Chief and his feudatories remain the same as before. The appeal of Mádhavsingji Amarsingji and his brother has been rejected by Government and they have been referred to the Darbár Courts in the first instance.

Remarks on the Rája's administration and his Kárbhári.

(12.) The Rája continues to take a close personal interest in the administration, and he and his Kárbhári have recently reformed the Abkári arrangements of the State. The Kárbhári, Mr. Harilál Mansukhrám, continues to work faithfully and well, and the people of Báriya seem contented and happy under the primitive Rajput administration to which they have grown attached and accustomed.

Revenue.

(13.) The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 4,11,175 in Samvat 1950 against Rs, 3,01,623 in the year previous. The increase is mainly due to sale of forests. The bulk of the revenue is derived from—

(1.) Halvero and other land revenues.
(2.) Forests.
(3.) Liquor.

Expenditure.

(14.) The total expenditure for Samvat 1950 amounted to Rs. 2,30,415 against Rs. 4,33,735 for the year previous. The difference is due to special charges. In Samvat 1949 the State had to spend something over two lákhs on the marriage of the Rája's daughter to the eldest son of His Highness the Mahárája of Bhávnagar, while in the past year about Rs. 11,000 were spent on the funeral and other charges of the late Ráni. The chief items of expenditure are:—

(1.) Expenses of the Rája and members of his family.
(2.) Pága.
(3.) Public Works.
(4.) Administrative establishments.

(15.) In the year Samvat 1950, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 40,997 on Public Works, Rs. 22,767 were spent on works of public utility. The revenue survey operations were begun last year, but the work is not yet finished. There is only one dispensary in the State, *viz.*, at Báriya. The cost of its maintenance amounts to Rs. 2,560.

Báriya, Public Works.

(16.) Under article 5 of the new treaty concluded with Báriya, *vidè* Government Resolution No. 7498, dated 28th November 1892, a fund to be called the Báriya Public Works Fund has been established. The total receipts and charges of the fund to the end of March last are shown below :—

No.	Receipt.	December 1892 to March 1894.	1894-95.	No.	Charges.	December 1892 to March 1894.	1894-95.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
1	Opening Balance...	(*a*) 2,180	18,500	1	Toll Establishment and other charges	815	418	(*a*) Amount transferred from the Báriya Tribute Fund.
2	Contribution, from the State at Rs. 12,500, per annum	(*b*) 10,954	(*c*) 12,500	2	Overseer	530	365	(*b*) From 16th December 1892 to 31st October 1893.
				3	Revenue survey	1,267	2,779	(*c*) November 1st 1893 to 31st October 1894, the State Revenue year.
				4	New Road, Piplod Railway Station to Chandrai on way to Báriya, 3¼ miles.	955	9,578	
3	Revenue from Tolls.	9,463	1,969	5	Repairs to roads, being portions of Godhra-Dohad road, 21¼ miles ...	2,536	6,793	
4	Profit by exchange of Government to Shihásai coin ...	2,037	179	6	New Road, Limkheda and Jhálod road as per Government Resolution No. 7498, dated 28th November 1892		1,131	
				7	Repairs to Dharmshála and School, &c.	31	257	
				8	Repairs to Tank and Wells		1,412	
				9	Miscellaneous		5	
					Total ...	6,134	22,738	
					Balance at the end of the year	18,500	10,410	
	Total ...	24,634	33,148		Total ...	24,634	33,148	

I inspected the road from Piplod to Chandrai in January last, then under construction. It will be a bridged and metalled road, and when finished will prove a boon to the people generally and an excellent feeder to the Railway Line. The Rája is laying out a garden and building a substantial dwelling-house at Piplod near the Railway station and intends to make it his hot weather residence.

18. LUNA'VA'DA.

(1.) Second class State.
(2.) Salute, 9 guns.
(3.) Area, 388 square miles.
(4.) Population, 90,147.
(5.) Revenue, Rs. 2,50,905.
(6.) Expenditure, Rs. 2,57,283.

Political Agent's visits.

(7.) I visited Lunávada first in July 1894 on the occasion of the opening of a substantial new school-house for boys of all classes of the population and again in December 1894 in the course of my regular tour when I had the pleasure of laying the foundation stone of a Home for the Helpless named after Mr. Sheppard, formerly Commissioner, Northern Division. I visited the schools, jail, and dispensary.

Visit of the Commissioner, N. D.

(8.) The Commissioner, N. D., Mr. Reid, visited Lunávada in January last, when Mrs. Reid performed the interesting ceremony of unveiling a portrait of the Rája subscribed for by the people of Lunávada and presented to the Municipal Hall of the town.

(9.) Mahárána Shri Sir Wakhatsingji, K.C.I.E., was present at Godhra in November last to meet His Excellency Lord Harris.

(10.) The relations between the Rája and his family seem to be as cordial as can be desired. The Rája preferred to send his two sons for education to the Mayo College at Ajmere instead of to the Rájkumár College at Rájkot, and Government were pleased to sanction this arrangement. The eldest son, Kumár Shri Ranjitsinghji, is in the IVth standard class at the College.

Relations with feudatories.

(11.) The relations between the Rája and his Bháyats continued somewhat strained. There were several disputes, some of which involved questions of principle. I did my best to settle these disputes, and, owing chiefly to the able intercession of my Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Ráo Bahádur Chamanrái, in prolonged deliberations with the Bháyats and the Rája's Diván, Mr. Dolatrám, the chief points in dispute were amicably settled. Several important concessions were made by the State, and the Rája has thus once again proved himself a really right-minded Chief. The Bháyats ought to be satisfied and should be loyal to him hereafter, and I trust the relations between the Rája and his Bháiband will in future remain harmonious.

Political Agent's opinion as to the administration of the State and the Kárbhári.

(12.) The Rája is sincerely anxious to do right and has instituted many reforms to the advantage of his subjects. He devotes close personal attention to the duties of his high position, and he has been served most loyally by his present Diván, Mr. Dolatrám, an officer of considerable culture and ability.

Revenue.

(13.) The revenue for the year of Samvat 1950 amounted to Rs. 2,50,905 against Rs. 2,70,308 for the year Samvat 1949. The decrease is due to a falling off in the revenue from forests. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources :—

(1.) Bighoti and other land revenues.
(2.) Forests.
(3.) Octroi duties.
(4.) Opium and liquor.
(5.) Fees in civil suits.

Expenditure.

(14.) The expenditure for the year Samvat 1950 amounts to Rs. 2,67,285 against Rs. 2,67,809 for Samvat 1949. There was a decrease of about Rs. 70,000 in the purchase of ornaments and furniture and an increase of Rs. 14,000 in expenditure on Public Works, Rs. 14,000 in travelling expenses of the Chief, and Rs. 30,000 in connection with the betrothal of the Rája's daughter to the grandson of the Rája of Dungarpur in Rájputana. The chief items of expenditure in the State are :—

(1.) Tribute.
(2.) Expenses of the Chief and his family members.
(3.) Administrative establishments.
(4.) Public Works.
(5.) Police and pága expenses.

New Institutions.

(15.) In connection with the pilgrimages performed by the Rája in the year previous he has established a travelling dipensary, a school for native vaids (physicians), an astrological class in the Sanskrit school, and certain grant-in-aid schools.

Dispensary. The cost of the dispensary at Lunávada amounts to Rs. 4,171.

Public Works. Of Rs. 36,397 spent on Public Works during the year 1894-95, Rs. 23,888 were spent on school buildings, wells, roads and dharmshálas.

19. BÁLÁSINOR.

(1.) Second Class State.

(2.) Salute, 9 guns.

(3.) Area, 189 square miles.

(4.) Population, 53,215.

(5.) Revenue, Rs. 1,80,848.

(6.) Expenditure, 1,83,410.

Political Agent's visits. (7.) I went to Bálásinor first on 16th November, on the occasion of a Darbár held to celebrate the birth of a son to the Navab by his wife Misribu. High ceremonies of rejoicing were held and the town was brilliantly illuminated, and there was a grand display of fire-works. I again went to Bálásinor on 19th December in the course of my usual tour. The Navab paid me a formal visit and I duly returned it. I also inspected the jail, dispensary and schools, and destributed prizes to the boys and girls. During the course of my stay at Bálásinor the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a dharmshála for the Mahomedans, to be called "the Pollen Dharmshála," was performed by Mrs. Basil Lang. There were several dharmshálas in the town, but as they were all connected with Hindu temples, Mahomedans were not allowed to occupy them, and dharmshála accommodation was thus required exclusively for the poorer Mahomedans.

Visit of the Commissioner, N. D. (8.) Mr. Reid, Commissioner, N. D., visited Bálásinor in January 1895.

Birth of heir-apparent. (9.) A son and heir to the gadi was born on 10th November 1894 (see para. 7 above). He is named Jamiatkhánji. The boy's mother died in March 1895.

Relations with the feudatories. (10.) The relations between the Navab and his brother Nivazkhánji *alias* Budhumia are anything but satisfactory. I endeavoured last year to reconcile them, but without permanent success. Budhumia has visited and interviewed me more than once since the birth of the heir to the gadi. He insinuated that there were doubts as to the alleged birth, and, subsequently, that the first child was replaced by another, but on being asked to bring forward evidence in support of his accusations, he has failed to do so. He is very anxious to obtain an increase in his jiwak and other rights connected therewith as a consideration for his remaining silent and being reconciled to his brother. But he has all along obstinately and doggedly held aloof and declined to present congratulations or by conciliatory demeanour pave the way to a reconciliation.

(11.) The Kárbhári has continued to deserve the high opinion held of him by my predecessors and myself, and the Navab has prudently allowed him to continue to manage the affairs of the State without undue interference of any kind.

Revenue. (12.) The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 1,80,843 in Samvat 1950 against Rs. 1,48,746 in Samvat 1949. The increase is due to an increase of over Rs. 21,000 in forests and small increases in several other items. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources:—

1. Land revenue.
2. Forest.
3. Cash veros.
4. Import and export duties.
5. Liquor.
6. Registration and other dues.

(13.) The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 1,83,410 in Samvat 1950 against Rs. 1,64,090 in Samvat 1949. There is an increase of Rs. 15,000 in purchase of ornaments and furniture, Rs. 13,000 expenditure connected with the Navab's visits to Godhra and Bombay. On the other hand, the expenditure on Public Works showed a decrease of Rs. 10,000, being Rs. 33,266 in Samvat 1950 against Rs. 43,458 in Samvat 1949. New and handsome accommodation for the State police has however been provided, and the Kárbhári contemplates a more liberal expenditure on useful Public Works in future. The principal items of expenditure :—

Expenditure.

1. Tribute.
2. Darbár expenses.
3. Administrative establishments.
4. Public Works.
5. Págas.

(14.) Rs. 31,593 were spent on Public Works in 1894-95, of which Rs. 6,347 were spent on works of public utility, *viz.*, roads, tanks, &c. The cost of a dispensary at Bálásinor amounts to Rs. 1,200.

20. SUNTH.

(1.) Second Class State.
(2.) Salute, 9 guns.
(3.) Area, 394 square miles.
(4.) Population, 74,295.
(5.) Revenue, Rs. 1,86,329.
(6.) Expenditure, Rs. 1,56,620.

(7.) I went to Sunth on 8th December 1894, stayed there till the 10th and left for Kadána in the afternoon of the 11th idem. Visits were paid by and to the Rája. I also visited the schools, dispensary, jail and the experimental farm. I also performed the ceremony of declaring "the Ommanney Bridge" open. This bridge connects Sunth with Rámpur and supplies a want that was long felt by the people of the two towns between which a constant communication is necessary, one being the seat of the Rája and the other the market place. In honour of this occasion the bridge and the town of Rámpur were illuminated, and there was also a display of fire-works the same evening.

Political Agent's visit.

(8.) I found the Raja much stronger in health than he used to be. Two marriages are contemplated—(1) of the Rája's sister and (2) of the Rája's daughter. Owing, however, to the sudden death of the Rája of Jabua, with whose eldest son the second marriage was to have taken place, the arrangements fell through, and there seems to be some hitch in the marriage of the Rája's sister also.

(9.) The Rája is unfortunately not on good terms with his senior Ráni, who is said to be a woman of violent temper. He has no son.

Relations with the family.

(10.) The relations between the Rája and his feudatories are satisfactory. There has been no complaint from them.

Relations with feudatories.

(11.) The Rája's Kárbhári, Mr. Hormusji Ádarji Patel, upheld the high character he has earned in the course of his long and meritorious service. He has proved himself an able, faithful and intelligent administrator, and his approaching retirement will prove a very grave loss to the State. The Rája continues to take his due share in the administration and, with improved health, has taken a more active interest in affairs of State than formerly.

Political Agent's opinion of the Administration and the Kárbhári.

(12.) The total revenue of the State in the year Samvat 1950 amounted to Rs. 1,86,329 against Rs. 1,55,665 in Samvat 1949. There was an increase of Rs. 7,000 in land

Revenue.

revenue and Rs. 20,000 in forests. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources :—

1. Land vero vighoti and farms of villages.
2. Tanka (tribute) from Bháyats and others.
3. Forests.
4. Sáyar revenue.
5. Abkári.

Expenditure.

(13.) The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 1,56,620 in Samvat 1950 against Rs. 1,36,693 in Samvat 1949, showing an increase of about Rs. 20,000. There was an increase of Rs. 3,000 under the head of Education, of Rs. 10,000 under Public Works, and of Rs. 5,000 in Kothár (grains, &c.,) charges of the Rája. The main items of expenditure are :—

1. Administration establishment.
2. Darbár (Rája and his family) expenses.
3. Public Works.
4. Tribute.

Public Works.

(14.) Of Rs. 39,076 spent on Public Works, Rs. 27,704, or nearly 70 per cent., were spent on roads, bridges, wells and schools. There is a dispensary at Rámpur, which cost Rs. 1,745. The cost of education amounts to Rs. 6,452 against Rs. 3,200 in the previous year. The agricultural school reflects much credit on the Kárbhári.

21. KADÁNA.

(1.) Area, 130 square miles.
(2.) Population, 18,639.
(3.) Revenue, Rs. 29,191.
(4.) Expenditure, Rs. 17,571.

Political Agent's visit.

(5.) I visited Kadána in December 1894 when the young Thákor was there. I visited the widow of the late Thákor. She expressed herself as very anxious to arrange for the marriage of her daughter being solemnized before the end of the past year. The terms proposed on behalf of the contracting Thákor were duly agreed to, but at the last moment additional demands were made, and the matter has had again to be negotiated. I examined the Darbár buildings in immediate charge of the Japtidár and found that sufficient attention had not been paid to the proper cataloguing and keeping of dead-stock articles. Steps have been taken to secure their periodical examination in future. The town and the office buildings, &c., were however in better order than when they were last seen by me in the previous year. I also visited the school and ordered certain repairs which seemed to be necessary.

Education of the Thákor.

(6.) The Thákor receives his education at the Tálukdári Girásia School at Wadhwán. He is well spoken of by the head master.

Period of management.

(7.) The State is under the management of the Agency on account of the minority of the Thákor. He being now 16 years of age, the management will continue for five years more.

Political Agent's opinion of the Japtidár's work.

(8.) The Japtidár has worked fairly well and has certainly improved the roads in the villages and exerted himself to introduce reforms in sanitary matters.

Revenue.

(9.) The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 29,191 in Samvat 1,950 against Rs. 26,657 in Samvat 1,949, showing an increase of Rs. 2,534. It is due to increased receipt in land revenue. Out of the total revenue of Rs. 29,191 as shown above, Rs. 22,175 were received on account of land revenue, Rs. 2,200 for ábkári, Rs. 2,344 for sáyer.

(10.) The total expenditure for Samvat 1949 amounted to Rs. 18,817, while for the year 1950 it amounted to Rs 17,571, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,246. The chief items of expenditure were :—

Expenditure.

	Rs.
Establishment	8,224
Allowance to the widow of the late Thákor ...	1,620
Thákor's expenses	1,286
Public Works	3,049
Education and vaccination	899
Ceremonial charges	841

(11.) Arrangements have been made for a traverse survey or gol mapni of each village and detail survey of alienated land. The establishment commenced to work at the close of the past official year. It will therefore form a subject for discussion in the current year's administration report.

22. BHA'DARVA.

(1.) Area, 27 square miles.

(2.) Population, 10,643.

(3.) Revenue, Rs. 44,720.

(4.) Expenditure, Rs. 44,600.

(5.) Mr. Gibb visited Bhadarva in March last. The Thákor paid him a visit. Mr. Gibb also visited the school, jail and the shops for the retail sale of opium and liquor.

Political Agent's visit.

(6.) The relations between the Thákor and his brother Amarsingji are far from satisfactory. In the past year the Thákor was under the impression that Amarsingji and his son conspired against his life, but in personally enquiring into the matter I came to the conclusion that there was no evidence to justify the suspicion.

Relations with Bháyat.

The Thákor has no male child.

(7). The Thákor has no son.

Political Agent's opinion about the Thákor's administration.

(8). The Thákor continues to take an active interest in the administration of his State and has displayed his usual shrewdness in managing his affairs.

(9.) The revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 44,720 in Samvat 1,950 against Rs. 43,042 in Samvat 1949. The main items were as under :—

Revenue.

	Rs.
Land Revenue	33,187
A'bkári	4,339
Opium	1,045
Stamps	1,012

(10.) The expenditure for Samvat 1950 amounted to Rs. 44,600 against Rs. 43,330 in Samvat 1949. The chief items of expenditure are :—

Expenditure.

	Rs.
Establishment	6,068
Tribute	19,076
Kothár	3,765
Miscellaneous	12,393

It is not improbable that the item of Miscellaneous includes the Thákor's personal expenses also.

(11). The tribute on this State is too heavy to allow of any considerable expenditure on works of public utility. The Thákor has submitted an application for the remission of a portion of the tribute and it will be forwarded to Government in due course.

23. SANJELI.

(1.) Area, 34 square miles.

(2.) Population, 6,311.

(3.) Revenue, Rs. 21,423.

(4.) Expenditure, Rs. 24,361.

Poitlical Agent's visit.

(5.) I was at Sanjeli on the 6th and 7th December last. The Thákor paid me a visit with his son and heir Ranjitsingji.

His Excellency the Governor's visit.

(6.) Rantijsingji was present at Godhra on the occasion of His Excellency Lord Harris' visit in November last. He was introduced to His Excellency at the Railway station and attended the evening reception at the bungalow.

The Thákor's relations with his family.

(7.) The relations between the Thákor and his son Ranjitsingji are far from satisfactory. Ranjitsingji suspects that the jealousy of his step-mother, who has great influence over her husband the Thákor, has succeeded in alienating his father's affection. His step-mother has a son of her own, and Ranjitsingji affects to dread a Rajput development of the domestic drama. He thus does not feel happy at Sanjeli and wishes, even at his advanced age, to join the Rájkumár College at Rájkot. But to this the Thákor is opposed.

Education of the eldest son.

(8.) Ranjitsingji received his education at the Tálukdári Girásia School at Wadhwan, where the head master had formed a very high opinion of his conduct.

Political Agent's opinion of the administration and the Kárbhári.

(9.) The State has not been in a position to spend anything on public works. It is in debt, and no portion of this debt has been liquidated during the past two years. The total debt amounts to about Rs. 30,000. The Thákor is well meaning but self-willed; and his Kárbhári has not much force of character or influence with the Chief.

Revenue.

(10.) The revenue of the State for Samvat 1950 amounted to Rs. 21,423 against Rs. 22,891 in Samvat 1949. The main items of revenue were :—

	Rs.
Land Revenue, chiefly plough-tax ...	11,810
Abkári	3,657
Forest	1,061
Sáyer Revenue	1,433

Expenditure.

(11.) The expenditure in Samvat 1950 amounted to Rs. 24,361 against Rs. 36,333 in Samvat 1949. The expenditure for Samvat 1950 includes Rs. 2,060 in connection with the Thákor's attendance at His Excellency the Governor's Darbár at Ahmedabad in November 1893, and Rs. 3,760 in connection with the stay of the Thákor's daughter at Sanjeli instead of in her husband's jághir in Rájputána. Deducting these amounts the expenditure is within the income.

(12.) No works of public utility have been carried out during the year under report. The expenditure on schools amounted to Rs. 145.

UMETHA.

(1.) Area, 36 square miles.

(2.) Population, 6,200.

(3.) Revenue, Rs. 44,503.

(4.) Expenditure, Rs. 35,495.

Political Agent's visit.

(5.) Mr. Gibb paid a flying visit to Umetha from his camp at Anghad about the end of March last. He met the Thákor and his eldest son and inspected the Darbár buildings, &c.

Thákor's relations with his family.

(6.) The relations between the Thákor and the heir to the gadi are not cordial. Neither of them left a good impression on the mind of Mr. Gibb.

Period of management.

(7.) The State was taken under management at the request of the Thákor on account of his indebtedness. The debt, it is believed, will be paid off by the end of October next, when it will be a matter for consideration whether the administration should be restored to the Thákor or not:—

Political Agent's opinion about the Japtidár's management.

(8.) The Japtidár is an officer of intelligence and industry, and has worked well during the year under report.

Revenue.

(9.) The revenues of the State amounted to Rs. 44,503 in Samvat 1950 against Rs. 44,921 in Samvat 1949. The main items of revenue are:—

		Rs.
1.	Land Revenue	32,852
2.	Ábkári	1,087
3.	Toda Giras	5,191
4.	Giras in His Highness the Gáekwár's villages	2,273

Expenditure.

(10.) The expenditure in Samvat 1950 amounted to Rs. 35,495 against Rs. 38,097 in Samvat 1949. The chief items of expenditure are:—

		Rs.
1.	Jamábandi, Local Fund, &c., on account of villages in the Borsad Táluka ...	3,403
2.	Tribute	5,000
3.	Allowances to Thákor and his family	4,491
4.	Public Works	2,358
5.	Establishment	3,509
6.	Liquidation of debt	11,500

Public Works.

(11.) Of the expenditure on Public Works, Rs. 1,000 were spent on Darbár buildings and Rs. 1,358 on repairs of wells and a dharmshála.

NÁRUKOT.

(1.) Area, 143 square miles.

(2.) Population, 7,450.

(3.) Revenue, Rs. 15,421.

(4.) Expenditure, Rs. 12,924.

Political Agent's visit.

(5.) I visited this táluka in March 1894, and this year Mr. Gibb was there in the beginning of April, *i.e.*, soon after the close of the past official year. Technically or administratively speaking, therefore, the Political Agent did not visit this place in 1894-95.

Relations between the Chief and his family.

(6.) The relations between the Chief and his family are good. He has only one son, and he is a grown up young man. The son does not command the good-will of the people.

Management, cause and period of.

(7.) The State has been under the management of Government since A.D. 1839 on account of the incapacity of the Chief. It is likely to be permanent. The present Manager is styled Mahálkari, but his successor will be called Thándár (*vide* Government Resolution No. 1028, dated 16th February 1895). The condition of the táluka is gradually, but steadily, improving.

(8.) The total revenue for the year 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 15,421 against Rs. 14,756 in the previous year. Land revenue, forest and customs show slight improvements. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources :—

Revenue.

	Rs.
Plough-tax	8,104
Ábkári	600
Customs and toll	1,615
Forest	3,764

(9.) The expenditure for 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 12,924 against Rs. 12,400 in the previous year. The chief items of expenditure are :—

Expenditure.

	Rs.
Administration establishment	2,261
Allowance to the Chief	5,000
Police	1,845
Public Works, Dispensary, Vaccination and School	1,611

(10.) Rs. 711 were spent on Public Works. Of this sum Rs. 468 were spent in making new wells and Rs. 243 in repairing roads, dharmshála, &c. There is a school at Jambughoda and I am glad to observe that a Koli boy, who was educated at this school, is now employed as an Assistant Master in the same school. This will give some encouragement to the lower classes.

Public Works.

(11). The State pays only one-third portion of the cost of Police, two-third being paid by Government.

Police.

Thána Circle.

26. The following are the Thána Circles in the Agency :—

Names of Circles.	Area in square miles.	How constituted.	Population.	Revenue of 1892-93.	Revenue of 1893-94.	Tribute paid to Baroda.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Sankheda Mewás.	311·6	The revenues of the tálukas in these Mewâses go to the Chiefs who contribute 4½ per cent. thereon towards the Mewás Administration Fund.	61,990	2,66,475	2,71,914	23,022
B. Pándu Mewás ...	81·7		27,976	78,464	81,644	23,942

A.—Out of 27 tálukas under this Thándárate the undermentioned Tálukas exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction as under :—

	Criminal.	Civil.
1. Mándwa...	3 months' imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine.	Rs. 500.
2. Shanor	Third Class Magistrate ...	,, 200.
3. Uchad	Do. ...	None.
4. Virpur	Do. ...	None.

B.—Out of 24 tálukas under this Thándárate Chhaliar exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate and hears civil cases to Rs. 100 in value.

27. There are no separate funds for the administration of these Thánas. The funds are included in a fund called the Mewás Administration Fund, which will be noticed under Chapter V.

Thána Funds.

28. A general survey of all the tálukas under the Thánas has not been undertaken. In the tálukas not under the management of the Agency it rests with the Tálukdárs them-

Survey.

selves, and there is no reason to force a survey upon them. In the tálukas under japti, survey operations are carried out gradually. The following table will show the work done during the past year :—

Táluka.	Survey. Number of Villages.	Number of Fields.	Area.	Cost.	Rate per Kumbha.	Classification. Number of Villages.	Number of Fields.	Area.	Cost.	Rate per Kumbha.	Remarks.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Vajiria	9	1,188	2,861 87	1,021 14 0	0 5 8	..	..	..	..	..	A kumbha is equal to 1-14 bhighas.
2. Umetha	4	79	98 50	58 2 0	0 10 6	5	1,565	3,420 0	271	0 1 3	
3. Gothda	1	70	57 0	54 0 0	0 15 2	..	..	..	..	..	The lands were surveyed before; but the marks were lost, the surveyors had, therefore, to find out the original limits and then take the measurements.
4. Mándwa	3	487	,230 0	283 1 5	0 3 5	..	..	..	..	..	

Police.

Working of the Agency Police.

29. The following table shows the work done by the Police in the several Thánas during the year under report :—

No.	Thána Circles.	Number of Offences reported to the Police.		Number of Offences in which convictions were obtained.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent to trial.		Number of Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases referred.		Percentage of Accused convicted to Accused arrested.		Percentage of Accused convicted to Accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	Shankheda Mewás.	52	59	30	38	147	96	147	96	25	13	57·7	64·4	82·2	86·4	82·2	86·4	
2	Pándu Mewás ..	48	58	19	30	50	67	50	67	25	16	42·2	51·7	50	76·1	50	76·1	
	Total ..	100	117	49	68	197	163	197	163	50	29	49	58·1	74·6	82·2	74·6	82·2	

Remarks.

30. The above statement shows that there is an increase of 17 per cent. in the number of offences reported, but at the same time there is improvement in the result as shown from the percentage of convictions to the number of offences reported and to the accused arrested and sent up for trial. I doubt, however, the correctness of these figures from the fact that the number of accused sent up for trial is the same as that arrested. Instructions will be issued to the proper authorities to be more careful in future.

31. The following statement shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the year :—

No.	Name of Thána Circle.	Value of Property stolen.		Value of Property recovered.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.		Remarks.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1	Sankheda Mewás ...	425	815	114	273	27	33·5	
2	Pándu Mewás ...	653	938	236	273	36	29·1	
	Total ...	1,078	1,753	350	546	32·5	31·1	

32. It will be seen from the above statement that the value of property stolen has considerably increased in comparison with the figures for 1893-94. There is almost an equal increase in the value of property recovered, but the percentage is reduced. This would seem to be due to a large falling off in the Pándu Mewás. The result of the Sankheda Mewás shows better result than in the year previous.

Remarks.

33. There are lock-ups at Wádia head-quarters of the Sankheda Mewás, at Pándu and at Dodka. Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment beyond 3 months by the Sankheda Mewás Thándár and beyond 1 month by the Pándu Mewás Thándár or Dodka Kárkun are sent up to the District Jail at Godhra to undergo their sentences.

Lock-ups.

Criminal Justice.

34. The subjoined statement will show the work of the Criminal Courts in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Names of Courts.	Number of offences during		Number of Persons dealt with							Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year 1894-95.	Number of cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial during 1894-95.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or reported.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
		1893-94.	1894-95.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1893-94.	1894-95.							
1	Thándár, Sankheda Mewás	94	103	..	85	14	61	11	..	245	171	51	27	86	..	..	7	6	
2	Pándu Mewás Thándár	71	83	..	53	14	63	2	..	90	132	56	32	44	..	..	..	..	
3	Kárkun at Dodka under Pándu Mewás.	19	47	..	19	10	49	1	..	31	79	33	11	35	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	184	233	..	157	38	173	14	..	366	382	140	70	165	..	..	7	6	

35. This shows that while 184 offences were brought up before the Magistrates in 1893-94, the number rose to 233 in 1894-95. The total number of persons dealt with has also increased from 366 to 382. Of 382 brought up to trial, cases of 7 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Of the remaining 375, 165 or 44 per cent. were convicted and 210 or 56 per cent. were acquitted and discharged. These percentages last year were 46·2 and 53·8 respectively of convictions and acquittals and discharge. These results do not appear to be very satisfactory.

Remarks.

36. The following statement shows the work done by the Civil Courts in the Thána Circles :—

Civil cases.

No.	Name of Officer.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on file at the end of the previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.		Number disposed of during the year.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	A'zam Sámaldás Bhogidás.	Thándár, Sankheda Mewás.	87	199	205	286	118	206	87	80	
2	Azam Bhogilál Hakumatrái.	Do. Pándu Mewás.	4	99	56	103	52	98	4	5	
	Total ...		91	298	261	389	170	304	91	85	

37. It will be seen from the above that of 389 cases on the file, including those outstanding at the end of 1893-94, 304 were disposed of against 170 in the previous year, leaving 85 in arrears against 89 in 1893-94. This result is very satisfactory.

Weather and crops.

38. The season was not unfavourable on the whole. The rain was good in the beginning, but the kharif crops were damaged by a heavy fall in September-October when the bájri and other crops were almost ready. The total fall of rain was about 43·50.

Public health.

39. There was no epidemic of any nature during the year under report. There were, however, 10 cases of cholera in the Pándu Mewás, and fever and cough caused by the later rains were prevalent, but the effects did not prove fatal generally.

Cattle disease.

40. Cattle disease made its appearance in both the Sankheda and Pándu Mewás, but in a mild type.

Public Works.

41. The expenditure on Public Works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,717 in the Sankheda Mewás and Rs. 3,475 in the Pándu Mewás, making a total of Rs. 20,192 distributed as under :—

	Rs.
Original works—	
(*a*) Wells, roads, schools, dharmshálas	... 8,590
(*b*) Darbári buildings	... 3,811
Repairs—	
(*a*) Wells, &c.	... 1,445
(*b*) Darbári Buildings	... 6,346

The most important of the works of public utility carried out, or in progress in the year under report, were :—

	Rs.
(1) Road from the Railway Station to the town of Chánod	... 6,581
(2) School-house at Pánda	... 692

Forests.

42. There are no forests properly so-called in the tálukas under the Thánas under the management of the Agency.

Abkári.

43. The ábkári management in the two Mewáses has been ceded to Government for 10 years by the Tálukdárs, who receive a fixed annual compensation for their right. In consequence of the close proximity of the Pándu Mewás to the Kaira District, the Collector of Kaira is appointed Collector of Ábkári in the Pándu Mewás, and one contractor holds the license of both the districts. Separate contract is given for the Sankheda Mewás under the superintendence of the Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, subject to the general control of the Commissioner of Ábkári, Bombay. The present arrangement works satisfactorily, and the sales have been increasing steadily though gradually.

Opium.

44. Similarly the control of the opium arrangements also vests in Government temporarily, and the Chiefs are paid the full drawback on account of duty on the actual consumption of opium in their respective tálukas.

Schools.

45. The following table shows the number of schools in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Names of Villages.	Class of School.	1894-95. Total Receipts.	1894-95. Total Expenditure.	Number of Schools and Pupils 1893-94. Schools.	1893-94. Pupils.	1894-95. Schools.	1894-95. Pupils.	Average daily attendance.
1	Vajiria Talukdári School ...	.....	2,238 15 0	1,472 15 0	1	14	1	17	8
2	Mándwa	Superior Vernacular Schools.	131 5 0	468 0 0	1	15	1	185	127
3	Vohora		28 5 0	216 0 0	1	34	1	55	54
4	Nasvadi		22 9 0	196 15 0	1	44	1	57	40
5	Vajiria	Inferior Vernacular Schools.	24 3 0	180 0 0	1	32	1	41	39
6	Palasni		.....	165 1 6	1	23	1	21	15
7	Agar		4 11 0	159 0 0	1	35	1	33	26
8	Shanor		15 2 0	144 0 0	1	25	1	24	17
9	Savli		11 13 0	132 0 0	1	22	1	32	30
10	Vadia		9 10 0	165 0 0	1	21	1	27	19
11	Bhilodia		29 15 0	204 0 0	1	32	1	45	31
12	Sihora		8 9 0	144 0 0	1	21	1	22	14
13	Chhaliár		15 14 0	140 10 8	1	27	1	26	23
14	Dorka		14 15 0	192 0 0	1	29	1	30	22
15	Anghad		43 8 0	186 0 0	1	64	1	60	33
	Total ...		2,599 6 0	4,165 10 2	15	608	15	675	498

46. The total number of schools remain the same as last year, *viz.* 15, including the Vajiria Tálukdári School. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,165-10-2 against Rs. 4,396-0-0 in 1893-94. The number of pupils on the rolls was 675 and the average attendance 498 to 67·4 per cent. against 608 and 467·86 respectively in the previous year. The cost of the vernacular schools is paid out of the Mewás Administration Fund, while that of the Vajiria Tálukdári School is met from contributions and fees. The fees of the boys' school are paid in full into the Education Pension Fund, established to provide pensions of school-masters. Until December 1894 they were paid out and out into that fund, but since then the fees as received are first paid into the Mewás Fund and subsequently transferred to the Pension Fund half-yearly. There were 14 boys in the Vajiria Tálukdári School at the end of 1893-94. One left the school during the year under report and 4 new boys joined. There were, therefore, 17 boys at the end of 1894-95. The daily average attendance was 8·3 against 6·7 in the preceding year. The annual examination of the school was held in December 1894 by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Rewa Kántha. Out of 12 boys presented, 7 passed under all heads. This is a decided improvement on the results of the preceding year. The health of the Kumárs was generally good. The attendance was more regular than in the previous year.

Remarks.

Frontier Affairs.

47. Petty boundary disputes still arise between Baroda and Mewási villages with regard to the pillars demarcating the two limits, and as there are sometimes no field books and maps to help in determining the proper position of any pillar that may have disappeared, the task of settling the dispute often becomes a difficult one. Rules for the guidance of officers engaged in settling such disputes have been drawn up by our Mewási Thándár and the Gáekwár's Sankheda Vahívatdár—two officers principally concerned. Correspondence is pending with the Agent Governor General for final approval and adoption.

Border Courts.

48. A Border Court was held at Piplara in Sunth State from 21st to 25th January to decide claims between the Rewa Kántha States on the one hand and the States under the Assistant Political Agent, Bansváda, and Pertápgad on the other. The Court was presided over by Mr. Gibb for Rewa Kántha and Captain Pinhey for the Bansváda Agency. Mr. Gibb was also engaged with Colonel Bignell at Bargama from 4th to 12th February 1895 in deciding cases between the Rewa Kántha States and those under the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywár.

49. The subjoined table will show the work done by these Courts:—

Names of States.	Number of cases on file.	Number disposed of	Number post-poned.	Amount of cash awards.	Value of awards in live-stock.	Remarks.
Rewa Kántha vs. *Bansváda.*						
Báriya	...	...	...	.....	...	
Lunávada	...	...	...	.....	...	
Sunth	15	13	2	83 0 0	...	
Kadána	1	1	...	.....	...	
Sanjeli	2	1	1	.....	...	
Total ...	18	15	3	83 0 0	...	
Bansváda, &c. vs. *Rewa Kántha.*						
Báriya	2	2	...	10 0 0	...	
Lunávada	...	...	...	.....	...	
Sunth	36	33	3	512 8 0	22 0 0	
Kadána	1	1	...	.....	...	
Sanjeli	1	1	...	.....	...	
Total ...	40	37	3	522 8 0	22 0 0	

Names of States.	Number of cases on file.	Number disposed of.	Number post-poned.	Amount of cash awards.	Value of awards in live-stock.	Remarks.
Rewa Kántha vs. *Dungarpur, &c.*						
Báriya	...	...	...	.....	...	
Lunávada	19	15	4	131 0 0	245 0 0	
Sunth	13	13	...	76 8 0	...	
Kadána	25	25	...	787 0 0	197 0 0	
Sanjeli	...	...	...	.....	...	
Total ...	57	53	4	994 8 0	442 0 0	
Dungarpur, &c., vs. *Rewa Kántha.*						
Báriya	...	...	...	.....	...	
Lunávada	10	6	4	79 8 0	...	
Sunth	19	19	...	198 0 0	...	
Kadána	17	16	1	56 0 0	...	
Sanjeli	...	...	...	.....	...	
Total ...	46	41	5	333 8 0	...	
Grand Total ...	161	146	15	1,933 8 0	464 0 0	

CHAPTER II.—ATTACHMENTS.

Attached Estates.

50. The following are the attached estates in this Agency :—

No.	Name of State or Táluka.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Debts if any.	Amount paid in liquidation during the year.	Balance of debt remaining.	Reasons for management.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Chhota Udepur	673	93,637	2,89,074	2,01,245	1,63,018	...	...	...	Minority.
2	Kadána	180	18,983	29,191	17,571	*40,223	...	...	...	Do.
3	Umetha	36	6,200	44,503	35,495	19,212	94,058	11,500	21,921	Indebtedness.
4	Mándva	16	5,947	39,480	34,568	36,005	9,884	110	9,774	Minority.
5	Nasvadi	19	4,728	13,614	7,959	*8,526	...	...	...	Do.
6	Sindhiápura	4	623	3,802	2,133	6,930	...	...	...	Incapacity.
7	Alva	5	1,879	6,788	3,659	*16,575 †4,500	...	...	...	Minority.
8	Vajiria	21	6,050	39,076	22,081	*40,293 *1,80,000	...	...	...	Do.
9	Bihora	1	338	1,816	778	2,059	165	...	...	Do.
10	Dudhpur	½	120	678	366	546	1,206	...	1,206	Do.
11	Sihora	15	4,612	22,145	19,664	*7,379 †10,000	7,379	3,146	157	Do.
12	Rájpur	1	152	777	521	481	1,016	212	804	Do.
13	Gothda	1	526	886	1,627	1,369	...	...	...	Permanent.
14	Nathukhán's share in Pándu	9	1,904	3,718	3,666	1,924	...	...	...	Incapacity to pay tribute.
15	Dosukhán's share in Pandu			3,850	4,265	235	...	...	...	
16	Dodka	4	1,263	2,851	2,059	6,380	...	...	...	Permanent.
17	Ráika ¾ share	1	466	2,616	1,603	3,397	19,186	636	18,550	Indebtedness.
18	Motising's share in Anghad ...	¾	624	921	491	486	...	...	...	Minority.
19	Vasan	6	854	642	2,869	12,771	...	...	...	Do.

*This shows the amount in cash. †This shows the amount in Promissory Notes.

51. No estates were withdrawn from attachment during the year under report. The State of Chhota Udepur was brought under attachment on the death of the late Rája Motisinghji in February last in consequence of the minority of his son and heir Kumár Shri Fatesinghji.

52. The following table shows the names of the Japtidárs and the estates under their management:—

Names.	Names of Estates.	Remarks.
Ráo Bahádur Mansukhrám Mulji ...	Chhota-Udepur	.....
Mr. Hiráchand Parbhudás	Kadána	Works fairly well.
„ Abheshankar Vejeshankar ...	Umetha	Do.
„ Ganpatráo Harbáji	Mándwa	Good.
„ Máneklál Hirálal	Vajiria, Bihora, and Dudpur .	Fair.
„ Mojilál Motirám	Nasvadi and Sindhiápura ...	Do.
„ Anoprám Ganpatrám	Vasan	Do.
„ Dhirajrám Lálu	Alva	Do.
„ Lálbhái Ishwar	Sihora and Rájpur	Good.
„ Bholánáth Keshavrám	Both shares of Pándu ...	Do.
„ Vámanráo A'báji	Dodka, Ráika and Anghad ...	Fair.

The village of Gothda is directly under the management of the Thándár of Pándu Mewás and one of his Kárkun does the work.

Financial condition.

53. The financial condition of the tálukas of Kadána, Nasvadi, Alva, Vasan, Mándwa, Vajiria and Sihora is prosperous. The surplus balances of Kadána, Nasvadi, Alva, Sihora and Vajiria are invested in Government securities. Umetha and Ráika were taken under management on account of indebtedness. The ascertained debt of Umetha was Rs. 94,054, of which there remained only Rs. 21,981 to be cleared off at the end of October last. The whole of this amount will be paid off by October next and the estate will be free from debt. But the question of the withdrawal of this attachment will form the subject for discussion in the course of the current year's administration. The ascertained debt of Ráika amounted to Rs. 19,186, of which Rs. 18,550 remained outstanding at the end of October 1894. Rupees 4,300 have been provided for in the current year's budget towards liquidation of debt, and the surplus receipts every year will be utilized for the same purpose and in redeeming mortgaged lands. The tálukas of Mándwa, Bihora, Sihora, Dudhpur and Rájpur have debts, but the investigation of the claims against the first three has not yet been completed. The claims against Dudhpur and Rájpur have been duly enquired into: Dudhpur has to pay Rs. 1,286 and Rájpur Rs. 1,016. The surplus revenues of the estates will be paid every year towards liquidating these debts.

Minors.

54. The following statement gives particulars regarding minors :—

Name.	Age.	Where receiving education.	Health.	Mental capacity.	Conduct.
Kumár Shri Fatesingji. of Chhota Udepur.	10	Private tutor	Good ...	Good ...	Good.
Kumár, Chhatrasalji of of Kadána.	16	Wadhwán Tálukdári Girásia School.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Kumár Mánsingji of Nasvadi.	13	Vajiria do. ...	Do. ...	Fair. ...	Do.
Kumár Rasulkhán of Alva.	21	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Kumár Jaswatsingji of Vasav.	20	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Kumár Jitsingji of Mándwa.	19	Rájkot Rájkumár College.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Kumár Kesarkhánji of Vajiria.	19	Do. do. ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do.
Kumár Anopsing of Dudhpur.	15	Primary School, Vohra .	Do. ...	Pretty fair.	Do.
Kumár Hetamkhán of Bihora.	13	Vajiria Tálukdári School.	Do ...	Do. ...	Do.
Kumár Narwarsingji of Sihora.	18	Wadhwán do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Kumár Himatsingji of Rájpur.	16	Private tutor	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Kumár Motisingji of Anghad.	12	Primary School, Anghad.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

55. Appendix III. shows the strength and cost of the stipendiary police in the whole of this Agency.

56. The total strength in the jurisdictional States and tálukas remains the same as last year, *viz.* 1,120; the number of the mounted police shows an increase of 13, the foot-police showing a decrease of the same number. The total cost was Rs. 133,437 against Rs. 1,26,854 in the previous year. Taking the States and tálukas individually, there were some slight fluctuations, but these do not seem to call for any special remark except in the estate of the smaller Thákors, whose attention will be drawn to this subject. They will be moved either to make their own arrangements or agree to the Agency police working in their tálukas.

56A. The strength of the Agency police remains the same, but the actual cost has been reduced from Rs. 22,905 to Rs. 21,405. This is due to extraordinary casualty among the horses in the previous year and to several appointments having remained vacant for a considerable time. Proposals for a re-organization for this force have been sanctioned by Government, but the proposition statement has not yet been sanctioned. It is, however, hoped that the proposed reorganization will be carried out next month. The number of the mounted police will be reduced by 13, while the number of foot police will be increased, two chief constableships will be created, and the salaries of the whole force will be revised, the rates of pay allowed to the Panch Mahál police being adopted in the Rewa Kántha.

57. There has been no variation in the police employed in the Nárukot táluka, ⅔ of the cost of which is paid by Government and ⅓ by the State. This force is treated as forming part of the Panch Mahál police.

58. The Agency and the Nárukot police were throughout the year under the charge of the late Mr. Lester.

59. The police force in the important States is supplied with cotton and warm uniforms; the drill is not what it ought to be. Men are supplied with arms fantastically.

60. The results of the working of the police during the year under report are shown in Appendix IV. The total number of offences reported to the police was 1,411 against 1,789. The total number of persons arrested was 1,807 against 2,283 and the number sent for trial 1,683 against 2,162. Of these 1,257 or 74 per cent. were convicted against 1,537 or 71 per cent. in the preceding year. The number remaining under trial at the close of the year was 124 against 144 last year.

61. The figures given above are for the whole Agency, including the jurisdictional States. The figures relating to the Thána circles have been already commented upon in paragraphs 29 to 35. With regard to the jurisdictional States the number of offences reported was 1,273 against 1,670; the number of accused arrested was 1,609 against 2,051, and the number sent up for trial was 1,485 against 1,930; of these 1,088 or 73·26 per cent. were convicted against 1,357 or 70·35 per cent. in 1893-94. This result appears to be most satisfactory.

62. The police often failed in detecting the offences of theft, and theft accompanied with house-trespass or house-breaking.

63. The number of offences of this nature for the whole of Rewa Kántha were as under as compared with those of the previous year:—

Crime of violence.

		1894-95.	1893-94.
1.	Murder	14	12
2.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	11	15
3.	Robberies	18	26
4.	Dacoities	9	5
5.	Robberies and dacoities with murder ...	2	0
6.	Do. grievous hurt ...	0	1
7.	Property stolen in robberies and dacoities.	2,058	1,170

64. Of the above offences 8 were committed in Rájpipla, 14 in Chhota Udepur, 5 in Báriya, 8 in Sunth, 4 in Lunáváda, 7 in Bálásinor, 3 in Kadána, and 5 in tálukas under the direct jurisdiction of the Agency. Value of property stoten amounted to Rs. 699 in Kadána, Rs. 511 in Sunth, Rs. 319 in Chhota Udepur, Rs 312 in Bálásinor, Rs. 129 in Rájpipla; the amounts in the rest being small.

65. Comparatively speaking criminal offences are most numerous in Sunth, Bálásinor and Kadána. The frontiers of Sunth and Kadána march with those of the States of Central India and Rájputána, the country is hilly, and a large portion of the population is composed of Bhils and kindred tribes.

66. The statement below gives the casualties which occurred in this Agency:—

Nature.	1894-95.	1893-94.
Suicide	19	23
Snake-bites	109	61
Drowning	78	54
Fall from trees	47	21
Killed by wild animals	19	8
Miscellaneous	45	13
Total ...	317	180

67. This shows apparently an increase under all heads except suicide; but really the increase is very small, because the figures for Rájpipla and Lunávada, which came up to 121, were not reported last year.

68. The following is a comparative statement of property lost and recovered:—

No.	States.	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered.		Remarks.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Rájpipla	18,327	10,407	9,415	2,214	51	21	
2	Chhota Udepur ...	2,941	3,895	786	566	27	14	
3	Báriya	2,799	2,490	1,280	1,034	46	41	
4	Lunávada	4,099	2,971	2,040	1,145	50	38	
5	Sunth	4,711	4,520	1,658	1,489	35	32	
6	Bálásinor	871	2,047	687	1,721	79	84	
7	Kadána	352	698	183	364	52	52	
8	Bhádarva	642	207	75	120	12	57	
9	Sanjeli	612	495	105	60	17	12	
10	Umetha	784	1,144	12	35	1	3	
11	Nárukot	436	88	25	63	6	71	
12	Sankheda Mewás ...	425	815	114	273	27	33	
13	Pándu Mewás, including Dodka.	653	939	236	273	36	29	
14	Mándwa	...	5	...	5	....	100	
	Total ...	37,652	30,721	16,616	9,362	45	30	

69. Excluding the two Thána circles and Nárukot, there is a decrease in the value of property stolen. But the decrease in the value of property recovered is comparatively very large; and hence the percentage of recoveries was reduced from 45·1 to 30·3, which is not a satisfactory result. The figures of Nárukot show a better result, and the remarks on the figures of the Thána circles have been made in paragraphs 31 and 32 of this report.

70. Taking the States individually, Bálásinor and Bhádarva show better results, and the work of Kadána and Mándwa police is equally creditable; whereas the figures for Báriya and Lunávada show decrease, but Rájpipla, Chhota Udepur and Sanjeli are most reproachable. It is to be remarked, however, that the suppression or detection of crime must be regarded as the real test of the efficiency of a police as remarked by me in the last year's report.

71. The following table furnishes information regarding the jails in this Agency:—

Number.	Jails.	Number of prisoners.	Number of Prisoners. Remaining at the end of the last year.	Number of Prisoners. Admitted during the year.	Number of Prisoners. Total. 1894-95.	Number of Prisoners. Total. 1893-94.	Daily Average. 1894-95.	Daily Average. 1893-94.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average of the cost per head of prisoner.
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sánkheda Mewás	78	8	70	78	57	10	3	2	27 7 10	2 3 10
2	Pándu do.	17	..	17	17	30	..	2	..	24 0 0	....
3	Dodka do.	32	..	32	32	14	..	1	..	....	....
	Total ..	127	8	119	127	101	..	..	2	46 7 10	4 10 4
1	Rájpipla	541	46	495	541	708	48	57	42	3,716 11 0	77 6 10
2	Chhota Udepur	349	54	295	349	279	77	60	28	1,283 15 0	16 10 9
3	Báriya	187	72	115	187	187	64	61	62	3,201 10 9	50 1 2
4	Lunávada	239	35	204	239	239	19	19	29	2,166 2 2	114 0 1
5	Sunth	242	26	216	242	228	30	37	24	1,722 5 10	57 6 7
6	Bálásinor	179	38	141	179	225	31	33	29	845 1 9	27 4 2
7	Kadána	38	1	37	38	58	..	..	3	168 2 4	....
8	Bhádarva	13	..	13	13	13	..	2	8	100 0 0	....
9	Sanjeli	19	1	18	19	10	2	1	3	418 14 4	209 7 2
10	Umetha	22	..	22	22	13	..	..	..	62 14 5	....
11	Mándwa	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	6 10 7	....
12	Sháhor	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	....
13	Vasan Virpur	4	..	4	4	3	..	..	..	2 2 0	....
14	Uchad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
15	Chhaliár	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	....
16	Nárukot	36	..	36	36	32	..	..	..	10 9 6	10 9 6
	Total ..	1,871	273	1,593	1,871	2009	....	....	228	13,708 3 8	....
	Grand Total ..	1,998	281	1,717	1,998	2,110	..	..	230	13,754 11 6	....

72. The number of jails remains the same as last year. There is no special remark to be made as regards accommodation, out-door and in-door employment of prisoners and their conduct and health.

73. The jails in the principal States and those in the Mewás were all visited by me and Mr. Gibb during our tour, and we found that the general management and discipline in them were satisfactory.

74. The total cost of the jails during 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 13,754 against Rs. 15,934 in the previous year, and the average cost per head of prisoner amounted to Rs. 48-15-2 against Rs. 58-6-6.

Infanticide.

75. There is nothing to remark under this head as there are no Márwáris, &c., in this Agency and no expenditure was incurred in consequence.

Criminal Justice.

76. The work done by the several criminal courts is given in Appendix V, which shows that 2,356 offences were reported during the year against 2,576 in the previous year; 3,488 persons were dealt with against 3,872, of whom 1,751 were convicted, 1,575 discharged or acquitted, and 124 remained to be disposed of at the end of the year.

77. Excluding the figures of the Agency courts, the number of offences reported was 2,106 against 2,392; 3,064 persons were dealt with against 3,470, of whom 1,575 were convicted, 1,359 were acquitted or discharged, and 112 remained over for disposal at the end of the year.

78. The percentage of convictions to number dealt with was 41 in the Agency courts and 51 in the courts of the jurisdictional States and the tálukas.

79. Considering the States individually, the results of the States of Chhota Udepur, Báriya, Lunávada, Sunth and Bálásinor appear creditable; whereas the results in Rájpipla were otherwise, there being only 289 convictions against 700 acquittals or discharge.

80. The following table shows the number of original cases decided by th Political Agent, the Assistant Political Agent and the two Deputy Assistants :–

Number.	Tribunals.	Powers.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Total number of persons tried.	Remarks.
1	Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.	Sessions Judge and District Magistrate.	4	6	5	11	
2	Ex-officio Assistant Political Agent.	First Class Magistrate.	5	2	7	9	
3	Huzúr Deputy Assistant Political Agent.	Do. ...	3	1	2	3	
4	Deputy Assistant Political Agent in charge Mewás.	Do. ...	4	2	2	4	

81. The sentences awarded by the several courts are shown in Appendi VI. None were sentenced to suffer capital punishment. The Political Agen sentenced 4 accused persons to transportation for life, and the same number wa sentenced by the State courts to transportation or imprisonment for life.

82. Of 1,751, the total number of persons, 846 were only fined and 79 sentenced to imprisonment under 6 months. Whipping was inflicted only i Rájpipla, Sunth and Bhádarva.

83. Appendix VII. shows the number of appeals disposed of by the Politic Agent. There were 7 appeals; orders in 3 of these were confirmed and in 4 th orders of the lower courts were modified.

Civil justice.

84. Appendix VIII. furnishes information as regards the original civil wor performed by all the Agency and State courts. Ther were in all 25 tribunals.

85. At the end of 1893-94 there remained 1,142 cases for disposal, 3,59 were filed during the year against 3,413. The total number on file was 4,73 against 4,327; of these 3,597 were disposed of against 3,185 in 1893-94, leavin 1,141 in arrears at the close of the year against 1,142.

86. The value of suits filed amounted to Rs. 2,36,730 against Rs. 2,62,36 giving an average value of Rs. 65-14-4 against Rs. 76-13-11.

87. The time spent on the disposal of the suits averaged 3 months an 5 days.

88. Taking the States individually the arrears in Chotta Udepur and Sunt have increased. The increase in Sunth however appears due to a larger numbe of new admissions. Comparatively speaking the work is heavy in Bálásinor an Lunávada amongst the larger and in Bhádarva among the minor States. Thi shows that the quantity of work depends on the number of well-to-do people an persons of higher castes found in a taluka.

89. Appendix IX. furnishes information as to the appellate work performe by the Agency courts.

90. In the Court of the Political Agent 4 special appeals were filed, o which one was disposed of against 4 in 1893-94, and 3 remained in arrears. Thes have since been disposed of. The Assistant Political Agent disposed of 2 appea that were outstanding at the end of 1893-94.

91. There were 2 appeals in arrears in the Court of the Deputy Assistar Political Agent in charge Mewás at the end of 1893-94, and 13 were filed durin the year under report. Of 15, the total number on the file, 12 were disposed o against 6 in the previous year, leaving 3 in arrears at the close of 1894-95.

92. No British Acts have been specially applied to the Thána circles, bi the spirit of the British Penal and Procedure Codes are followed in the Agenc

courts. Special rules in regard to limitation that were in force in the Panch Mahals District when it was a non-regulation territory have been extended to the Agency courts also. There are no registration rules in force in the Agency courts.

93. As regards the Native States, excluding Rájpipla, the courts follow the spirit of the British Codes. There are special limitation and registration rules in Chhota Udepur, Báriya, Lunávada, Bálásinor and Bhádarva. In Sunth registration only of the sales and mortgages of immoveable property is obligatory. There are special stamp rules in Bálásinor and Bhádarva. Where the special limitation rules are found imperfect, the courts are guided by the spirit of the British Act.

Civil Political Work.

94. The following table shows the original and appellate civil political work performed by the courts of the Agency during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

No.	Courts.	Arrears on 31st March 1894.	Filed during 1894-95.	Total.		Disposed of.		Arrears on 31st March.	
				1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
	Appellate—								
1	Political Agent's Court	...	15	15	...	5	...	10	...
	Original—								
1	Deputy Assistant Political Agent in charge Mewás	2	12	14	6	11	4	3	2

95. In addition to the above 72, original civil cases, being claims against estates under attachment, and 1 case of an alienation claim were disposed of by the Political Agent during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

Weather and crops.

96. The following table shows the rainfall registered at the several stations in the Agency :—

No.	Stations.	Rewa Ka'ntha, 1894.								
		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.	Rainfall in the previous year.
		In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
1	Rájpipla	...	13 38	38 64	4 27	9 72	8 38	...	74 39	58 2
2	Chhota Udepur ...	0·3	8 51	34 6	3 46	8 81	7 40	...	62 27	47 94
3	Báriya	...	6 81	44 16	4 51	11 1	5 75	...	72 24	56 32
4	Lunávada	...	7 77	20 82	3 96	6 49	1 50	...	40 54	53 83
5	Bálásinor	...	7 80	28 7	5 65	14 71	1 68	...	57 91	51 9
6	Sunth...	...	4 10	32 15	6 82	6 44	1 0	...	50 51	52 22
7	Sankheda Mewás (Wadia)	...	6 51	36 9	3 28	10 56	9 75	...	66 19	43 92
8	Pándu	...	10 45	23 7	3 36	15 36	3 85	...	56 18	43 56
9	Dodka	...	8 32	19 57	1 17	15 10	6 35	...	50 51	49 14
10	Jambhughoda	...	12 79	39 13	3 58	9 66	6 66	...	71 82	52 15
	Total ...	0·3	86 44	315 85	40 6	107 86	52 32	...	602 56	508 19

97. The rainfall during the year would thus appear to amount to 60·25 on the average throughout the district, the maximum in Rájpipla is being 74·39 and the minimum in Lunávada being 40·54. The total average fall of the district during the past five years was as under :—

A. D.	1889-90	36·4
„	1890-91	35·1
„	1891-92	34·7
„	1892-93	48·4
„	1893-94	50·8

98. Comparatively speaking, therefore, the rainfall for the past three years is heavy, that in the year just passed being much above the average. It was however seasonable and the crops good, except in some places where the kharif crop was damaged by later rains in September and October. The average outturn of the kharif crop is estimated to have been 12 annas, while that of the rabi is estimated at 14 annas. There was sufficient supply of forage.

99. The prices of food-grains during the year under report, as compared with those of the preceding years, are shown in the following table :—

Names.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Average of 1889-90 to 1893-94.
Bájri	30½	34	31½	31¼	27¾	27	30
Udid	22½	31¼	29¼	29¾	29½	29	28
Mug	21	27	26	26 1/80	24½	27	25
Til	13½	15¾	15	14	13¼	14	14
Bávto	33¾	41¼	44½	42½	39	41	40
Gram	26½	34	30½	29¼	39	42	31
Tur	18½	28½	26½	27¾	20	28	24
Rice, 1st sort ...	13¾	14	15	14½	15¼	16	14
Rice, 2nd sort ...	17	18¾	19½	18½	20	20	18
Rice, coarse ...	19¾	23	23	22½	23¾	25	22
Maize	42½	49¼	45½	42½	37½	39	43
Mug dál	17¾	21¾	19¾	21	18¾	21	17
Mowra	60	55	91½	75½	102½	62	76

100. The above table shows that except in bájri, maize and mowra the rates were all favourable, in comparison with the average of the preceding 5 years, but the difference is not very marked. The mowra crops were exceptionally good in Báriya, where the mowra flowers were 50 per cent. cheaper than the average of the whole district. The rise in the rate of bájri was probably due to the damage caused by the later rains.

Public health.

101. The general health of the public was fair on the whole. Fever, cough, diarrhœa prevailed to some extent, but the effects did not prove fatal. Cholera made its appearance in Rájpipla, Sunth, Báriya and Pándu. There were 1,059 cases, of which 503 proved fatal.

Forests.

102. There are forests in Rájpipla, Chhota Udepur, Báriya, Lunávada, Bálásinor, Sunth, Kadána, Sanjeli and Nárukot. They produce teak and other timber, as also wood for fuel. Most of the States have framed rules for the preservation of their forests. Special establishments have been employed for their protection.

103. Formerly the Native States in this Agency did not take much interest in the preservation of their forests, but the opening of the Anand-Godhra, Ratlám line and the careful reservation of the Panch Mahals forests have given the wood trade impetus, and the Chiefs now make considerable profit from this source.

Post.

104. No new Post Office has been opened in any of the village or towns of this Agency. There were no mail robberies.

Trade.

105. The principal items of export are timber, mowra, gram, firewood, oil-seeds, rapeseed, maize and wheat. The chief imports are piece-goods, salt, sugar, jagri, cocoanuts, metals—wrought and unwrought, and groceries.

Fairs.

106. Fairs are held at the following places on the dates specified :—

Names of places.	Talukas.	Date of Fair.	Approximate number of people collected.	Value of commodity sold.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
Telan	Chhota	Fagan sud 11	6,000	3,000	
Udepur	Udepur	Aso sud 10	3,000	1,000	
Báriya	Báriya	Do.	10,000	3,000	
Mulnakur ...	Do.	... ...	2,000	500	
Lunávada ...	Lunávada	Sharavan vad 8	4,000	...	
Virpur	Bálasinor ...	Rabiool Akhar	10,000	4,000	
Sunth	Sunth	Aso sud 10	20,000	3,000	
Kadána	Kadána	Maha sud 15	5,000	500	
Dhengalvada ...	Do.	Bhádarva, 1st Sunday ...	3,000	200	
Chándod	Sankheda Mewás ...	Kartak sud 15	5,000	1,200	
		Chaiter sud 15	10,000	2,000	
Surpan	Rájpipla	Do. vad 30	500	50	

Railways.

107. The Godhra-Ratlam Railway passes through a length of 20½ miles of Báriya territory and the Gáekwár's Dabhoi Railway through a portion of the Sankheda Mewás. The extension of the railway from Ankleshvar to Sarsa has been sanctioned, and the work has been begun since the close of the past year.

Opium.

108. The following table shows the amount of opium issued to the Native States under this Agency during the year ending July 1894 with the comparative figures for the year before :—

No.	Names of States.	Import.		Sales.		Remarks.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
		Lbs. t. g.	Lbs. t. g.	Lbs. t. g.	Lbs. t. g.	
1	Rájpipla	1,897 6 149½	2,242 1 0½	2,105 11 101½	2,162 38 45½	
2	Chhota Udepur	326 17 90	518 13 112½	286 6 128	273 16 169½	
3	Báriya	648 0 112	619 18 121½	520 8 6½	591 6 164½	
4	Lunávada	840 39 58	770 29 139	750 18 5	942 1 85	
5	Bálasinor	494 5 87½	280 37 9½	386 12 130⅝	358 9 138	
6	Sunth...	432 32 129½	430 21 168⅜	437 23 100⅜	432 11 166	
7	Bhádarva	216 30 22½	216 0 0	218 18 56½	210 0 112½	
8	Umetha	43 10 0	49 20 0	44 18 0	47 35 101½	
9	Kadána	70 24 33	0 23 174½	55 18 135½	57 32 135	
10	Sanjeli	0 0 16⅜	70 0 45	54 39 45	56 34 0	
11	Sankheda Mewás	700 2 157½	700 0 168⅜	644 13 37½	725 31 172⅜	
12	Pándu do.	560 0 0	765 26 0	616 11 11⅜	687 15 18⅜	
13	Dorka do.	420 0 128½	460 0 0	158 36 90	173 3 168⅜	
14	Jambughoda...	.....	29 37 90	.....	30 11 90	
	Total ...	6,650 10 84⅜	6,963 30 129½	6,295 35 128⅜	6,649 10 127	

109. The total sales amounted to 6,649 lbs. in 1893-94 against 6,295 lbs. in the year before. Chhota Udepur, Bálásinor, Sunth and Bhádarva show slight decreases, while the increases in Lunávada, Báriya and Sankheda and Pándu Mewás are the most marked. The average consumption per head of population was 65 grains against 61 in the preceding year.

110. 90 opium smuggling cases, involving 124 persons, were tried during the year 1894-95 as under :—

States.	Cases.	Persons.
Rájpipla	5	5
Chhota Udepur	8	16
Báriya	7	11
Lunávada	31	37
Bálasinor	23	36
Sunth	9	6
Bhádárva	1	1
Kadána	7	7
Sanjeli	3	4
Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mewás ...	1	1

111. Of the 124 persons brought up for trial, 112 were convicted, giving a percentage of 90. The total quantity of opium confiscated was 166 lbs., 35 tolas, 123 grains.

Abkári.

112. The ábkári management of the Sankheda and Pándu Mewáses is held by Government under arrangement with the Thákors. The central distillery system is in force in these tálukas and has worked satisfactorily. Similar system is in force in Rájpipla. Báriya intends to introduce it from 1st November next. In other States licenses are granted for the sale of liquor.

Local Industries.

113. Soap, like that of Kapadvanj in Kaira District, is made at Bálásinor and Lunávada. The cornelian stone is found in Ratanpur under Rájpipla and thence exported to Cambay, which is famous for its work in these stones.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

114. Appendix X shows the receipts and expenditure of the several States under this Agency for the year of Samvat 1950, A.D. 1893-94, ending 31st October 1894, as compared with the year previous.

115. Appendix X-A shows the details of revenue and expenditure of the principal States classified under the principal heads.

116. The reasons for increases and decreases in revenue and expenditure have been explained hereinbefore while noticing the administration of the different States in Chapter I.

Tribute.

117. The following will show the details of the collection of the tribute due to the British Government during the year :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Balance outstanding on 1st April 1894 ...	20,536	9	5
(2) Due for 1894-95	31,696	9	5
Total due ...	52,233	2	10
(3) Less recovered	35,196	9	5
(4) Balance remaining due on 31st March 1895.	17,036	9	5

The whole of this amount has since been recovered and paid up.

118. The following will show the details of the collection of the tribute due to His Highness the Gáekwár during the year :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Balance outstanding on 1st April 1894 according to Baroda account	1,60,033	4	9
Less—Amount remitted but not acknowledged ...	1,28,903	6	5
Net arrears ...	31,129	14	4
(2) Due for 1894-95, Samvat 1951	1,70,041	13	2
Total due ...	2,01,171	11	6
(3) Less recovered (Rs. 2,58,011-15-4) minus Rs. 1,28,903-6-5 deducted from arrears) ...	1,29,108	8	11
(4) Balance remaining due on 31st March 1895 ...	72,063	2	7
Less—Amount remitted but not acknowledged ...	31,796	4	11
Actual arrears ...	40,266	13	8

Of the above sum, Rs. 20,118-4-6 have since been recovered and Rs. 20,048-9-2 are still due from the undermentioned States :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Chhota Udepur	10,147	9	2
Lunávada	6,001	0	0
Bhádarva	3,900	0	0
Total ...	20,048	9	2

But properly speaking the amounts to be recovered from Chhota Udepur and Lunávada State will be due in October next. The tribute is therefore now overdue from Bhádarva only.

119. The usual financial statement of the several local funds at the disposal of the Political Agent is shown in Appendix XI.

120. Two funds are at the disposal of the Political Agent—(1) the Mewás Administration Fund, and (2) the Rewa Kántha Agency Fund.

121. The receipts of the Mewás Administration Fund show an increase of about Rs. 5,000 as compared with the previous year. This increase is due partly to arrears of the Thána cess for the preceding year having been recovered during last year and partly to increased judicial receipts. The difference in the amount of expenditure being very small, does not call for special remark. The financial condition of the fund is satisfactory, and at the close of the year it had a cash balance of Rs. 10,852 and Rs. 15,000 in Government Promissory Notes, which have been purchased with a view to meet the future liability that is likely to fall upon the fund on account of the pension of Ráo Bahádur Manibhái Haribhái in consideration of his service on the Local Funds establishment prior to his present appointment.

122. The Rewa Kántha Agency Fund is composed of five distinct funds, of which 4 are permanent and the fifth, the Anghad Improvement Fund, is temporary. The amount of the latter in hand is the balance of a sum of money allotted for expenditure on works of public utility in Anghad.

123. There are only slight variations in the amounts of receipts and expenditure of the Vajiria Tálukdári School Fund and the Vajiria Dispensary Fund, which hardly need any explanation.

124. The Rewa Kántha Education Fund was until recently exhibited separately with the accounts of the Local Funds of the Panch Mahálś District. It was brought on the Agency Fund accounts last year after a reference to the Accountant General and with his concurrence.

125. The receipts of the Educational Pension Fund show a slight increase. The expenditure includes a sum of Rs. 2,088-1-4 on account of the cost of the purchase of Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 for the benefit of the Education Fund. The previous year's accounts included a sum of Rs. 6,381-3-8 for similar purposes, when Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,000 were purchased.

126. Ráo Sáheb Gulabbhái Kanthádji was appointed last year by the Commissioner, N. D., to audit the accounts of these funds. His report on the examination with the remarks of the Political Agent thereon, was forwarded to the Commissioner.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

127. The following statement shows the dispensaries and the patients treated in them :—

No.	Name.	Patients treated.		Average daily attendance.		Cost of maintenance.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rájpipla.						
1	Nándod	43,805	46,251	120·	127·	5,898	6,039
2	Jagadia	18,486	16,668	50·	46·	1,423	1,866
3	Dediápáda	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Valia	5,609	4,784	15·	13·	781	845
5	Gardeshvar	...	859	...	2·	...	539
6	Bhálod	...	7,160	...	20·	...	935
7	Travelling Dispensary ...	...	...	...	...	...	451
8	Chhota Udepur	5,707	5,414	50·	47·7	2,334	2,135
9	Báriya	3,091	3,730	60·	77·53	2,762	2,559
10	Lunávada	11,062	11,228	77·	81·	2,377	4,171
11	Travelling Dispensary Dr ...	...	1,786	...	37·24	...	...
12	Bálásinor	9,211	10,209	48·	47·9	1,031	1,549
13	Sunth	15,124	6,457	44·	49·0	1,631	1,746
14	Jambhugoda	1,412	1,613	24·	26·3	497	559
15	Chánod.	3,602	4,318	40·	48·2	1,322	1,609
16	Vajiria	1,679	2,492	25·	33·86	943	980

126. There were 12 dispensaries in 189[illegible]
páda, remained closed for want of a medical officer. It has since been re-opened. Two new dispensaries have been opened at Gardeshwar and Bhálod, and two travelling dispensaries have been introduced, one in Rájpipla and the other in Lunávada.

129. All the dispensaries except Nos. 2 to 7 were inspected by the Political Agent. These institutions are all well managed and are gradually increasing in popularity.

130. The detailed results of vaccination are noted in Appendix XII. During the year under report there were performed 23,426 primary vaccinations and 356 re-vaccinations, giving a total of 23,782. Deducting the excess operations, the total number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated was 23,691. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 405 in the number of persons primarily vaccinated and an increase of 106 in those re-vaccinated, or a net decrease of 299 in the total number of persons operated upon.

131. The total cost of vaccination amounted to Rs. 4,404-9-4 against Rs. 4,418-8-7, and the cost of each successful case was Rs. 0-3-1 against Rs. 0-3-0 the previous year.

Sanitation.

132. There is nothing special to record under this head except what is mentioned in paragraph 130 above.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

133. The subjoined table shows the number of schools and the average attendance of scholars in the Agency:—

No	Name of State.	Boys' Schools.				Girls' Schools.				Remarks.
		No.	Average attendance, 1893-94.	No.	Average attendance, 1894-95.	No.	Average attendance, 1893-94.	No.	Average attendance, 1894-95.	
1	Rájpipla	71	2,210	83	2,417	5	169	5	177	
2	Chhota Udepur	13	305	12	322	1	24	1	26	
3	Báriya	13	371	12	381	1	26	1	26	
4	Lunávada	11	663	11	657	1	49	1	42	
5	Bálásinor	4	441	4	450	1	49	1	51	
6	Sunth	9	331	10	338	1	32	1	25	
7	Kadána	2	44	3	58	...	...	...	...	
8	Bhádarva	2	110	2	115	...	...	...	...	
9	Sanjeli	1	18	1	19	...	...	...	...	
10	Umeta	1	25	1	17	...	...	...	...	
11	Nárukot	1	25	1	26	...	...	...	...	
12	Sankheda Mewás	10	342	10	364	...	...	...	...	
13	Pandu Mewás	4	103	4	94	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	142	4,988	154	5,258	10	349 (49*)	10	342 (45*)	*Number of pupil attending classe in boys' schools.

134. This shows an increase of 12 boys' schools. The number of the girls' schools remains the same. The number of average attendance of pupils shows an increase of 270 in the boys' schools, while a decrease of 11 in the number of girls'.

135. Besides the above schools there are the following classes of schools in this Agency:—

1 Nandod Anglo-Vernacular School (to be shortly raised to the grade of a High School).
1 Lunávada Anglo-Vernacular School.
8 Evening Schools in Rájpipla.
1 Nándod Police School.
1 Sunth-Rámpur Agricultural School.
1 Vajiria Tálukdári School.
31 Indeginous Schools—
16 for Hindus.
15 for Musalmáns.
1 Anglo-Vernacular School at Bálásinor not placed under the Educational Department.

136. Twelve boys attending the boys' schools in this Agency passed the Public Service Certificate Examination.

137. There are two printing presses at Nándod in Rájpipla. One belongs to the State and the other is a private concern, owned by Parbhudás Bápuji. A Darbári Gazette is issued fortnightly from the Darbári Press. A small newspaper has since the close of the year been started by a private press.

138. There is also a lithograph press at Báriya. It belongs to the State, and only forms for State use are printed therein.

139. The usual return of printing presses is appended, No. XIII.

140. There are no Government stallions in this Agency. The Sunth Darbár owns an English stallion. He is well-bred and strong, but no information as to the number of mares covered by him during the year is available.

141. The usual returns of civil divisions of territory and population required by Government Resolution No. 1692, dated 12th April 1879, are appended, Nos. XIX and XV.

142. A sketch map of the Rewa Kántha Agency is also attached.

Conclusion.

143. In conclusion I have only to note that the arrangement by which Ráo Bahádur Diván Chamanrái performs the duty of Huzúr Deputy Assistant Political Agent, and Ráo Bahádur Manibhái that of District Deputy Assistant Political Agent, has worked most satisfactorily, and the Agency is indeed fortunate in having secured the services of such an able, faithful and devoted Government servant as Diván Chamanrái.

Gifted with industry and ability far above the average, the Ráo Bahádur works smoothly and carefully, is kind and courteous to all, and wins respect by his quiet dignity of manner, and by his just and upright conduct. He has well upheld in the Rewa Kántha the high name he has won for himself in Káthiáwár.

Ráo Bahádur Manibhái Haribhái brought to bear on the administration of the Mewás the unique knowledge he possesses of all the "ins and outs" of the various Thákorates and Thánas and their incumbents. He has been active and energetic in the supervision of his charge, and has displayed his usual ability and clear-headedness in the discharge of the multifarious and varied duties connected with his responsible office. His enemies have ceased to openly harass him, his manner has become more conciliatory than it used to be, and his work has been conducted smoothly, promptly and well.

For Khán Bahádur Dádábhái Hormasji, my late Assistant Political Agent (now serving in Káthiáwár), I have already in last year's report recorded my high esteem and regard. During the opening months of the year he was in charge of the Mewás, and it was with feelings of the deepest regret I saw him depart for Káthiáwár.

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX I.

FORM I.

Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.							Rs.			
Rájpipla	65,001	Gáekwár	171,771	97	4,386	5,857	Fever ...	9,00,000	592	Not.	
Chhota Udepur ...	10,500	Do.	93,637	13	543	3,561	Do. ...	2,89,074	316	Do.	
Báriya	*...	.....	111,269	13	673	3,384	Do. ...	4,11,175	298	Do. ...	*Remitted by Government Resolution No. 7498, dated 28th November 1892, Political Department.
Lunávada	12,000 6,501	British ... ... Gáekwár.	90,147	14	1,155	2,861	Do. ...	2,45,776	496	Do.	
Bálásinor	4,001 12,996	Do. ... ... British Government.	53,215	5	674	1,506	Do. ...	1,80,849	253	Do.	
Sunth	7,000	Do. ...	74,275	12	583	3,738	Do. ...	1,86,000	299	Do.	

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX II.

FORM No. II.

Native Chief, principal Male Members of their Families, principal Members of their Court.

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or Race or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Máhárána Gambhirsingji, Rája of Rajpipla.	Nándod ...	*.....	Gohel Rajput, Hindu.	49	At home	*.....	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	6 Sons— Age. Years. 1 Chhatrasinghji ... 33 2 Rámsinghji ... 25 3 Kiratsinghji ... 23 4 Narsinsinghji ... 20 5 Digvejaisinghji ... 18 6 Parakramsinghji ... 5	* Since October 1887 deprived of all share in State administration.
Máhárával Fattehsinghji, Rája of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur.	Minor ...	Chowan Rajput, Hindu.	10	Under private tuition at Chhota Udepur.	In study ...	Yes	Do. ...	.....	The State is under British management.
Ráo Báhádur Mansukhrám Mulji.	Ahmedabad ...	Administrator.	Editch Brahmin.	46	Ahmedabad High School.	In affairs of the State.	.....	.....	.....	
Máhárával Mánsinghji, Rája of Báriya.	Báriya ...	Ruler of the State.	Chowan Rajput, Hindu.	40	Rájakmár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	2 Sons— 1 Ranjitsinghji ... 9 2 Nahársingji ... 7	
Harilál Mansukrám	Nadiád ...	Kárbhári ...	Bania	44	Surat High School, &c.	Assisting in State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	
Máhárána Wakhatsingji, Rája of Lunávada.	Lunávada ...	Ruler of the State.	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	36	Kájkumár College, Rájkot.	Ruler of the State.	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	2 Sons— 1 Ranjitsinghji ... 13 2 Rughnáthsinghji... 10	
Dolatrám Kirpárám	Nadiád ...	Kárbhári ...	Nágar Brámin ...	39	Elphinstone College, Bombay.	Assisting in State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	
Manvarkhánji Bábi of Bálásinor.	Bálásinor ...	Ruler of the State.	Musalmán ...	49	At home	In affairs of the State.	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	1 Son— Months. 1 Jamiatkhánji ... 9	
Ráo Sáheb Premchand Kasandás.	Thásra ...	Kárbhári ...	Bania	48	Thásra School ...	Assisting in State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	
Máhárána Pratábsinghji, Rája of Sunth.	Sunth ...	Ruler of the State.	Pavar Rajput, Hindu.	36	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	In affairs of the State.	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	Not.	
Khán Bahádur Hormasji Adárji Patel.	Surat	Khárbhári ...	Pársi	54	Surat High School	Assisting in State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1894-95.

No.	State.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total strength.	Total Cost. Rs.	a.	p.
1	Rájpipla	16	205	221	44,699	1	7
2	Chhota-Udepur...	21	200	221	22,223	2	3
3	Báriaya	19	145	164	18,140	6	7
4	Lunávada	21	128	149	13,190	1	5
5	Sunth	32	125	157	16,692	0	0
6	Bálásinor	15	96	111	10,147	3	1
7	Kadána	7	27	34	4,012	15	3
8	Bhádarva	4	26	30	1,596	0	0
9	Sanjeli	6	13	19	1,368	0	0
10	Umetha	...	5	5	432	4	2
11	Mándwa	2	7	9	936	0	0
12	Shanor	...	...	...	.....		
13	Vasan Virpur	....	...	....	.....		
14	Uchád	...	...	...	.....		
15	Chhaliár	...	...	...	.....		
	Total ...	143	977	1,120	1,33,437	2	4
16	Jambughoda	2	33	35	1,845	1	0
17	Rewa Kántha Agency	37	114	151	21,405	2	4
	Total ...	39	147	186	23,250	3	4
	Grand Total ...	182	1,124	1,306	1,56,687	5	8

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the result of the working of Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1894-95.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported to Police.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of Accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	Rájpipla	642	488	615	516	505	396	321	221	177	172	52	42	63	55
2	Chhota Udepur	118	152	151	176	151	176	130	137	23	33	86	77	86	78
3	Báriya	114	115	149	131	149	131	128	112	15	21	85	85	85	85
4	Lunávada	169	157	247	217	247	217	166	173	80	43	67	79	67	100
5	Sunth	339	135	513	209	513	209	366	171	65	34	71	81	71	81
6	Bálásinor	105	109	145	183	145	183	102	148	24	26	70	80	70	80
7	Kadána	53	45	72	46	72	46	64	40	8	2	88	86	88	86
8	Bhádarva	21	19	33	48	33	48	19	23	14	25	57	47	57	23
9	Sanjeli	39	25	39	48	39	48	34	43	5	5	87	89	87	89
10	Umetha	70	26	87	33	76	29	27	18	49	11	31	54	35	62
11	Mándwa	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	100	...	100
12	Shanor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Vasan Virpur	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Uchad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Chhaliár...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,670	1,273	2,051	1,609	1,930	1,485	1,357	1,088	461	372	66	67	70	73
16	Jambúghoda	19	21	35	35	35	35	34	35	1	...	100	97	97	100
17	Sankheda Mewás ...	52	59	147	96	147	96	121	83	25	13	82	86	82	86
18	Pándu Mewás	48	58	50	67	50	67	25	51	25	16	50	76	50	76
	Total ...	100	117	197	163	197	163	146	134	50	29	74	82	74	82
	Grand Total ...	1,789	1,411	2,283	1,807	2,162	1,683	1,537	1,257	512	401	67	69	71	74

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and the Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1894-95.

No.	Names of Courts and States.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of.													Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		1893-94.	1894-95.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.		1893-94.	1894-95.								
1	Thándár of Sankheda Mewás.	94	103	...	85	14	61	11	...	245	171	51	27	86	...	...	7	6	
2	Thándár of Pándu Mewás ...	71	83	...	53	14	63	2	...	90	132	56	32	44	...	...	...	...	
3	Third Class Magistrate, Dodka	19	47	...	19	10	49	1	...	31	79	33	11	35	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	184	233	...	157	38	173	14	...	366	382	140	70	165	...	...	7	6	
4	Rájpipla	970	841	43	507	167	316	23	...	1,246	1,056	288	412	289	14	...	53	213	
5	Chhota Udepur	196	222	5	173	104	50	...	...	295	332	53	49	224	...	1	5	4	
6	Bariya	114	115	20	131	...	...	...	...	179	151	10	11	112	...	...	18	3	
7	Lúnáváda	223	205	5	217	57	63	...	...	405	342	33	75	233	...	...	1	1	
8	Sunth...	390	309	21	209	61	103	8	1	593	403	41	60	282	...	...	20	3	
9	Balásinor	193	171	18	183	39	79	...	...	301	319	58	51	201	...	...	9	16	
10	Kadána	85	45	...	45	11	20	...	1	129	77	21	6	46	3	...	1	1	
11	Sanjeli	39	36	...	48	6	11	...	...	39	65	...	8	57	...	...	...	...	
12	Bhádarva	63	52	...	48	29	39	...	...	109	116	...	72	44	...	...	...	...	
13	Umetha	70	49	...	38	...	41	...	...	87	79	28	18	28	...	...	5	12	
14	Mándwa	16	22	...	...	2	29	6	...	27	37	33	1	3	...	...	...	...	
15	Chhaliár	2	6	...	...	12	2	...	...	2	14	2	8	4	...	...	...	...	
16	Shanor	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Vasan Virpur	4	4	...	...	3	1	4	...	12	8	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	
18	Uchád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Nárukot	25	28	1	35	1	17	10	...	44	64	18	1	45	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	2,392	2,106	113	1,634	492	771	52	2	3,470	3,064	586	773	1,575	17	1	112	253	
20	Political Agent	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	14	5	15	...	5	6	...	...	4	2	
21	Ex-officio Assistant Political Agent	...	5	...	11	2	...	...	...	2	13	7	...	2	4	...	...	...	
22	Huzúr Deputy Assistant Political Agent	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	1	5	...	1	...	
23	Deputy Assistant Political Agent, in charge Mewás...	...	4	1	2	2	...	...	...	29	5	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	17	2	22	4	...	...	14	36	42	8	8	11	10	...	5	2	
	Grand Total ...	2,576	2,356	115	1,813	534	944	66	16	3,872	3,488	724	851	1,751	27	1	124	261	

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX VI.

Rewa Kántha State—Criminal Justice, Sentences.

No.	Courts and States.	Whipped.	Fined.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Transportation for life.	Deaths.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Rájpipla	11	132	129	10	3	2	1	1	...	289	
2	Chhota Udepur	...	96	104	21	1	2	...	...	...	224	
3	Báriya...	...	12	87	4	3	5	...	1	...	112	
4	Lúnávada	...	145	77	9	...	...	2	...	...	233	
5	Sunth...	7	148	121	3	1	...	1	1	...	282	
6	Bálásinor	...	61	133	3	3	...	...	1	...	201	
7	Kadána	...	21	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	
8	Bhádarva	1	30	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	44	
9	Sanjeli	...	42	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	
10	Sankheda Mewás	...	50	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	
11	Pándu do.	...	27	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	
12	Dodka do.	...	27	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
13	Umetha	...	21	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
14	Mándva	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
15	Shanor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Uchád...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	
17	Vasan Virpur	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
18	Chhaliár	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
19	Nárukot	...	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	
20	Political Agent, Rewa Kántha ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	6	
21	Ex-officio Assistant Political Agent	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	
22	Huzúr Deputy Assistant Political Agent	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
23	Deputy Assistant Political Agent, in charge Mewás ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	Total ...	19	846	795	56	13	10	4	8	...	1,751	

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX VII.

Return of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Criminal Courts of the Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, during the year 1894-95.

Name of Court.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was confirmed.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was reversed.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was altered.	Total number of Appeals disposed of.	Remarks.
Ex-officio Assistant Political Agent	...	...	2	2	
Second Class Magistrate, Sankheda Mewás ...	2	...	2	4	
Second Class Magistrate, Pándu Mewás	1	...	...	1	
	3	...	4	7	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Rewa Kántha Agency during the year 1894-95.

No.	States.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on file at the end of the year 1893-94.	Number filed during the year 1894-95.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
						1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	
1	Sankheda and Pándu Mewás.	Deputy Assistant Political Agent.	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	
2	Sankheda Mewás ...	Thándár	87	199	286	206	118	80	87	
3	Pándu do. ...	Do.	4	99	103	98	52	5	4	
4	Umetha	Japtidár	7	13	20	12	20	8	7	
5	Kadána	Do.	1	21	22	17	54	5	1	
		Ex-officio Assistant Political Agent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Nárukot	Mahálkari	2	15	17	13	3	4	2	
7	Mándva	Japtidár	7	32	39	23	30	16	7	
8	Rájpipla	State Courts	109	735	844	735	693	111	109	
9	Chhota Udepur ...	Do.	82	143	225	114	125	111	82	
10	Báriya	Do.	72	432	504	426	308	78	72	
11	Lunávada	Do.	404	615	1,019	615	630	404	404	
12	Bálasinor	Do.	185	653	838	802	682	36	185	
13	Sunth	Do.	138	514	652	409	372	243	138	
14	Sanjeli	Do.	...	23	23	23	...	...	...	
15	Bhádarva	Do.	42	93	135	96	97	39	42	
16	Shanor	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Chhaliár	Do.	1	8	9	9.	1	...	1	
		Total ...	1,142	3,596	4,738	3,597	3,185	1,141	1,142	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, during 1894-95.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the File at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	
1	Political Agent	...	4	4	1	4	3	...	
2	Deputy Assistant Political Agent in charge Mewás.	2	13	15	12	6	3	2	
3	Ex-officio Assistant Political Agent.	2	...	2	2	...	...	2	
	Total ...	4	17	21	15	10	6	4	

J. POLLEN,
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APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the Rewa Kántha Agency.

Number.	State.	Gross Revenue.		Expenditure.		Revenue.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
		For Samvat 1849-50, A.D. 1893-94.	For Samvat 1850-51, A.D. 1894-95.	For Samvat 1849-50, A.D. 1893-94.	For Samvat 1850-51, A.D. 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Rájpipla	8,63,527	8,18,918	8,47,533	7,50,739	...	44,609	...	96,794	
2	Chhota Udepur...	2,60,225	2,89,074	2,38,754	2,01,246	28,849	...	...	37,508	
3	Báriya	3,01,623	4,11,139	4,33,735	2,30,415	1,09,516	...	...	2,03,320	
4	Lunávada	2,70,308	2,50,697	2,67,809	2,57,283	...	19,611	...	10,526	
5	Bálásinor	1,48,746	1,80,848	1,64,090	1,83,410	32,102	...	19,320	...	
6	Sunth	1,55,404	1,86,273	1,36,693	1,56,620	30,869	...	19,927	...	
7	Kadána	26,657	29,191	18,817	17,572	2,534	...	...	1,245	
8	Sánjeli	53,602	21,424	36,333	24,361	...	32,178	...	11,972	
9	Umetha	44,921	44,503	44,330	35,495	...	418	...	8,835	
10	Bhádarva	43,042	44,720	43,330	44,600	1,678	...	1,270	...	
11	Sankheda Mewás	2,66,475	2,71,914	2,79,644	2,17,674	5,439	...	...	61,970	
12	Pándu Mewás	64,701	67,036	77,451	65,296	2,335	...	...	12,155	
13	Dodka Mewás	13,763	14,608	13,766	22,575	845	...	8,809	...	
14	Nárukot	14,756	14,814	12,400	12,108	58	...	...	292	
	Total ...	25,27,750	26,45,159	26,14,685	22,19,394	2,14,225	96,816	49,326	4,44,617	

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XA.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1894-95.

No.	Name.	Rájpipla.	Chhota Udepur.	Báriya.	Lunávada.	Bálásinor.	Sunth.	Kadána.	Umetha.	Bhádarva.	Sanjeli.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	5,05,338	1,45,055	1,45,662	1,46,338	87,515	92,302	19,637	33,332	32,587	12,226
2	Local Cess	...	3,482	384	14,392	5,520	6,267	291	334	448	191
3	Sale-proceeds of Lands	...	...	...	56	1,088	...	...	...	...	...
4	Opium Revenue	12,365	4,972	4,427	7,153	1,938	2,950	393	207	1,046	520
5	A'bkári do. (including Gánja, &c.)	1,19,679	21,556	31,402	6,854	9,999	18,500	2,200	1,088	4,339	3,657
6	Forests	89,470	25,813	1,86,585	27,918	34,723	32,657	2,670	215	...	1,399
7	Jama, &c., from Bháyats and Patawats	...	1,439	...	...	...	4,155	...	...	...	...
8	Customs Receipts	...	54,830	25,648	19,375	19,165	18,964	2,345	...	124	1,433
9	Judicial do. (including Stamps)	25,127	2,771	2,914	14,592	17,977	8,490	711	920	1,901	701
10	Educational Receipts (fees, &c.).	...	...	...	492	...	...	...	76	...	...
11	Guaranteed rights	13,634	...	4,774	775	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Extraordinary Receipts... ...	...	20,473	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...
13	Other Receipts	52,805	8,683	9,343	12,752	2,923	1,863	944	9,331	4,475	1,297
	Total ...	8,18,918	2,89,074	4,11,139	2,50,697	1,80,848	1,86,273	29,191	44,503	44,720	21,424
						EXPENDITURE.					
1	Darbar expense	1,36,964	59,693	54,472	82,667	37,251	48,073	2,622	4,492	5,455	14,749
2	Tribute	55,144	9,976	...	18,501	16,697	7,000	...	5,000	19,076	...
3	Extraordinary charges	...	2,369	12,728	30,180	...	2,000	...	...	...	...
4	Administrative Establishments.	41,248	39,253	12,770	8,227	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Revenue Department	95,968	312	6,200	8,785	24,358	40,672	8,225	4,742	6,068	3,821
6	Judicial do.	16,281	...	931	2,120	...	...	...	8	...	...
7	Educational do.	31,900	3,677	5,119	5,017	2,254	6,481	670	128	...	145
8	Military (Sibandi)	48,698	...	32,972	16,277	25,411	...	...	...	...	...
9	Police	44,699	20,328	14,556	12,071	10,616	...	71	89	...	...
10	Jail	5,818	1,014	2,215	1,528	698	985	369	43	16	38
11	Dispensary	12,221	3,648	3,893	4,924	1,549	1,688	...	...	...	56
12	Forest Department	35,632	667	2,024	1,305	589	...	53	...	...	...
13	Public Works (including repairs)	1,41,507	38,735	42,332	36,454	33,266	35,778	3,050	2,358	372	507
14	Miscellaneous Establishments.	17,294	...	311	...	...	736	...	...	...	...
15	Dharmáda Devasthan	12,812	6,652	2,675	6,608	1,604	1,385	163	618	393	352
16	Guaranteed rights	28,784	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Paid in liquidation of debts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,500	...	...
18	Miscellaneous	25,669	14,782	37,217	22,619	29,147	11,822	2,349	6,517	13,220	4,693
	Total ...	7,50,739	2,01,246	2,30,415	2,57,283	1,83,410	1,56,620	17,572	85,495	44,600	24,361

APPENDIX XI.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Rewa Kántha Local Funds for the year 1894-95.

No.	Names of Funds.	Opening balance on the 1st April 1894.	Receipts during the year 1894-95.	Expenditure during the year 1894-95.	Balance on 1st April 1895.			Remarks.
					In cash.	Invested.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Rewa Kántha Agency Fund—							
	Vajiria Talukdari School Fund	908	2,239	1,757	1,390	...	1,390	
	Vajiria Dispensary Fund ...	29,957	1,334	726	1,564	29,000	30,564	
	Rewa Kántha Education Fund	13,130	2,299	1,036	393	14,000	14,393	
	Rewa Kántha Education Pension Fund	52,643	5,736	2,399	2,981	53,000	55,981	
	Anghad Improvement Fund.	1,616	...	...	1,616	...	1,616	
	Total ...	98,254	11,608	5,918	7,944	96,000	1,03,944	
2	Mewás Administration Fund.	21,661	16,778	13,087	10,352	15,000	25,352	
	Grand Total ...	1,19,915	28,386	19,005	18,296	1,11,000	1,29,236	

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XII.

Abstract of the result of Vaccination in the year 1894-95 contrasted with the Returns of the 4 preceding years.

District.	Years.														
	1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinations.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Re-vaccinations.
Rájpipla	4	5,138	92	4	6,814	63	4	6,430	29	4	6,008	55	4	5,738	119
Deogad Bariya	2	3,221	16	2	3,509	54	2	3,807	31	2	3,310	37	2	3,328	56
Sanjeli		144	1		202	4		192	7		201	3		294	12
Chhota Udepur	2	2,404	27	2	2,325	9	2	3,761	23	2	3,357	21	2	3,534	27
Sunth	2	3,094	157	2	4,351	78	2	2,964	33	2	2,710	47	2	2,670	68
Kadana		722	44		1,203	54		961	27		601	13		218	8
Bálásinor	1	1,539	28	1	1,538	8	1	1,506	3	1	1,422	5	1	1,493	13
Sankheda Mewás	1	1,596	21	2	1,812	25	2	2,074	27	2	2,008	35	2	2,165	19
Lunávada	2	3,067	23	2	3,269	...	2	2,721	1	2	2,815	12	2	2,845	16
Pándu Mewás	1	1,505	27	1	2,367	25	1	1,375	20	1	1,308	22	1	1,050	18
Total	15	22,610	436	16	26,410	320	16	25,791	201	16	23,740	250	16	23,335	356

APPENDIX XIII.

The Press.

1	2	3	4	
			Publication thereat.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.	B.
Rájpipla (Nándod)	Darbári Press	Rájpipla State	Fortnightly Darbári Gazette.	
Dó.	Private Printing Press.	Parbhudás Bápuji		
Báriya	Lithograph Press	Báriya State		

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Divisions of Native States

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Province.	Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	How many Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Town with Population.		Number of Villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.	
						Head-quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.
														Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gujarát	Northern Division.	Rájpipla	9	1,600 1,514	114,756 171,771	Nándod	10,819	759	2	8	30	15	221	44,699	5,05,338	8,18,918
		Chhota Udepur	8	873	71,218 93,237	Chhota Udepur	3,552	570	2	2	28	14	221	22,223	1,45,055	2,89,674
		Bariya	7	873 813	66,822 111,269	Bariya	3,420	495	3	2	22	15	161	18,140	1,45,662	4,11,139
		Lunávada	3	388	75,450 90,147	Lunávada	10,101	358	2	7	26	8	149	13,190	1,46,338	2,50,697
		Súnth	2	394	58,822 74,275	Rámpur	3,799	291	2	4	18½	7	157	16,692	92,302	1,86,273
		Bálásinor	2	189	46,328 53,215	Bálásinor	9,687	102	3	3	11	6	111	10,147	87,515	1,80,848
		Kadána	1	130	14,220	Kadána	950	111	1	1	15	8	34	4,013	19,637	29,191
		Sanjelí		33½	3,751	Sanjelí	584	51	1		6	1	19	1,306	12,226	21,424
		Bhádarva		27	9,185 41,776	Bhádarva	3,167	15	1		18	2	30	1,596	32,587	44,720
		Umetha	1	21	4,798	Umetha	969	10	1	1	8	6	6	432	33,332	44,503
		Sankheda Mewás	1	311½	53,214	Wádia	418	348	3	2	24	11	151	21,405	2,20,350	2,71,914
		Pándú do.	1	74½ 530	20,312 69,966	Pándú	481	101	2	1	12	7	9 936	51,711	67,086	
		Dodka do.	1	8½	4,576	Dodka	1,263	3		1	5	3		10,840	14,608	
		Nárukot do.	1	143	6,440 7,450	Jambhughoda	556	53	1	1	9	7	35	1,845	8,250	14,814
		Total	37	5,066½ 4,980	519,892 733,506		49,766	3,266 3,153	24	33	227½	110	1,306	1,56,686	15,10,943	26,45,159

N. B.—The figures shown in block type are those of the 1891 Census.

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XV.

Population.

District.	Population.							Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
	Inhabited houses.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years. Males.	Children under 12 years. Females.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians: Europeans.	Christians: East Indians and other mixed classes.	Christians: Natives.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others except Hindus and Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Jains.	Aborigines.	Total adult male Agriculturists, including Landholders, Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers.	Male adult non-agriculturists.			
Rájpipla	22,941	37,613 **88,503**	34,336 **83,208**	22,331	20,586	114,756 **1,71,771**	75·99	...	2	...	47,811 **1,62,686**	5,161 **6,414**	2,671	159	76	61,547	26,173	68,448			Includes males and females.
Chhota Udepur ...	14,752	22,779 **48,117**	21,533 **25,520**	13,961	12,928	71,218 **93,637**	81·57	...	...	...	59,227 **58,355**	1,625 **1,941**	2,391	16	84	10,516	26,289	19,662			
Báriya	12,087	19,892 **55,755**	20,229 **55,514**	13,631	13,070	66,822 **1,11,269**	83·19	...	...	...	39,364 **63,408**	1,644 **2,075**	45,785	15	23	25,776	25,749	15,634			
Lunávádá	15,966	23,351 **45,974**	22,763 **44,173**	15,826	13,631	75,450 **90,147**	194·45	...	...	...	71,370 **86,346**	3,059 **3,511**	320	...	359	162	27,779	13,045			
Sunth	11,648	18,123 **37,935**	17,519 **36,340**	11,709	15,221	58,852 **74,275**	149·29	...	...	...	21,980 **72,187**	1,151 **1,466**	622	8	134	35,609	16,849	18,590			
Málásinor	9,763	14,210 **27,462**	13,558 **25,753**	9,795	11,709	48,328 **53,215**	246·12	...	...	...	41,370 **4,7986**	4,632 **5,121**	108	...	236	...	12,613	8,306			
Sahkheda Méwás ...	10,581	16,495	16,639	11,005	11,005	53,214	170·55	...	...	...	34,914	2,159	...	22	61	16,058	15,838	14,889	Gujaráti.	...	
Pándu do. ...	4,560	6,575	6,001	4,212	4,212	20,312	272·64	...	...	...	19,682	630	6,021	...	...	...	8,176	3,051			
Dodka do. ...	1,104	1,435	1,383	992	992	4,576	538·38	...	...	...	4,544	61	...	...	...	1	1,852	985			
Bhádarwa	2,231	2,104	2,822	1,843	1,743	9,185	340·18	...	...	...	8,331	794	...	...	...	6	2,498	2,257			
Umetha	1,183	1,585	1,473	988	988	4,798	199·91	...	...	...	4,611	63	...	...	...	...	2,438	750			
Kadána	2,912	4,198	4,130	3,124	124	14,220	109·38	...	...	...	13,845	346	5,511	...	...	...	6,559	1,767			
Sanjeli	639	1,118	1,119	784	784	3,751	171·97	...	...	...	587	119	...	...	...	3,845	1,585	960			
Nárukot	...	3,762	3,688	...	...	7,450	...	...	...	...	5,281	76	2,253	...	...	...	...	...			

146,957 | 46,942 | 43,024 | 89,966 | 80,918 | 3,037 | 21,696 | 20,080 | 41,776 | 36,794 | 1,471

N.B.—The figures shown in block type are those of the 1891 Census.

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

No. 1214 of 1895.

Godhra, 5th August 1895.

Submitted.

2. As Mr. Quin has only taken charge of the Political Agent's office within the last few days, he is unable to add anything more than a few general remarks to the very thorough report which has been drawn up by the Administrator. Two short visits appear to have been paid to Nándod by the Political Agent during 1894.

3. The report is submitted rather late, there having been very considerable delay in printing it.

4. During the year under report there have been two changes in the personnel of the Administrator, a fact which does not make for efficiency of administration. Major Kennedy held the office for the five concluding months of the year and the report is submitted by him. It is not unnaturally wanting in some of the interest which attaches to the reports of Mr. Shewan whose long acquaintance with the State gave him an advantage in this respect, but it gives a clear account of all branches of the administration and evidences the interest taken by Major Kennedy in the affairs of the State.

5. Though the season was only an average one the outturn of crops was fairly good, and the income of the state shows a slight but satisfactory increase. Owing to various causes which are detailed in the report there was an increase in expenditure also, but it is reassuring to learn from the Administrator that even increased expenditure keeps well within the revenues. The unexpected falling off in forest receipts, due to causes which were not within the control of the State, is to be regretted.

6. The Police and the Public Works Department appear to be both in need of thorough reorganization, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of the Administrator to improve both these branches of the administration may be attended with success. The Acting Political Agent entirely concurs with the Administrator as to the expediency of having regard more to efficiency than to local influence in choosing the superior police officers. There has been a considerable and satisfactory increase in the number of police constables who are being educated and from this much good will no doubt result. It is however in the Political Agent's opinion crediting the police with more than they deserve when the Administrator puts down to their increased efficiency the diminution in the number of offences committed during the year. What is more satisfactory as a measure of improvement is the increase in the percentage of convictions to trials. The effect of the altered arrangements in the Public Works Department will be noted with interest at the end of the current year.

7. Turning to the revenue administration it is to be remarked that considerable progress has been made in the very important work of survey and settlement. Before long it is expected that the whole area which can be considered as at present fit for settlement will have been dealt with, but it is to be hoped that the conversion of *ráni* land into *rásti* will continue gradually until all the culturable land in the State has been made fit for cultivation. The Administrator remarks that during the past two years no independent tests have been taken of the work of the Survey Department. This is to be regretted as the opportunities for dishonest work being done with impunity are thereby very largely increased.

8. The settlement of titles to alienations is a very necessary work completed, and it is most satisfactory to note that the summary settlement system has proved extremely popular amongst the holders of alienated lands.

9. The result of the settlement of some of the tálukas does not appear in its immediate effects to have been altogether satisfactory as a considerable area of land has in consequence been thrown out of cultivation. This state of affairs may however be only temporary and the benefits of a fixed settlement must in course of time be recognized.

10. The number of primary schools in the State has been increased by 8, and it is satisfactory to observe that several night schools are kept up with success. The attention paid by the State to education appears to be adequate and to be yearly increasing. The opening of a State-aided Gymkhana for the encouragement of games and physical exercises is a pleasant sign of the times which should not go unnoticed.

11. The advantages of skilled medical aid are evidently being brought home more and more to the people of Rájpipla as is shown by the figures giving the attendance at the hospitals and dispensaries. The wild and unhealthy tracts of the State where it is found impossible to obtain the services of a hospital assistant would be an excellent locality for giving a trial to the scheme of travelling dispensaries, and it is hoped that the Administrator will see his way to establishing some of these institutions.

12. The administration of the year has been free from important events of any kind, and there have been none of calamities which had last year to be reported. The State is increasing in prosperity, and with a continuance of the policy so ably initiated by Mr. Shewan there is every reason to foretell even greater improvement in the future than has taken place in the past when so much of the rough work of removing the old and long standing obstacles to progress had to be carried out. Every branch of the administration has been reinvigorated and the results may be awaited with full hope that they will not be disappointing to those who wish well to the State of Rájpipla.

H. O. QUIN,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION, ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE REWA KANTHA AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

No. 522 OF 1895.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Ahmedabad, 17th August 1895.

Submitted to Government.

Personnel.

2. Mr. Pollen was in charge of the Agency up to the 1st March when he handed over charge to his Assistant, Mr. Gibb. Mr. Dádábhái Hormasji, the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, was replaced by Ráo Bahádur Chimanrái Harrái early in the season, while Ráo Bahádur Manibhái Haribhái remained during the year and was in charge of the Mewáses after Mr. Dádábhái's departure, so that the Agency was fortunate in a minimum of changes of superior officers. Mr. Pollen was as usual most active in visiting every part of his charge and the other district officers followed his example. The Commissioner, N. D., also visited Rájpipla and all the second class States during the year.

Rájpipla.

3. The separate report for Rájpipla does not have the special interest of last year, as that was practically a final report by Mr. Shewan on the results of his administration. The administration has been unfortunate this year in frequent changes, but Major Kennedy has submitted a full and clear report which shows that he has thoroughly mastered the working of the administration and the wants of the State. The State was visited twice by the Political Agent and once by the Commissioner, N. D. It is satisfactory to note the good account of Shri Kumár Chhatrásinhji's attention to the duties which have been assigned to him. The State has at last seen the end of the protracted Charni boundary dispute.

4. The revenue survey is progressing satisfactorily, though, as pointed out by the Political Agent, it would be as well if some independent test of its work was provided. The conversion of ráni into rásti is gradual but steady. The Bhils of Rájpipla, though backward, shiftless and rather nomadic in their agriculture, are really less wild than the jungle tribes to the north and south of them, and a few years ought to see a great change. The two vassal States of Sagbára and Wádi have given no trouble. The settlement of alienations of lands and cash has been an arduous work and reflects great credit on Mr. Tipnis, who has lately retired. The figures for the wards' estates show a considerable increase in their closing balance, which is satisfactory.

5. There has been increased expenditure on the fouj, but this was necessary, and it has now been put on a good footing. The police are still below par, but it must be remembered that we have in Rájpipla an attempt to introduce the British methods without the advantages of a British district. There is an improvement in the percentage of convictions to cases sent for trial. What is now wanted is an improvement in the personnel and perhaps in the pay of the higher grades. The attention of the Administrator in the current year should be directed to Major Kennedy's remarks in para. 53 on the necessity of keeping the Magistrates up to the mark. There does not seem to be much serious crime.

6. The registration figures show that this branch is working well. For the reasons given there has been a marked falling off from the estimated income under Forests, but this is only deferred to another year, when the sleepers will be required. The Commissioner was much struck by the great want of valuable timber in the Dediápáda forests. It will take years to establish a proper system of fire protection. Mr. Clabby is an energetic officer, and deserves the praise he receives from the Administrator.

7. It is hoped that the current year will see satisfactory progress on the Railway. Attention is drawn to Major Kennedy's remarks at para. 95 with

reference to the great advantage of a branch line from Kharchi to Dharoli. The Public Works Department is still not what it ought to be, but it is hoped that things will improve under an European Engineer.

8. The land revenue this year has met with a check which, it is hoped, is only temporary. The remark in para. 99 "land revenue continues to maintain a small but steady rate of increase" is at variance with the figures which show a decrease of 30,851; but he refers there to the figures in para. 98 which bring the revenue up to the end of June. But this is mainly under the head of Miscellaneous; and is probably owing to less land being taken up.

The liquor revenue shows an increase, but the Administrator points out that while the more expensive liquor shows an increase there is a decrease in the total of consumption.

9. Education is progressing, and there is considerable increase in the number of Káliparaj boys. The medical institutions appear to be in a fair state, though there has been great difficulty in getting a man to stop at Dediápáda.

10. The Commissioner considers that the figures in the Administrator's para. 100 show that the State is in a good condition financially. But the facts brought out in this report show that though the revenue survey and administration have improved enormously, there are still departments, such as the Police and Public Works, which require considerable improvement. Major Kennedy's departure will be a great loss to the State. He has been ably assisted by Khán Bahádur Dhanjisha Edalji and by his personal assistant.

His Excellency the Governor's visit.

11. His Excellency Lord Harris paid a farewell visit to Godhra in November and was welcomed there by the second class Chiefs.

External relations of the States.

12. The only questions relating to the external relations of the States are those with Baroda. It is only natural that the stronger Government should continue to encroach on the Mándwa Rána's rights in Chándod. The only solution is complete separation of interests to be paid for by a reduction of the Mándwa tribute. In Bhádarva the Jaspur question still awaits decision. The other minor points will, it is hoped, be settled in the conference with the Agent Governor General ordered in Government Resolution No. 4559 of 19th July 1895.

Extra Appendix X-A.

13. It will be seen that this year's report contains an extra Appendix X-A. I requested the Political Agents of Rewa Kántha and Mahi Kántha to furnish this information in consequence of the remarks made in Mr. Spence's review of last year's report. It contains the information already supplied by the States under the Pálanpur Superintendency and Surat, and will, it is hoped, be approved by Government.

Second Class States.

14. Mr. Pollen's remarks on the various second class States are full and are the result of personal observation. The Commissioner has little to add to them. In Chhota Udepur the chief event was the death of the Rája, and the succession of his only son, Fattehsingji. Owing to the presence of the Political Agent and the tact of the Diván, the arrangements were satisfactory. The young Rája has now been sent to the Rájkot College. This State has up to the present lagged behind the rest of Rewa Kántha, but it is hoped that the long minority will enable it to take its right place. It has great possibilities, as the land to the west is good and has easy access to the railway at Bodeli. The Public Works expenditure this year was insufficient on works other than Darbár buildings.

15. The Rája of Báriya continues to take great personal interest in every department of his State. Mr. Pollen notices an improvement in the amount spent on Public Works. He has, however, omitted to make any remarks on the very large amount realized from forests, no less than Rs. 1,86,585. It is presumed that this heavy cutting was to meet the expenses of last year's marriage, but it is obvious that very careful measures for reproduction will be required.

16. Mr. Pollen writes in high terms of the Rája's administration in Lúnávada. There is no doubt that he takes a real interest in his State, and is ably served by his Diván. The reduction in revenue from forests this year is not to be regretted. The new school-house has this year been a very marked addition to the State. It is hoped that next year will see a larger expenditure on public works in the districts.

17. Bálásinor is a State of the old school, but it is fairly well managed by the Diván.

18. Sunth is well managed. The Kárbhári, Mr. Hormasji A'darji, enjoys the full confidence of the Rája, and his departure will be a great loss to the State. The agricultural class to which Mr. Pollen alludes is the best that the Commissioner has seen in any Native State of this size, and shows the advantage of training Bhil boys. The Ommanney Bridge is a work of great convenience to the public.

Other minor States.

19. The smaller States call for little remark. Kadána is doing well under management, and the Umetha debt is practically cleared off. The Deputy Assistant Political Agent in his para. 23 shows a very large amount of outstanding arrears of revenue, including Rs. 6,818 for girás due from Baroda. This should be cleared up. Bhádarva can do little, hampered as it is with a tribute of 43 per cent. of its revenue.

Thána Circles.

20. The work of survey in such of the petty tálukas under the Thánas as are under management is proceeding slowly, and, judging from the remarks against Gothda, not very satisfactorily.

Police.

21. The number of offences has increased owing apparently to an unfavourable season, and also perhaps in some measure to the reason given by Mr. Manibhái, that pressure has been put on the Thákors who naturally object to reporting cases, as they have to pay for the maintenance of prisoners from their tálukas. On the other hand the average of convictions is higher. A reference to last year's printed administration report, Appendix IV, will show that this curious way of showing exactly the same number of persons arrested and of persons sent for trial, was in vogue that year as it is again now in the Thánas and all States except Rájpipla and Umetha. It is certainly time that this is seen to. It was noticed last year by Mr. Spence in para. 20. There is an increase in the number of thefts and in the percentage of property recovered in the Thána circles, but the figures given in the Deputy Assistant Political Agent's para. 34 and the Political Agent's para. 31 do not agree.

Thándárs' civil and criminal works.

22. Neither the civil nor the criminal work of the Thándárs is heavy. As usual the civil work in Sankheda is the heavier, but the proportion of cases left pending has been diminished.

Season and public health.

23. The season was not a good one for crops, which were spoilt by untimely heavy rain, but the public health was fair. There was a good deal of cattle disease.

Public works.

24. There has been a small increase in the expenditure on public works. Much cannot be expected from the small funds available. The road from Chándod Railway Station to the Narbada is a useful work which has long been wanted.

Education.

25. Education remains practically stationary, though there is an increase of boys in several of the schools, and the Vajiria Tálukdári School has improved in numbers and attendance.

Border Courts.

26. The Assistant Political Agent, Mr. Gibb, was able to arrange for Border Courts with the Political Officers in charge of Bansváda, and the Hilly Tracts Meywar, and 146 cases were disposed of out of a total of 161.

27. A large number of estates are under attachment (of these only Raíka two-third share) appears to be heavily involved. It is not understood why so small an amount was paid towards the liquidation of the Mándva debt. It is unfortunate that the Political Agent is unable to give a more promising account of the mental capacity of the minor Chiefs of these petty States, but it agrees with what the Commissioner has himself seen of them.

Attached estates.

28. The Police force in the jurisdictional States remains much the same as last year, with a small increase in expenditure. The Agency Police shows a temporary reduction in expense of Rs. 1,500, but this is merely owing to vacancies not being filled up pending the reorganization which has now been ordered. The two better paid appointments of Chief Constables in the Mewáses and the levelling up of pay to Panch Maháls rates ought to tell on the efficiency of this force.

Agency police and police in the jurisdictional States.

29. For the jurisdictional States the number of offences was considerably less and the percentage of convictions to the number of accused sent for trial rose from 70·35 to 73·26. The amount of serious crime was not heavy. Mr. Pollen has pointed out the very bad results shown for Rájpipla and Chhota Udepur in the recovery of stolen property.

Working of the Police.

30. The jails in the jurisdictional States are in fair order and the average cost of each prisoner has been materially reduced from Rs. 58-6-6 to Rs. 48-15-2.

Jails.

31. The criminal work of the Agent, Assistant Agent and Deputy Political Agent was light. In the jurisdictional States the proportion of persons fined to those sent to jail is still very high, but this is a natural characteristic of justice in Native States. There were 7 appeals to the Political Agent against none last year.

Criminal justice.

32. The work of the Civil Courts continues to increase, but on the whole they must have worked well, as in spite of this the balance at the end of the year was rather less. The Political Agent points out the difference in the amount of work between the States with a wealthier and more settled population and the more jungly tracts to the east and south-east.

Civil justice.

33. Of the civil appellate political cases in the Agency Courts, the Political Agent disposed of 5 out of 15 and the Deputy Assistant Political Agent disposed of 11 out of 14 original civil political cases.

Political cases.

34. The Political Agent points out that the opening of the Rutlam line has directed the attention of the Chiefs to the value of their forests, but there is ground for apprehension that some of them availed themselves rather recklessly of this means of raising ready money.

Forests.

35. Appendix X-A will, it is hoped, enable Government to form a clearer idea of the financial condition of the States.* One fact is clearly brought to light and that is the large amount levied except in Rájpipla and Umetha under the name of "Customs Duties." This consists of an import and export duty on almost all articles. The States say that they find this necessary to supplement their very light land assessment, the raising of which would cause great dissatisfaction. They also say that it enables them to recover something from the produce of alienated land. This is perfectly true and it is not advisable to try and force any sudden change on the States, but the present system is a real hindrance to trade, and it is hoped that the States will soon see the advantage of raising revenue in some other way.

Revenue and finance.

36. The Local Funds at the disposal of the Agency are well off with a considerable balance.

37. Mr. Pollen writes in high terms of the work done by his Deputy Assistant Political Agents Messrs. Chimanrái Harrái and Manibhái Haribhái. The Rewa Kántha States of the 2nd class are, on the whole, very fair specimens of their type. It is true that too large a proportion of the revenue is spent on the Darbár expenses, but in no case is the revenue sufficient for very ambitious reforms which would only involve increased taxation. In all cases the Chiefs have shown themselves ready to meet the wishes of Government expressed through the Political Agent, and the people are generally contented, and are certainly slowly but surely improving in material condition.

G. B. REID,
Commissioner, N. D.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

REWA KANTHA AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1895-96.

B 508—a

LETTER from THE POLITICAL AGENT, Rewa Kántha, to the CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Political Department, Bombay, No. $\frac{930}{96}$, dated Godhra, 1st June 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Administration of the Rewa Kántha Political Agency for the year 1895-96, ending on 31st March last.

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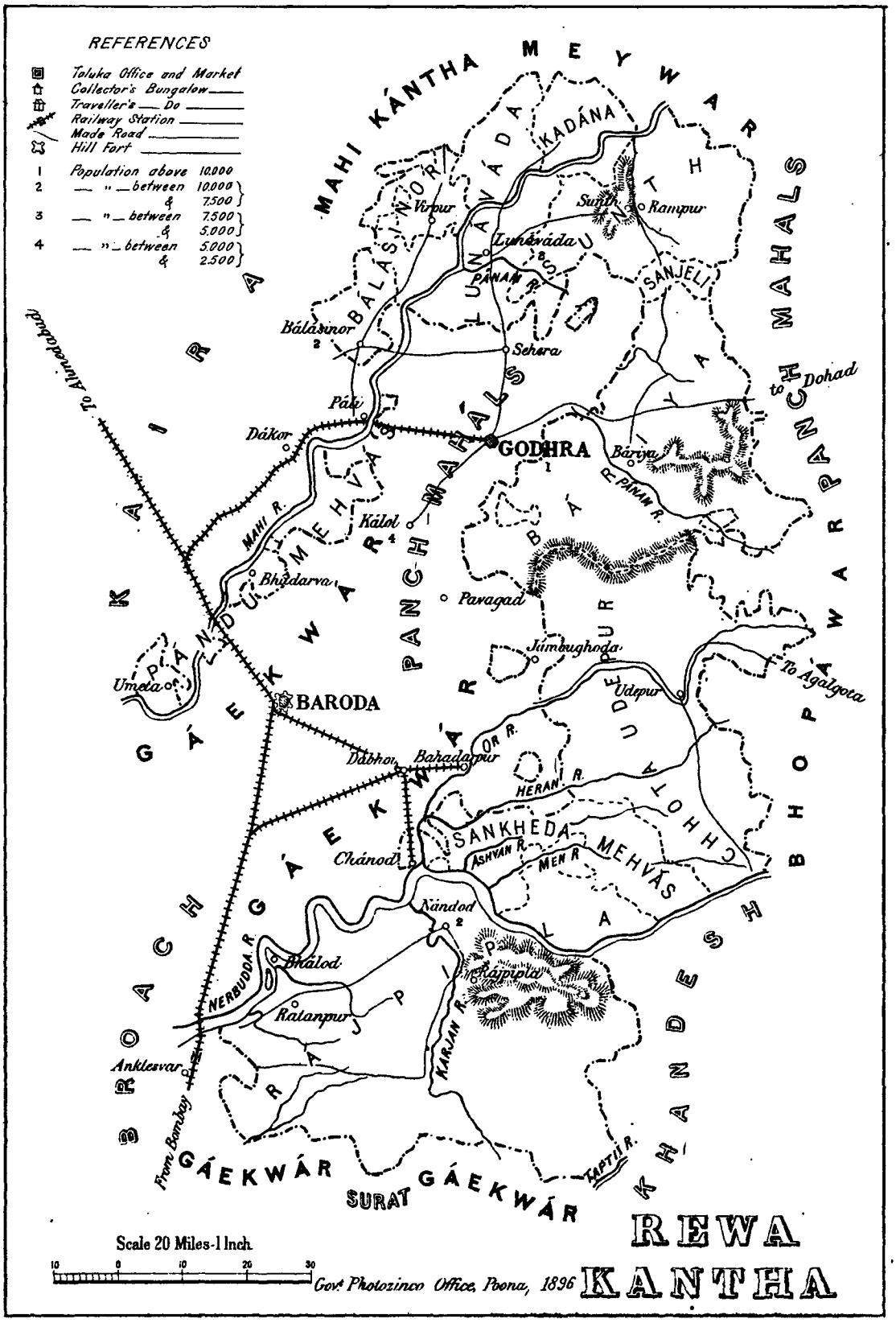
REFERENCES
Taluka Office and Market
Collector's Bungalow
Traveller's Do
Railway Station
Made Road
Hill Fort
1 Population above 10.000
2 " between 10.000 & 7.500
3 " between 7.500 & 5.000
4 " between 5.000 & 2.500
MAHI KÁNTHA
MEYWAR
KADÁNA
BÁLÁSINOR
LUNÁVÁDA
SUNTH
Virpur
Sunth
Rampur
Lunáváda
PÁNAM R.
SANJELI
Bálásinor
Sehera
Páli
Dákor
GODHRA
Báriya
PÁNAM R.
MAHI R.
Kálol
Bhádarva
Pavagad
Jámbughoda
Umeta
BARODA
Udepur
To Agalgota
Dábhoi
Bahadarpur
OR R.
HERAN R.
SANKHEDA
MEHVÁS
ASHVAN R.
MEN R.
Chánod
Nándod
Bhálod
Rájpipla
NERBUDDA R.
Ratanpur
KARJAN R.
Anklesvar
From Bombay
TAPTI R.
To Ahmedabad
KAIRA
GÁEKWÁR
PANCH MAHÁLS
BROACH
KHANDESH
BHOPAWAR
PANCH MAHALS
GÁEKWÁR
SURAT
GÁEKWÁR
Scale 20 Miles-1 Inch
10 0 10 20 30
Govt. Photozinco Office, Poona, 1896
REWA KANTHA

B.508

REWA KA'NTHA POLITICAL AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Chief events—Introduction of British currency in States under management.

1. One of the principal events of the year under report is the introduction of the British for the Shihasai currency in the States, under the management of this Agency from 1st November last, under the sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 335, dated 15th January 1895. The difference of exchange during the past five years amounted to nearly 19 per cent. on the average. The cultivators have, however, been granted a rebate of Rs. 20 per cent. and the fixed expenditure has been reduced by 3 annas in the rupee or 18·75 per cent.

2. The cultivators of the Kadána State demurred to paying their dues in the British currency for a time, but the Japtidár was able to overcome the difficulty by persuasion and tact. The Japtidár of Mándwa too, deserves credit for carrying out the orders of Government without friction not only in the villages under the agency, but also in the Wántas situated in Baroda Territory. In enforcing the demand in these Wántas he received due assistance from the Baroda officers.

3. The only real difficulty experienced was and is in the villages and Wántas of Umetha and Shihora situated in the British District of Kaira and in Baroda Territory. The Japtidárs have been directed to file cases in the Courts of the Mámlatdárs for assistance under the Land Revenue Code, and the subject has been reported to Government in my letters noted in the margin. The administrative change has been effected without any difficulty in other States and Tálukás.

No. $\frac{451}{45}$, dated 16th March 1894.
No. $\frac{525}{56}$, dated 9th April 1896
No. $\frac{632}{62}$, dated 21st April 1896.

Death of the Rája of Sunth.

4. Maháráná Shri Pratápsinghji, Rája of Sunth, who had been ailing for some time, died at Godhra on the 10th January 1896 He leaves no male issue behind him and the nearest collaterals are 14 generations remote. He had been granted the usual Sanad of adoption, but unfortunately he did not avail himself of the privilege. The question of succession is still under the consideration of Government, and pending final orders the State has been placed under management.

Death of the Thákor of Virpur in Sankheda Mewás.

5. Thákor Jitabawa of Virpur, under the Sankheda Mewás, died of old age on 5th October last and was succeeded by his brother Bhai Bawa. The jurisdiction exercised by Jitabawa has been continued to his brother, *vide* Government Resolution No. 561 dated 22nd January 1896.

Casualties in minor tálukás.

6. The subjoined table furnishes information of casualties among other petty Thákors during the year under report. These cases were not referred to Government under the general sanction conveyed in Government Resolutions Nos. 7551 and 879, dated respectively the 4th December 1890 and 6th February 1892 :—

No.	Name.	Táluka.	Date of death.	Name of successor and relationship.
1	Khanjada Nathukhán Nánukhan.	Pándu ...	18th April 1895	His eldest son Badarkhán.
2	Sáhebsing Becherbhai ...	Vaktápur ...	22nd July 1895.	His eldest son Bharatsing.
3	Khanjada Dosukhán Chhabankhán.	Pándu ...	26th January 1896.	His eldest son Hamidkhán.

Grant of the title of Azam to certain Thákors.

7. Government were pleased to bestow upon the undermentioned Thákors the title of Azam in place of Ijat Asar (*vide* Resolution No. 1539, dated 26th February 1896).

Sankheda—Mewás.

1. Thákor of Gad.
2. Thákor of Vajiria.
3. Thákor of Uchád.
4. Thákor of Shanor.
5. Thákor of Virpur.
6. Thákor of Agar.
7. Thákor of Nasvadi.

Pándu Mewás.

1. Thákor of Chhaliar.
2. Thákor Shihora.

Customs duties, &c.

8. The remarks of Government on the suggestion of Mr. Reid regarding the abolition of customs duties have been communicated to the States. Transit duties, pure and simple, have already been abolished by all the states, and the income from import and export-duties during the year of Samvat 1951 is shown in the following table :—

No.	Name of State.	Amount.	Per cent. to total Income.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
1	Rájpipla	...	...	
2	Chhota Udepur	57,630	18·5	Includes tax on forest produce.
3	Báriya	19,743	5·1	No import duty is charged.
4	Lunáváda	32,460	12·6	
5	Bálásinor	19,322	11·4	
6	Sunth...	19,908	11·6	
7	Kadána	3,216	10·5	
8	Bhádarva	125	·3	No export duty charged.
9	Sánjeli	1,960	9·1	
10	Umetha	...	...	
11	Jambughoda	1,440	9·2	
12	Sankheda Mewás	*	...	*Not available.
13	Pándu Mewás	*	...	Do.

9. A reply to a reference on the subject of these duties has been received from the Rája of Lunáváda, in which he says that the matter has been under his consideration for some time, that the Khálsa cultivators have agreed to the raising of the Land Revenue by about 7·75 per cent., but that there are some difficulties in the way of any total abolition, but steps will be taken for the gradual reduction and final extinction of these objectionable means of raising revenue from an imperial point of view. At the same time he remarks that the raising of Land Revenue and other direct taxes by 7·75 per cent. will not fully make up the loss likely to arise from the abolition of the customs duties.

10. Replies from other States are awaited. But I am of opinion that the matter requires very careful consideration. The question is a very complicated one. At present, the burden of taxation falls pretty evenly on the cultivators and on trading classes and also on the holders of alienated lands in Native States. The latter class under the altered system would escape taxation altogether. This is the difficulty under British administration. No finance Minister, under our British too free trade system, has been able to devise or enforce measures for compelling the wealthier traders and Inámdárs to pay their fair share of Imperial taxation. The poor cultivator has to bear the burden while his wealthier neighbour escapes. They manage things a little better in the States of this Agency.

Forest cuttings.

11. The remarks of Government on the heavy cutting of forests in Báriya have also been communicated to the States, and the explanation given by Báriya (*vide infra* paragraph 23 (18)) appears to be reasonable. As a matter of fact the States now realize the value of forests, but the general impression is that these forests are not capable

of producing large timber, but only rafters and small beams or "Dorias" which are believed to be comparatively more profitable. It is all very well for the Panch Maháls administration to talk about and aspire to "high Forestry." The Imperial Treasury can afford experiments, but it would not do for the Rájas to follow our example in this matter. My own opinion is that we have lost the market in the Maháls, and that the Rájas were right to try and secure it for the benefit of their States.

Changes in the personnel of officers.

12. Mr. M. C. Gibb was in charge of this Agency up to 9th June 1895, during my absence when acting as Collector of Salt Revenue at Bombay, and Mr. Quin acted for me during my absence on privilege leave from 26th July to 23rd September 1895. I was thus in charge of the Agency from 10th June to 25th July and again from 24th September to the end of the year.

13. Ráo Bahádur Chamanrái Harrái was absent on privilege leave from 23rd May to 30th June 1895, when Ráo Sáheb Bhailal Purshotam, Mámlatdár of Godhra, acted as Huzúr Deputy Assistant.

14. Ráo Bahádur Manibhái Haribhái was in charge of the Mewás throughout the year.

Political Agent's tour.

15. The Political Agent visited the following places on the dates mentioned against each :—

Rájpipla—May 1st to 10th, June 19th, March 24th to 26th.
Chhota Udepur—April 11th to 20th and September 28th to 30th.
Báriya—November 17th to 22nd.
Lunávada—December 10th to 13th and January 28th.
Bálásinor—February 2nd and 3rd.
Sunth—December 3rd to 6th and January 11th to 15th and 25th to 27th.
Kadána—December 7th to 9th.
Bhádarva—March 4th to 6th.
Sanjeli—November 30th to December 2nd.
Umetha—March 9th to 11th.
Jambughoda—April 8th to 10th and October 4th.
Sankheda Mewás—April 21st to 30th, June 17th and 18th, November 11th to 14th, March 12th and 17th to 23rd and 27th and 28th.
Pándu Mewás—January 7th and 18th and February 4th to 8th.

In Sankheda and Pándu Mewás, Chánod, Mándwa, Nasvadi, Vajiria, Vadia, Gothda Pándu, Anghad and other places were visited.

All the States and the principal tálukas under this Agency were thus visited, in some cases more than once, by the Political Agent during the course of the year.

Deputy Assistant's tour.

16. Ráo Bahádur Manibhai Haribhái visited the following places :—

Bhádarva ...	...	February 15th to 20th.
Umetha ...	...	April 1st to 9th and March 8th to 11th and 16th to 30th.
Jambughoda ...	...	April 16th to 21st and January 1st to 14th.
Sankheda Mewás—		
Chorangla	...	April 23rd to 30th.
Vajiria ...	...	May 1st to 12th.
Vadia ...	...	June 17th to 23rd.
Mándwa ...	...	July 3rd and 4th.
Chánod ...	...	August 25th and 26th.
Shanor ...	...	October 30th and 31st.
Sawli ...	...	November 1st to 30th.
Sindhiápura	...	December 1st to 19th.
Nasvadi ...	...	March 12th to 14th.
Pándu Mewás—		
Pándu ...	...	January 17th to 31st.
Etvád ...	...	
Shihora ...	...	
Gandiápura	...	February 1st to 14th and 21st to 24th.
Poicha ...	...	March 3rd to 7th.
Dodka ...	...	
Anghad ...	...	

Several other villages were visited by him while encamping at the places mentioned.

17. The usual statements A and B required by Government Resolution No. 4439, dated 18th September 1871, are attached.

Relations with other States.

The relations of all the States under this Agency both with the British Government and the adjoining States continued satisfactory, although occasionally disputes arise with Baroda in connection with Chánod and Wántas in Baroda Territories belonging to the Tálukdárs of this Agency.

18. Government asked the Agent, Governor-General, Baroda, in August 1895, to move the Baroda Darbár for a separation of the interests of Mándwa and Baroda in Chánod, but I regret to say that no advance has yet been made towards a settlement and the Agent, Governor-General, says that: "owing to the pending arrival of a New Minister, the present Acting Dewán, is not likely to commit himself to anything explicit, however, much the subject may be pressed upon him by me." On the other hand the Baroda Local officials have continued persistently to endeavour to extend their authority wrongfully, and in several instances the Agent, Governor-General, had to move the Baroda Darbár to revoke their action. Several questions still remain undisposed of, and often no replies are received from Baroda for months, and Chánod thus forms a source of trouble to and leads to heavy correspondence both in this Agency and the Baroda Residency.

19. The question of the definition of the revenue jurisdiction to be exercised by Chiefs and Tálukdárs in their Wántas, in the Baroda Territory, has not yet been finally decided. Certain Draft Rules have been framed by the Commissioner, N. D., in consultation with the Agent, Governor-General, Baroda, but it is not known whether they have been accepted by the Baroda Darbár or not. The opinion of the Political Agent was invited by the Commissioner, N. D., and detailed reports containing suggestions for certain amendments were submitted. The subject is very important and requires an early settlement, the losses sustained by the Tálukdárs in consequence of their being deprived of their revenue authority, being reported to be very serious.

20. Another important case in dispute with Baroda relates to Jaspur and its suburbs. Bhádarva claims them as forming part of its possessions in the Rewa Kántha, while Baroda argues that they are Wánta villages situated in the Baroda territory. There is no dispute regarding the ownership of these villages, but if it should be decided against Bhádarva, the State will be put to a considerable loss indirectly, and even now there are serious complaints from Bhádarva enumerating the losses which it has suffered directly and indirectly at the hands of the Baroda officials. No orders have yet been received on Bhádarva's appeal to Her Majesty's Secretary of State on the subject. It is very desirable that the question should be decided as soon as possible.

21. RA'JPIPLA.

(1.) First Class State.
(2.) Salute, 11 guns.
(3.) Area, 1,514 square miles.
(4.) Population, 171,771.
(5.) Revenue, Rs. 10,36,369.
(6.) Expenditure, Rs. 12,17,298.

(7.) Mr. Gibb was encamped at Gardeshwar and Inderwánu, in Rájpipla, from May 1st to 9th, 1895. He went to Nándod on the 10th idem intending to stay there for about 4 days, but immediately after his arrival at Nándod, he received a telegram from the Police Inspector of the Western Division of the Panch Mahál with regard to the murder of Mr. C. F. G. Lester, Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahál and Rewa Kántha, Mr. Gibb had, therefore, to leave Nándod abruptly. His Highness the Rája duly came out to receive him as usual with "Danka Nishan," &c.

Political Agent's visit.

I paid a flying visit to Nándod on June 19th, 1895, and again went there in March 1896, when I stopped there for three days from the 24th to 26th. His Highness the Rája and Colonel Snell, Administrator of the Rájpipla State, accompanied by His Highness' sons came out to meet me as usual. His Highness subsequently paid a formal visit, and I paid him a return visit on the following day. I inspected the jail, hospital, stables and other public buildings accompanied by Colonel Snell, and was present at the distribution of the prizes to the boys of the Local High School at the hands of Mrs. Snell. On this occasion ceremonies were held in connection with the going to school of 3 of His Highness the Rája's children and grand children.

Private visit with His Highness the Rája.

(8.) I had a private meeting with His Highness the Rája when he came to pay his formal visit. He spoke to me earnestly regarding the restoration of the management of the State to him, and on the subject of the marriage of his daughter who is now 13 years of age. I took this opportunity of warning him against allowing himself to fall into the hands of intriguers, and against trusting to their false promises of assistance to secure the restoration of the administration for him.

Cause and duration of management.

(9.) Rájpipla is the only First Class State in this Agency. It was taken under the management of Government in A. D. 1884, on account of the mal-administration of His Highness the present Rája.

Changes in the personnel.

(10.) Major Kennedy was in charge of the State up to 23rd July 1895, when he was transferred to Nawánagar *alias* Jámnagar, in Káthiáwár. Colonel Snell succeeded him and took charge on 10th August 1895. During the intervening days, Khán Bahádur Dhanjisha Edalji, Senior Assistant Administrator, held charge in addition to his own duties.

(11.) Other details concerning this State will be found in the Administrator's report, a copy of which is annexed hereto.

22. CHHOTA UDEPUR.

(1.) Second Class State.

(2.) Salute, 9 guns.

(3.) Area, 873 square miles.

(4.) Population, 93,637.

(5.) Revenue, Rs. 3,11,256.

(6.) Expenditure, Rs. 3,20,216.

Political Agent's visit.

(7.) Mr. Gibb visited this State in April 1895. He camped at Tejghad, Chhota Udepur and Karali. I camped at Chhota Udepur from 28th September to 3rd October last.

Education of the minor Rája.

(8.) The present Rája Fatesingji, who is 11 years of age, attends the Rájkumár College. He is in the 5th class and reading Royal Reader No. 1. His place in class is eighth. There are 10 boys in the class. The principal of the College remarks that he "is inclined to be idle and inattentive."

Relations with the Feudatories.

(9.) The relations of the State with its feudatories appear to be good.

Widows of the late Rája, their pilgrimage to Benares, &c.

(10.) The late Rája left 4 widows behind him. The Utelia Ráni, mother of the minor Rája, is not on good terms with the Malia Ráni, and intriguers are only too ready to widen the breach between them. They have been on a pilgrimage to Benares, Gya and other places, and although they were advised to travel together, and although the benefits of keeping together were explained to them, they resolved to perform

the pilgrimage separately. The other two Ránis are comparatively silent and keep quiet. They did not go on the pilgrimage as they had already visited these holy places on a former occasion with Rája Jitsingji.

Period of management.

(11.) The management of the State will continue for about 9 years more until the Rája attains the age of Political Majority.

Political Agent's opinion about the Administrator's work.

(12.) Mr. Mansukhrám, the Administrator, works honestly and is apparently doing his best. But he is slow and by no means strong, and he might certainly have done better than he has done in the year under report. He requires constant stimulation from the agency in discharge of his duties.

Introduction of the British Currency in place of the Shihasai coin.

(13.) The British currency was introduced into this State from the 1st November last at the same time as into other states under management, under the general sanction accorded in Government Resolution No. 335, dated 15th January 1895. No difficulties were experienced, and no complaints were received in connection with the change.

Revenue Survey.

(14.) A Survey Department has been organized. It is proposed to carry out a detailed survey, and to introduce the "Bigoti" system in the "Rasti" portion of the State. Traverse survey will be sufficient in the Ráni or hilly portions, which present natural difficulties for regular survey operations, and the cultivators of which belong to the migratory classes of Bhils and Naekdás and who are in civilization much behind other cultivators. As the work was only commenced about the end of the year under report, no statistics can be furnished in this report.

Forests.

(15.) There were no rules regulating the working of the Forests under the late or previous Rájas. Certain trees were declared or regarded as reserved trees, but no portions of the Forests were declared to be reserved Forests, nor were any definite rules framed for the management and working of the valuable State property. Mr. J. A. Wallinger, who had passed the Departmental Examination and obtained the Diploma of the Dehra Dun College, was consequently employed to inspect and report on the Forests of this State. His report on the subject has been received and is now under consideration. The recommendations made by him appear to be good, reasonable and suitable to the requirements of the State. Instead of adopting the complicated, elaborate and expensive system of High Forest, he recommends the coppice with standard system and the procedure proposed is comparatively simple. He holds, at the same time, that the present growth in these Forests is not favourable to any portion being brought under the High Forest System. The forests have been so hacked about and maltreated in times past that the trees now standing cannot improve if allowed to remain, as the teak has not only been spoiled by lopping and hacking, but has also suffered severely from constant fires. Most of the trees in many villages are fairly old and if allowed to stand 30—40 years more, they will become too old for coppicing. Mr. Wallinger consequently proposes rotation fellings. I propose with the approval of Government, if necessary, to appoint an experienced retired officer of the Forest Department on a moderate salary, and if convenient and practicable, he may be entrusted with the supervision of the Forests of Sunth, Jambughoda and other states under management, should this be found not to interfere with his work at Chhota Udepur. This idea will, however, form a proper subject for discussion in a special Report.

Revenue.

(16.) The total revenues of the State for the Samvat year 1951 (4th July 1894 to 31st October 1895) amounted to Rs. 3,11,256 against Rs. 2,89,074 for Samvat 1950 (15th June 1893 to 3rd July 1894). Under the late administration the financial year commenced on Asad Sud 1st and ended on the last of the following Jeth. In all the states and tálukas under the direct management

of this agency, the financial year commenced on 1st November and ended on 31st October following, so as to coincide with the Diwáli year as far as practicable. The same rule has been adopted in regard to this State so as to secure an uniformity of procedure. The figures for the year of Samvat 1951 thus relate to a period of nearly 16 months, while those of Samvat 1950 to about 12 months. From Samvat 1952, the current year, the account will be for 12 months only. Besides the increase due to the longer period of 4 months over which the accounts of Samvat 1951 extended in comparison with Samvat 1950, the accounts show an increase of over Rs. 20,000 on account of revenues of certain villages, a portion of customs revenue, &c., &c., which were held in Khangi by the late Rája; and of about Rs. 5,000 in A'bkári Revenue. There was a decrease of about Rs. 20,000 in marriage tax. The bulk of the revenue is derived from Land Revenue, A'bkári and Opium and Customs.

Expenditure.

(17.) The total expenditure of the State for the year Samvat 1951 (16 months) amounted to Rs. 3,20,216 against Rs. 2,01,245 in Samvat 1950. The increase, besides that due on account of the longer period explained, is attributable to extraordinary ceremonial charges on account of the death of the late Rája, re-organization of the Administrative, Police, Sibandi and other establishments.

Public Works.

(18.) The expenditure on Public Works during the year 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 53,792 against Rs. 30,049 in 1894-95, as under :—

	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Works of Public Utility—		
1. Wells, Dharamsháles	6,362	
2. Roads	11,560	
3. Repairs to Roads	13,325	
		31,247
(*b*) State Buildings—		
1. Original Works }		18,557
2. Repairs }		
(*c*) Stores and tools and implements ...		1,550
(*d*) Establishment		2,538
Total ...		53,892

Travelling Dispensary.

(19.) During the year under report a travelling dispensary was created, and it is hoped will prove a boon to the remote, timid and ignorant people of the malarial district.

23. BÁRIYA.

(1.) Second Class State.

(2.) Salute, 9 guns.

(3.) Area, 813 square miles.

(4.) Population 111,269 according to the census of 1891.

(5.) Revenue, Rs. 3,88,942.

(6.) Expenditure, Rs. 2,82,633.

Political Agent's visit.

(7.) I visited Báriya in November 1895. The road from Piplod to Chandrái alluded to in paragraph 17 (16) of the previous year's report, as being under construction, was completed during the year under report, and it was formally opened to traffic on the 17th November last, the ceremony being performed by me at the Rája's request. On our way from Piplod to Báriya, I inspected the new Central Distillery Building which, though not completed, was in working order. The Rája's new house or summer palace at Piplod is slowly approaching completion and promises to be a very striking structure. At

Báriya the usual visit and return visit were paid, and I also visited the jail, dispensary, schools, and the experimental farm.

Death of Rája's step-mother.

(8.) The Rája's step-mother Takhat Kuwarba died on 28th February 1896.

Education of sons.

(9.) Kumar Ranjitsinghji, heir to the Gádi, and his younger brother Náharsingji receive their education at home under a special tutor, the former reads the Third Gujráti Book and is well up in arithmetical tables. Ranjitsinghji is ten years of age, and it is time now to send him to the Rájkumár College, Rájkot.

Relations with Bhayads.

(10.) The relations between the chief and his feudatories remain the same as before. Mádhavsingji Amarsingji and his brother have submitted an appeal to Her Majesty's Secretary of State against the decision of the Bombay Government in the matter of their status.

Remarks on the Rája's administration and his Kárbhári Mr. Harilál Mansukhrám.

(11.) The Rája has not yet quite recovered from the loss of his wife, and he seemed to take a much more languid interest in affairs than formerly. The surroundings of his palace and stables were dirty and neglected, and the dingy Darbár-room in which he received me is certainly not worthy of a chief of his wealth and intelligence.

The better appointed portions of the palace have been kept shut up since the Ráni died.

The Kárbhári, Mr. Harilál Mansukhrám, continues to discharge his duties with his usual ability, intelligence and fidelity.

Revenue.

(12.) The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 3,88,942 in Samvat 1951 against Rs. 4,11,175 in Samvat 1950, showing a decrease of Rs. 22,233. There was an increase of Rs. 10,000 in Land Revenue, but on the other hand a decrease of Rs. 3,000 in liquor and about Rs. 38,000 in the forest revenue. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources bearing ratios to the total revenue as shown against each :—

		Per cent.
1.	Land Revenue	40·2
2.	Forest „	41·6
3.	A'bkári and Opium...	8·7
4.	Customs	5·0

Land revenue is mainly derived from plough tax.

Expenditure.

(13.) The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 2,82,633 in Samvat 1951 against Rs. 2,30,415 in Samvat 1950 showing an increase of Rs. 52,218. There is an increase of Rs. 27,148 in Public Works and of about Rs. 33,000 in the purchase of ornaments, &c., and the Rája's tours to Bombay and other places. On the other hand there is a decrease of Rs. 6,738 in funeral ceremonies. The chief items of expenditure are as follows, and bear the ratio noted against each to the total expenditure :—

		Per cent.
1.	Expenses of the Rája and members of his family ...	30·9
2.	Pága and Police	16·1
3.	Public Works	24·6
4.	Administrative establishments	4·6

Public Works Fund.

(14.) The subjoined table shows the revenue and expenditure for the official year 1895-96 of this fund, established under Article 5 of the Treaty concluded by Báriya, *vide* Government Resolution No. 7498, dated 28th November 1892,

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Charges.	Amount.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
	Opening balance ...	10,410 0 0	1	Toll Establishment and other Charges	306 0 0	
1	Contribution from the State for Samvat 1951...	12,500 0 0	2	Revenue Survey	5,328 0 0	
			3	Overseer	307 0 0	
			4	New Road from Piplod to Chandra, 3½ miles ...	9,569 0 0	
2	Revenue from Tolls ...	2,231 0 0	5	Repairs to Roads—		
3	Profit by exchange of British to Shihasai coin.	1,063 0 0		(*a*) Portion of Godhra-Dohád Road, 21¼ miles .	1,834 0 0	
				(*b*) Portion of Limkheda-Jhálod Road	1,305 0 0	
				(*c*) Portion of Asadi to Báriya, 8¼ miles ...	319 0 0	
			6	Repairs to wells and tanks	1,533 0 0	
			7	Repairs to schools and Dharamsháls	20 0 0	
			8	Construction of a building for an English school at Báriya	427 0 0	
				Total ..	20,948 0 0	
	Total Receipts ...	15,794 0 0		Closing balance ...	5,256 0 0	
	Grand Total ...	26,204 0 0		Grand Total ...	26,204 0 0	

Public Works.

(15.) In addition to the amount spent on Public Works from the above fund, Rs. 57,687 were spent on the following works during the year under reports :—

(*a*) Works of public utility—			
1. New wells	Rs. 162	Rs.	
2. Repairs to wells and tank	155		
3. Asylum for the helpless	18		
			335
(*b*) Bungalow for the use of the Rája at Piplod...			38,108
(*c*) Others—			
Distillery building	13,679		
Repairs to State buildings	3,624		
			17,303
(*d*) Establishment and tools			1,941
Total ...			57,687

It will thus be seen that out of an aggegate sum of Rs. 73,307 (excluding survey charges), Rs. 15,955 only were spent on works of public utility original and repairs. The State ought in future to spend a larger sum on such works.

Survey.

(16.) The survey work was commenced in February 1894, and the following table will show the work done in the year under report as compared with the previous year, and the cost thereof:—

Survey.	Number of villages.	Numbers surveyed.	Area.	Cost.	Rate per Number.	Rate per Acre.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
February 1894 to March 1895	28	5,629	22,371	4,056	0 11 6	0 2 11	
April 1895 to March 1896...	18	3,584	18,667	5,255	1 7 6	0 4 8	
Classification.							
April 1895 to March 1896 .	5	818	2,655	72	0 1 5	0 0 5	The work is incomplete.

(17.) The Central Distillery system has been introduced in this State from 1st November last on the lines of the Government system. Departmental arrangements are made for the retail sale of opium, and the licit consumption is increasing.

A'bkári and Opium.

(18.) With regard to the remark made by Government on the previous year's report regarding the heavy cutting of forests in Báriya, the Rája reports that the growth of the standing trees is retarded in consequence of want of system in cutting the forest on the previous occasion. He, therefore, thinks of having the whole forest cleared gradually or as is found suitable, and the cutting of the trees on a systematic line is now insisted on. The forests are watched by round guards and a supervisor officer working under the orders of the táluka Thándárs.

Forest.

The system proposed to be adopted by the Rája is not unlike that approved of in the working plan for Godhra. It is clear that if the growth of teak in those parts is to be improved, the old distorted growth must be removed.

24. LUNA'VA'DA.

(1.) Second Class State.
(2.) Salute, 9 guns.
(3.) Area, 388 square miles.
(4.) Population, 90,147.
(5.) Revenue, Rs. 2,57,112.
(6.) Expenditure, Rs. 2,44,854.

(7.) I visited Lunáváda in December last, when the usual formal visits were paid and returned. I inspected the jail, dispensary, and the schools. I also performed the ceremony of opening the "Spence Rest House" at the request of the Rája.

Political Agent's visit.

I visited Lunáváda again during the Christmas on the occasion of the festivities held in connection with the marriage of the Rája's eldest son.

Moreover, I passed through Lunáváda twice in January on my way to and from Sunth, after the death of Maháraná Shri Pratápsingji of Sunth.

(8.) The chief event of importance in this State, during the year under report, was the marriage of the Rája's eldest son Ranjitsingji, on the 20th January last, with a grand-daughter of the Chief of Multhán in Central India. The marriage festivities commenced at Lunáváda on the 28th December 1895. The Naváb of Bálásinor, the late Raja of Sunth, the Darbár of Mangrol, and high officers and Sardárs of Dungarpur, Bhavnagar, Gondal, Wadhwán, Jhabua and other States graced the occasion.

Chief event.

The subjects and Sardars of the State all loyally and willingly joined in these rejoicings, and certain grants were made by the Sardárs, Mahájan and others for the construction of public works in commemoration of this event.

(9.) Kumárs Ranjitsinghji and Rughnathsinghji attend the Mayo College at Ajmere. The former attends the 4th standard class. The Rája intends to withdraw the latter from the Mayo College at the end of the next term and to send him to Bombay, with the view of giving him a practical education suitable to his rank and position, so that he may not prove in any way a burden on the State hereafter.

Education of sons.

(10.) The disputes with the Bháyads were settled last year, and the complete reconciliation took place during the year under report on the occasion of the marriage of the Rája's son. I was glad to notice the presence of the Bháyads at the

Relations with feudatories.

marriage ceremonies, the relations between them and the Rája now seem to be cordial.

Political Agent's opinion as to the Rája's administration, and the Kárbhári Mr. Dolatram Kirparam.

(11.) Sir Wakhatsinghji continues to give evidence of his loyalty to the crown and his honest desire to administer his State for the good of his people. The people of Lunávada are more advanced and better educated than the people of any other State in this agency and the influence of the State is felt throughout Rewa Kántha. Most of the school-masters and many of the superior clerks and writers hail from Lunávada, which also still supplies Pandits and Traders, whose names are known beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency. Except in point of population and wealth Lunávada, is, thus, more of a First Class State than Rájpipla and Sir Wakhatsinghji is the most satisfactory of all the chiefs in this agency to deal with. He is able and intelligent and a thorough gentleman. His Kárbhári Mr. Dolatram Kirparam has worked hard and upholds the character given him in previous reports.

Revenue.

(12.) The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 2,57,112 in Samvat 1951 against Rs. 2,50,905 in Samvat 1950, showing an increase of Rs. 6,207; on an examination of the different items, there appear to be an increase of about Rs. 5,000 in forest revenue and Rs. 13,085 in the Customs revenue, while there is a decrease of about Rs. 10,000 in grass and land revenue due to bad season, and of about Rs. 4,000 in fees in civil suits and opium revenue. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources bearing ratios to the total income as shewn against each :—

1.	Land Revenue ...	...	53·0 per cent.
2.	Forest „ ...	...	12·7 „
3.	Customs „ ...	...	12·6 „
4.	Abkári and Opium Revenue	...	4·7 „
5.	Judicial Receipts ...	...	4·9 „

Expenditure.

(13.) The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 2,44,854 in Samvat 1951 against Rs. 2,57,283 in Samvat 1950, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 12,429. There was a decrease of about Rs. 30,000 in special expenditure, *viz.*, betrothal of the Rája's daughter, but on the other hand there was an increase of about Rs. 5,000 in the Raja's expenses and of about Rs. 6,000 in public works. The chief items of expenditure in the States are as follows, and bear the ratios noted against each to the total amount:—

1.	Expenses of the Chief and members of his family ...	...	35·7 per cent.
2.	Public Works ...	...	17·3 „
3.	Tribute ...	...	7·5 „
4.	Sibundy and Police ...	...	9·5 „
5.	Administration and Revenue Establishments ...	...	7·0 „

Public Works.

(14.) Rs. 44,004 were spent on the following public works during the year 1895-96, as compared with Rs. 36,397 during the year previous :—

(*a*) Works of public utility—

				Rs.	
1.	Spence, Rest House ...	...	...	3,005	
2.	School Houses ...	...	...	2,821	
3.	Roads ...	...	...	5,467	
4.	Wells ...	...	...	1,443	
5.	Repairs ...	...	...	372	
					13,108
(*b*)	Municipal Expenditure	...	...	...	3,080
(*c*)	Darbár Palace ...	...	...	...	21,894
(*d*)	Other Darbári Buildings	...	...	...	5,922
				Total ...	44,004

Forest. (15.) There are reserved forests in 133 villages and protected forests in the rest.

(16.) There were at the end of the year 4 grant-in-aid schools in the State against 6 at the end of the previous year. The State allows a scholarship at the "Kalá Bhuwan" (School of Arts) at Baroda and another at the Gujarát College at Ahmedabad.

Education.

25. BA'LA'SINOR.

(1.) Second Class State.

(2.) Salute, 9 guns.

(3.) Area, 189 square miles.

(4.) Population, 53,215.

(5.) Revenue, Rs. 1,79,822.

(6.) Expenditure, Rs. 1,58,549.

(7.) I went to Bálásinor on the 2nd February 1896 and left it on the 4th idem. The Naváb paid the usual formal visit and I duly returned it. I inspected the jail, dispensary, the schools, and the new State stables.

Political Agent's visit.

At the request of the Naváb I performed the ceremony of opening the "Pollen Musáfarkhána", a rest house for Mahomedan travellers, the foundation of which was laid last year by Mrs. Basil Lang. I also performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a tower to be called after the late Political Agent Mr. Ommanney. Prizes were then distributed to the students of the boys' and girls' schools of Bálásinor.

Education of sons. (8.) Jamiatkhánji the heir to the gádi, is only one year of age.

Relations with the feudatories. (9.) The relations between the Naváb and his brother Nivazkhánji *alias* Budhumia continue the same, notwithstanding my endeavours last year and also during the year under report to bring about a reconciliation between them, Budhumia has all along obstinately held aloof and has deliberately declined to pay homage to his Chief. I reasoned with him for an hour or more, but he suddenly refused to follow my advice. He is ignorant, uneducated and obstinate, and I fear would never make a reasonable Chief.

Remarks on the Naváb's administration and his Kárbhári Ráo Sáheb Premchand Kasandás. (10.) The Naváb has been taking an interest in the various public improvements undertaken by the Dewán Ráo Sáheb Premchand, who in his old-fasioned way has been steadily improving the State. The new stables for the body-guard and police and the coach-houses are models, and new roads and drives have been laid out round Bálásinor, and new mango plantation groves started. The people appeared contented and happy and the administration seemed to be going on well. I certainly received no complaints.

Revenue. (11.) The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 1,79,822 in Samvat 1951 against Rs. 1,80,848 in Samvat 1950, showing a net decrease of only Rs. 1,026. There was a decrease of about Rs. 13,500 in the forest revenue, while the chief increases were as follows :—

		Rs.
1.	Vadhava tax levied on the birth of the heir to the Gadi ...	7,455
2.	Sale of land	1,581
3.	Opium Revenue	1,397
4.	Miscellaneous	1,847
	Total ...	12,280

The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources, bearing ratios to the gross revenue as shown against each :—

1.	Land Revenue	48·7 per cent.
2.	Forest „	11·7 „
3.	Customs „	10·7 „
4.	Abkári and Opium Revenue	7·4 „
5.	Judicial receipts	9·9 „

(12.) The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 1,58,549 in Samvat 1951 against Rs. 1,83,410 in Samvat 1950, showing a decrease of Rs. 24,861. The chief items of decrease are Rs. 12,342 in the public works and about Rs. 8,000 in the darbár expenses. The principal items of expenditure are as follows, and bear the ratios noted against each to the total expenditure :—

Expenditure.

1.	Expenses of the Chief and members of his family ...	27·0 per cent.
2.	Public works	13·2 „
3.	Tribute	10·5 „
4.	Administrative establishments	16·7 „
5.	Police and the Pága	19·4 „

(13.) The accounts of the State according to the Samvat year show a decrease from Rs. 33,266 to Rs. 20,924 on account of the Public Works as stated above. According to the official year, however, the decrease amounts to Rs. 6,151 only, the total expenditure in 1895-96 being Rs. 25,442, as follows, against Rs. 31,593 in 1894-95 :—

Public Works.

(*a.*) Works of public utility —

1.	Improvements to a Masjid	2,734	
2.	Pollen Dharamshála	3,423	
3.	Repairs to tanks, wells, &c.	574	
4.	Repairs to roads	1,718	
			8,449
(*b.*)	Stables, &c. (Darbári buildings) ...	13,066	
			13,066
(*c.*)	Repairs to State buildings	2,686	
			2,686
(*d.*)	Establishment	1,241	
			1,241
	Total ...		25,442

(15.) A private Anglo-Vernacular school maintained by the State was made over to the Education Department, during the year under report.

26. SUNTH.

(1.) Second Class State.

(2.) Salute, 9 guns.

(3.) Area, 394 square miles.

(4.) Population, 74,275.

(5.) Revenue, Rs. 1,71,015.

(6.) Expenditure, Rs. 1,73,925.

(7.) I visited Sunth in the beginning of December last. The visit and return visit were paid by and to the late Rája Maharána Shri Pratapsingji. I inspected the schools, jail, dispensary and the experimental farm. I also performed at the request of the Rája the ceremony of opening a public park called by him after my name.

Political Agent's visit.

(8.) I found the Rája in a very bad state of health, and advised him to lose no time in placing himself under the treatment of a competent medical man and try a change of climate also. He had once been benefitted under the treatments of Doctors Mistri and Nariman, when he similarly suffered on a former occasion, and he promised me that he would first try Dr. Mistri at Godhra for a few days and then go to Surat and remain under the treatment of Dr. Nariman. He delayed his departure however, for a few days, and stayed at Lunávádа on the way to take part

Death of Maharána Shri Pratapsinghji.

in the marriage festivities of the eldest son of the Rája of Lunáváda, who was a great friend of Pratapsinghji's. He became worse at Lunáváda and proceeded to Godhra on the 3rd January 1896 to consult the Civil Surgeon for a time, no immediate danger was apprehended, but he had a sudden relapse and died unexpectedly the early morning of the 10th idem. He suffered from lung affections and derangement of the digestive organs brought on, it is feared, by injudicious and intemperate diet.

Family of the late Raja and his relations with them.

(9). Maharána Shri Pratápsinghji was in his 37th year when he died, leaves behind him two widows. The senior Chandawat Daria Kunwar of Bambora, under Udepur in Mewad, has two daughters, aged 13 and 4. The junior Chuwanji Fulkunwar of Panched, who was the favourite wife, has no issue. The first wife was unfortunately not on good terms with the Rája, and appears to be a woman of violent temper.

Succession.

(10). The Rája leaves no male issue, and although he was granted the usual sanad authorizing adoption he did not take advantage of it. The nearest collaterals are 14 generations distant. The succession is disputed and the Bháyads of Sangawada, Bábrol and Hirápur have advanced their claims. The question is still under the consideration of Government.

Present supervision and management of the state.

(11). I received the news of the Rája's death at Ahmedabad and proceeded at once to Sunth, which I reached on the night of the 11th January. Ráo Bahádur Chamanrái Harrái, the Huzur Deputy Assistant, who was present on the spot, promptly preceded me and reached Sunth on the night of the 10th idem, the same day that the Rája died at Godhra. The treasure and valuables were secured and an inventory made. I visited the two Ránis and had consultation with them and the several Bháyads, who were all assembled at Sunth, in connection with the succession. Pending settlement of this question, and subject to such orders as Government may be pleased to issue on the subject of the management of the State, the State was taken under the direct supervision of Government and the Kárbhári, Mr. Manishankar Lajáshankar, who held the post of a Mámlatdár in British service before he joined his present appointment, was placed in charge.

Marriages of the Raja's daughter and natural step-sister.

(12). As reported last year the marriage of the eldest daughter of the Rája with the present Rája of Jabua did not take place last year in consequence of the death of the late Rája of Jabua. Contrary to agreement the Rája of Jabua has since been married to two ladies, one of Devghad, in Rajputana, and the other of Dharampur in the Surát Agency. Jabua has thus broken faith with Sunth. The match cannot now come off, so, other arrangement must be made for the marriage of the daughter of Maharána Shri Pratápsinghji. He himself was also greatly disappointed at the betrothal of the Rája of Jabua with the Dharampur lady and was half inclined at the time to break off his daughter's betrothal.

The marriage of the Rája's sister of Sangawada was celebrated at a cost of about Rs. 25,000 to the State on 20th May 1895 with Rathod Hadmatsingji Mobatsingji of Medhasan under Edar.

Political Agent's opinion of the Raja's administration and the Karbharis Khan Bahadur Hormasji Adarji Patel, and Mr. Manishankar Lajashankar.

(13). The Rája's health prevented his taking an active part in the administration, but Khán Bahádur Hormasji Adarji Patel worked on well as usual, and when he retired Mr. Manishankar Lajáshankar carried on the administration on the old lines. The Rája had some taste in architecture and contemplated extensive additions to and alterations in the darbár buildings. These have been left in a very confused and incomplete condition by his death, but it is hoped that without any very heavy expenditure the buildings can be roofed and put in habitable order, being

gradually restored and finished according to original or modified plan as the funds of the State permit.

Revenue.

(14.) The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 1,71,015 in Samvat 1951 against Rs. 1,86,329 in Samvat 1950, showing a decrease of Rs. 15,314. There was an increase of about Rs. 2,000 in land revenue against a decrease of about Rs. 17,000 in forest revenue due to no sales of forests being effected during the year under report. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources which bear to the total revenue the ratios shown against each :—

		Per cent.
1.	Land Revenue and tribute from Bháyads, &c., ...	58·2
2.	Forest Revenue	9·3
3.	Abkári and Opium Revenue	12·9
4.	Customs Revenue	11·7

(15.) The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 1,73,925 in Samvat 1951 against Rs. 1,56,620 in Samvat 1950, showing an increase of Rs. 17,305. The increase was due to about Rs. 36,000 spent in the betrothal of the Rája's daughter and marriage of his sister. There was, however, a decrease of about Rs. 11,000 in public works and Rs. 6,000 in the Raja's expenses. The chief items of expenditure and the ratio they bear to the total amount are shown below :—

		Per cent.
1.	Expenses of the Chief and members of his family	24·3
2.	Public Works	14·1
3.	Administrative establishments including Police ...	22·5
4.	Special expenditure (betrothal and marriage) ...	21·9

Public Works.

(16.) The expenditure on public works during the year 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 26,045 as follows, against Rs. 39,076 in the previous year :—

(*a*)	Works of public utility—		
1.	Wells, roads, bridges and public park ...	2,044	
2.	Repairs to do. ...	1,412	
			3,456
(*b*)	Darbári Buildings—		
1.	Palace	3,440	
2.	House at Sangawada	1,344	
3.	Houses for Sardárs	2,365	
4.	Repairs	680	
			7,829
(*c*)	State Buildings—		
1.	New Jail	13,031	
2.	Repairs	1,137	
			14,168
(*d*)	Establishment		592
		Total ...	26,045

Survey.

(17.) A rough survey of the lands of this State is being made gradually. The following table shows the work done in Samvat 1951 as compared with that in Samvat 1950.

Year.	Number of Villages.	Numbers.	Area Bighás.	Cost.	Rate per Number.	Rate per Bigha.
					Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.
Samvat 1950 ...	8	1,124	7,241	558	0 7 11	0 1 3
Samvat 1951 ...	3	948	7,694	530	0 8 11	0 1 1

(18.) There were 13 boys in the agricultural school at the end of last year against 15 in the year previous, showing a decrease of 2. They are fed and clothed at the State expense. The attention of the master was drawn to the greater necessity for practical than theoretical instruction. The boys should be made to work in the experimental farm and thus gain practical experience.

Agricultural School and the experimental farm.

(19.) The forest is reserved in 27 villages, the rest is protected. The produce is chiefly teak rafters and dorias. 19 kinds of trees are reserved. The people are allowed other trees free for building purposes and for fuel. Free grants of reserved teak, &c., are also made for implements of cultivation and cultivator's houses. Passes were granted last year to the extent of Rs. 7,250 for these purposes.

Forest.

(20.) There is only one distillery in Rámpur. No duty is charged, but the contract is let for a lump sum, practically to the highest bidder. During the past year liquor of three sorts 25°, 40° and 60° U. P. was sold in this State, but since the 1st April last, only 25° and 60° U. P. is manufactured. An establishment of the strength, as per margin, was employed during the year under report at the cost of the contractor.

Abkári.

1 Inspector.
3 Constables.

(21.) There are 2 stallions, one English and the other Turkish. There are 7 brood mares in the State and no fee is charged even from others who bring their mares for being covered by these stallions. Six mares were covered this year against 18 the year previous.

Horse breeding.

27. KADÁNA.

(1.) Fourth Class State.

(2.) Area, 130 square miles.

(3.) Population, 18,639.

(4.) Revenue, Rs. 30,528.

(5.) Expenditure, Rs. 19,681.

(6.) I visited Kadána in December last. I visited the widow of the late Thákor, and inspected the school. The town and the office buildings appeared to be well taken care of.

Political Agent's visit.

The negotiations regarding the betrothal and marriage of the late Thákor's daughter with the son of the Chief of Kushalghad have once more been broken off. The original agreement was once more accepted, but additional demands were advanced a second time. The Political Agent in charge of the State, has since been requested to use his good offices to move the Kushalghad Darbár to adhere to the original arrangement.

(7.) The Thákor receives his education at the Tálukdári Girásia School at Wadhwán. He is in the second class and holds the first rank in his class. The Superintendent of the school reports as follows:—

Education of the Thakor.

"Conduct good. He is very hard working, good boy and anxious to improve."

(8.) The State is under the management of the agency on account of the minority of the Thákor. He is now 17 years of age. The management will therefore continue for about four years more.

Period of management.

(9.) Mr. Hiráchand Parbudás was in charge of this State up to 5th March 1896, when he was transferred to Umetha at his own request, as the climate of Kadána did not agree with him. Mr. Abheshankar Vijeshankar, who was transferred from Umetha to succeed him, took charge on 19th March 1896.

Political Agent's opinion of the Japtidár's work.

Mr. Hiráchand worked fairly well, and acted with tact in carrying out the orders of Government for the substitution of the British for Shihasai currency from 1st November last.

Revenue.

(10.) The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 30,528 in Samvat 1,951 against Rs. 29,191 in Samvat 1,950, showing an increase of Rs. 1,337. There was an increase of about Rs. 2,700 in Forest revenue and Rs. 871 in the Customs revenue. On the other hand there was a decrease of about Rs. 2,500 in the land revenue. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources, which bear the ratios shown against each to the total revenue :—

1. Land Revenue ... ... 56·1 per cent.
2. Forest Revenue ... ... 16·3 „
3. Abkári and Opium Revenue ... 8·9 „
4. Customs Revenue ... ... 10·5 „

Expenditures.

(11.) The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 19,681 in Samvat 1951 against Rs. 17,571 in Samvat 1950, showing an increase of Rs. 2,110. There were increases of Rs. 808 on account of arrears of vaccination charges; of about Rs. 2,100 in the cost of purchase of Government securities and loss of exchange, and of Rs. 1,087 in the cost of survey establishment. On the other hand there was a decrease of Rs. 1,366 in Public Works and Rs. 516 in ceremonial charges. The chief items of expenditure are as follows and bear the ratios shown against each to the total expenditure :—

	Per cent.
1. Expenses of the Chief and members of his family	18·4
2. Administrative Establishments including Police and Survey	48·0
3. Public Works	8·5
4. Cost of purchasing Government securities and loss of exchange	11·3

Survey.

(12.) An establishment consisting of one Surveyor and two Measurers have completed traverse survey of 26 villages, and surveyed 385 fields aggregating to 877 acres. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,418.

Forest.

(13.) The State is divided into four parts for regulating the forest arrangement. Two of these are reserved and two protected, from which free grants are made to the State subjects for building houses, &c. They are also allowed timber at fixed rates for export. There are no big traders in the State and as the forests are at a distance from the Railway the value of Kadána forests has not increased like those of Bálásinor, Lunávada and Báriya.

28. BHÁDARVA.

(1.) Area, 27 miles.

(2.) Population, 10,643.

(3.) Revenue, Rs. 45,680.

(4.) Expenditure, Rs. 43,435.

Political Agent's visit.

(5.) I visited Bhádarva in the beginning of March last. The Thákor paid the usual visit. I visited the school and the jail. The opium and liquor shops were also examined.

Relations with Bháyad.

(6.) The relations between the Thákor and his brother Amarsingji continue strained.

Thakor's relations with the Ráni.

(7.) The Thákor had two wives. One of them who was in favour died on 10th October last.

His relations with the other not being friendly, he married another lady on 7th March last. The Thákor has no issue.

Has no male child.

(8.) As an administrator the Thákor is not very much of a success, but he holds his own with his aggressive neighbours, and keeps the control of affairs pretty much in his own hands.

Political Agent's opinion about the Thákor's administration.

The surroundings of his mehál are wretched, and I had to point out to him that the jail was a little better than a large cage, and that the roads leading to his dwelling-house were in a dangerous condition.

(9) The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 45,680 in Samvat 1951 against Rs. 44,720 in Samwat 1,950, showing an increase of Rs. 960. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources, which bear the ratio noted against each to the total revenue :—

Revenue.

1. Land Revenue ... ... 72·3 per cent.
2. Abkári and Opium Revenue ... 11·9 „

(10.) The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 43,435 in Samvat 1951 against Rs. 44,600 in Samvat 1950, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,165. The chief items of expenditure are as follows, and they bear the ratios shown against each to the total expenditure :—

Expenditure.

1. Tribute ... ... 44· per cent.
2. Expenses of the chief and member of his family ... ... 14·7 „
3. Special expenses of the chief and member of his family for visiting Baroda, Broach and other places and funeral charges ... ... 20·0 „
4. Administrative establishments, including Revenue and Police ... 13·6 „

(11.) The tribute is very heavy indeed and the State cannot afford to meet a large outlay on public works. But the accounts show a complete absence of expenditure under this head. This is not creditable to the Thákor. He ought to be able to spend a reasonable sum on this account when he finds large sums to meet his own ordinary and special charges aggregating about Rs. 14,000.

Public Works.

(12.) Two Surveyors were employed during the year under report. They have surveyed 1,249 numbers, measuring 2,975 acres at a cost of Rs. 674. The cost per number comes to annas 8 and pies 7½ and that per acre annas 3 and pies 7½.

Survey.

Forest.

(13.) There are no forests in this State, but bábul trees are reserved and yield a good revenue.

(14.) The accounts show Rs. 36,823 as outstandings on account of the revenue, &c. The Thákor explains that a large amount is due from the holders of lands situated in the Wántas in Baroda Territory, on account of the interference of the Baroda Darbár with his exercising the full revenue jurisdiction he possessed in those Wántas. He complains of other losses sustained by him on this account, and in consequence of his being deprived of the jurisdictional powers he exercised in those Wántas before 1878 A.D. He withheld the payment of a portion of the tribute due to His Highness the Gaekwár pending settlement of his loses, and submitted a memorial to Government on the subject. Government, however rejected the application (*vide* Government Resolution No. 7,384, dated 25th November 1895).

Arrears of revenue.

Education.

(15.) A new private grant-in-aid school was opened at Mongshi during the year under report.

29. SANJELI.

(1.) Area, 34 square miles.

(2.) Population, 6,311.

(3.) Revenue, Rs. 21,518.

(4.) Expenditure, Rs. 18,520.

Political Agents visit.

(5.) I went to Sanjeli on the 30th November and stayed there till the 2nd December 1895. The Thákor paid the usual visit. I inspected the jail and the school.

The Thákors relations with his family.

(6.) The Thákor has two sons. The elder Ranjitsingji is 28 years of age, and the younger Pushpsingji, by his present favourite wife, is 4 years of age. The relations between the Thákor and Ranjitsingji are becoming more and more strained for reasons given in the last year's report. For these reasons Ranjitsingji is anxious to stay away from Sanjeli, and join either the Rájkumár College at Rájkot or the Mayo College at Ajmere.

Education of the eldest son.

(7.) Ranjitsingji received his education at the Tálukdári Girásia School at Wadhwan, and he was well spoken of by the Head Master. He is intelligent and good natured. Notwithstanding the disagreement with his father, he never speaks ill of him. He always says that his father is well inclined towards him, but is misled by his stepmother and the Kárbhári.

Political Agent's opinion of the Administration of the Thákor.

(8.) There can be no doubt that the second marriages of both father and son were grave mistakes, and quite unnecessary. The introduction of a stepmother has led to fanning disagreements—and the son's second marriage involved unnecessary expenditure. The Thákor is a nice old gentleman with a will of his own, but I have little confidence in the Kárbhári who proved anything but a success in Lunávada, and who is certainly doing very little good at Sanjeli. I had several conversations with him at Sanjeli and he did not impress me favourably. I think the Thákor requires a strong and better man to help him if the State is to be improved. Meantime the Political Agent must keep a sharp eye on the administration, especially in the matter of Darbár expenditure and debt.

Revenue.

(9.) The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 21,518 in Samvat 1951 against Rs. 21,423 in Samvat 1950, showing a nominal increase of Rs. 95. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources, which bear the ratios shown against each to the total revenue.

1.	Land Revenue	60·3 per cent.
2.	Abkári and Opium Revenue ...	19·1 „
3.	Customs Revenue	9·1 „
4.	Forest	6· „

Expenditure.

(10). The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 18,520 in Samvat 1951 against Rs. 24,361 in Samvat 1950, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,841, owing to a reduction of about Rs. 5,000 under special expenses of the Darbár. The chief items of expenditure are the following, and they bear the ratios shown against each to the total expenditure.

1.	Expenses of the Thákor and members of his family	54·6 per cent.
2.	Administrative establishments including Police and Sibandi	24·8 „

Public Works.

(11.) The expenditure of Rs. 617 under the Head of Public Works related almost wholly to repairs to the Darbár buildings. This is most unsatisfactory. The Thákor ought to reduce the private and personal expenditure which absorbs a very large percentage of the revenue and utilize the saving in providing works of public utility. He and his Kárbhári ought to understand that the State is not for them, but that they are for the State.

(12.) There was a debt of about Rs. 29,500 at the end of Samvat 1950 Rs. 12,000 were borrowed and Rs. 1,500 fell due on account of interest. Of the total liability which thus amounted to about Rs. 42,000, Rs. 16,500 were paid in Samvat 1951, leaving Rs. 26,500 due by the State at the end of the year. I have personally impressed on the Thákor the necessity for curtailing the expenditure, so as to enable him to liquidate the debt as soon as possible and not to incur fresh debts in future.

30. UMETHA.

(1.) Area 36 square miles.

(2.) Population, 6,200.

(3.) Revenue, Rs. 44,235.

(4.) Expenditure, Rs. 48,164.

(5.) I visited Umetha in March last. The Thákor and his grandson the heir to the Gádi came to meet me and paid the usual visit. I inspected the Darbár buildings, and the Japtidar's office.

Political Agent's visits.

(6.) The Thákor said to be 80 years of age seemed to be older and quite incapable of doing anything himself or for himself. But he displayed the greatest anxiety for the restoration of the management of the State to him, pleading that debts for which the State had been placed under attachment, had been all paid off. I promised to support him in this matter and apply for the sanction of Government, if he selected an honest and efficient Kárbhári. Intelligence has since been received of the Thákor's death in April, and the matter has been reported to Government. Ráising Báwa, the heir to the Gádi who is 33 years of age, has expressed a desire for the continuance of the management until the alienation enquiry is finished and survey settlement introduced into his villages in the Kaira District.

Management.

(7) The Thákor leaves behind him two widows, one of whom he married only 3 years ago. She gave birth to a son on the 5th February last. The late Thákor's relations with his heir were not cordial.

Thákor's relations with his family.

(8.) Mr. Abheshankar Vejeshankar held charge of this State almost throughout the year. He worked fairly well. He proceeded to join his appointment at Kadána, on being relieved by Mr. Hiráchand Parbhudás on the 12th of March 1896.

Political Agent's opinion about the Japtidár's management.

(9.) The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 44,235 in Samvat 1951 against Rs. 44,503 in Samvat 1950, showing a decrease of Rs. 268 only. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources, bearing the ratios shown against each to the total revenue:

Revenue.

1.	Land Revenue	72·9 per cent.
1.	Toda Girás and haks in Baroda villages	17·0 „

(10.) The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 48,164 against Rs. 35,495 in Samvat 1950, showing an increase of Rs. 12,669. The increase in expenditure was due to Rs. 22,288 paid during the year or Rs. 10,788 more than in the previous year, in the liquidation of the debt. The chief items of expenditure excluding the amount paid towards debt, are as follows, and they bear the ratios noted against each to the total expenditure of the year:—

Expenditure.

1.	Tribute, Jamábandi, Local Fund, &c.	17·5 per cent.
2.	Expenses of the Thákor and members of his family	10·7 „
3.	Public works	7·2 „
4.	Administrative establishment ...	10·0 „

Public Works.

(11.) Rupees 3,230 were spent on the following public works in 1895-96 against Rs. 2,358 in 1894-95 :—

(*a*) Works of public utility—		Rs.	Rs.
1. New well		1,304	
2. Dharmshála		50	
			1,354
(*b*) Darbar Buildings—			
1. House for the Kumár		565	
2. Repairs		343	
			908
(*c*) Repairs to State buildings			968
	Total ...		3,230

Survey.

(12.) The subjoined statement shows the work done under this head during the year under report :—

	Number of Villages.	Number of Fields.	Area.	Expenditure.	Rate per Acre.	Rate per Number.
			Acres.		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.
Survey	13	81	157	15	0 1 7	0 3 0
Classification	4	1,135	696	139	0 3 2	0 2 0

31. NA'RUKOT.

(1.) Area, 143 square miles.

(2.) Population, 7,450.

(3.) Revenue, Rs. 15,616.

(4.) Expenditure, Rs. 12,328.

Political Agent's visit.

(5.) Mr. Gibb was at Jambughoda from 8th to 10th April 1895. I also visited it on the 4th October 1895 and again went there in April 1896.

Relations between the Chief and his family.

(6.) The relations between the Chief and his family are good. He has only one son called Gambhirsingji who is 27 years of age. They are by caste Baria Kolis. Neither the Thákor nor his son command the goodwill of the people.

Management, cause and period.

(7.) The Thákor is very anxious to receive the management of his estate, but the question has already been decided by the Government of India against him. He has not been considered fit to be entrusted with the management, and Government have ordered that on the transfer of the present manager, who is called Mahálkari, his successor, is to be styled a Thándár. The State has been under management since A.D. 1839.

Revenue.

(8.) The total revenue of the estate amounted to Rs. 15,616 in 1895-96 against Rs. 15,421 in 1894-95. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources, bearing to the total revenue, the ratios shown against each :—

1. Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	50·3 per cent.
2. Forest „ ...	...	...	...	30·4 „
3. Customs and Toll Revenue	...	...	...	9·3 „
4. Abkári and Opium...	...	...	...	6·1 „

(9). The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 12,328 against Rs. 12,924 in 1894-95. The chief items of expenditure are as follows, and they bear the ratios shown against each to the total expenditure :—

Expenditure.

1.	Thákor's allowance ...	40·7 per cent.
2.	Public Works	7·3 „
3.	Administrative establishments, including police and forest .	25·7 „

(10.) The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 732 against Rs. 711 the previous year. Rs. 342 were spent on new wells and the balance in repairing wells, roads, and deepening a tank.

Public Works.

(11.) No definite area is declared to be reserved forest. But certain trees are declared to be reserved trees, and no one is allowed to cut them without a pass, a small fee per cart-load is levied for other wood exported from the State. A revised arrangement for the working of the forest and periodical cutting is under consideration.

Forests.

(12.) The out-still system is in force in this táluka. The Central Distillery system will be introduced very probably from November 1897, at the same time that the system will be introduced into the Chhota Udepur State.

Abkári.

(13.) A large proportion of the population belongs to the Náikra, Kolt and Bhil classes. Some of them are very poor and cannot afford to keep the ordinary implements of husbandry or agricultural stock. They subsist chiefly on Mahuda fruits, and "Bantia" cultivation, *i.e.*, cutting down unreserved trees, burning them on the hill slopes, and sprinkling grains on the ashes. They yielded a crop sufficient for their maintenance for a few months. This practice has been discontinued under the orders of Messrs. Ommanney and Gibb on the ground that the loss of wood far exceeded the value of the yield. The people complained of this and requested that the prohibition might be withdrawn as it deprived them of their only source of livelihood. However advisable or desirable some relaxation of the order might appear, I did not feel myself justified in revoking an order deliberately issued by a former Political Agent and upheld by my *locum tenens*. I have, however, ordered the deepening of two very useful tanks as relief works, and instructed the Mahálkari to see that suitable employment is afforded to the distressed. I am, however, informed that these people are averse to regular labour and prefer living like monkeys.

Condition of the people.

(14.) The condition of the táluka is gradually but steadily improving and it is hoped that the revenue will rise still further when the proposed central distillery system for the manufacture and sale of country liquor is introduced, and the working arrangement of Forests and for their periodical felling are matured and carried into effect. It may then be possible to relieve Government of a portion of the Police expenditure borne by them at present granting at the same time a small increase to the allowance of the Thákor, who is always complaining and petitioning for more, asking that his allowance may be increased to one-half the gross receipts, his claim to which, has been declared by Government untenable. A gradual increase in his allowance would probably keep him happy, and his content and quiet acquiescence in the present administrative arrangements cannot but be described as most desirable.

(15.) The Jambughoda Police at present forms a part of the Panch Mahál Police, whereas all other Departments of the táluka are under the Rewa Kántha Agency. Proposals have therefore been made for the separation of the Jambughoda Police from the Panch Mahál Police Force and its amalgamation with the Agency Police. No orders have yet been received on the subject.

Separation of the Police from the Panch Mahál force and its amalgamation with the Agency Police.

Thana Circle.

32. The following are the Thána Circles in this Agency :—

No.	Name.	Area in square miles.	How constituted.	Population.	Revenue. Samvat 1950, *i.e.* 1893-94.	Revenue. Samvat 1951, *i.e.* 1894-95.	Tribute paid to Baroda.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Sankheda Mewás.	311·6	The revenues of the tálukás in these Mewáses go to the Chiefs who contribute 4½ per cent. thereon towards the Mewás Administration Fund, from which the Thána Establishments are maintained.	61,990	2,71,914	2,70,765	23,022
2	Pandu Mewás .	81·7		27,976	81,644	84,364	23,942

33. Out of 27 tálukás constituting the Sankheda Mewás Thándárate and 24 tálukas constituting the Pandu Mewás Thándárate, the undermentioned Tálukdárs exercise Civil and Criminal jurisdiction as shown below :—

No.	Name.	Thánádarate.	In Criminal Cases.	In Civil Cases.
1	Rana of Mándwa ...	Sankheda Mewás.	3 months imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine.	Cases to the value of Rs. 500.
2	Thákor of Shanor...	Do. ...	Third Class Magistrate .	Cases to the value of Rs. 200.
3	Do. Uchad ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	None.
4	Do. Virpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	None.
5	Do. Chhaliar ...	Pándu Mewás .	Do. ...	Cases to the value of Rs. 100.

34. The Estate of Mándwa being under management on account of the minority of the present Chief, jurisdiction on his behalf is exercised by the Japtidár. Besides the powers mentioned above, he holds Municipal jurisdiction and plenary original Civil powers in connection with immoveable property, inheritance, &c., in Chanode, where Criminal jurisdiction and limited Civil powers are exercised by the Government of His Highness the Gáekwár.

35. Besides the Chiefs named in paragraph 33 above, the Thákors of the undermentioned tálukás exercised limited jurisdiction, but it is not continued to the Japtidárs of those estates which are now under management on account of the minority of the present Thákors :—

Names.	In Criminal Cases.	In Civil Cases.
Shihora	Third Class Magistrate .	Cases up to value of Rs. 100.
Naswádi	Do. ...	None.

Thána Funds.

36. There are no separate Thána Funds for the administration of the Thánás. The Thána cess recovered from the tálukdárs and other income from fees, fines, &c., are credited to the Mewás Administration Fund, which provides for the Thána and other

establishments and charges on account of education, vaccination, &c., in the Thána Circles. The details of the Mewás Administration Fund will be noticed in Chapter V.

Survey.

37. A general survey of all the tálukás under the Thánás has not been carried out. In the tálukás not under the management of the Agency, the revenue management rests with the Tálukdárs themselves, and it is optional with them to introduce Revenue Survey and Settlement or not. In the tálukás under direct management, Survey Settlement has or is being gradually introduced. The work is carried on by Measurers and Classers under a Head Surveyor, under the general control and supervision of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, in charge Mewás. The Survey has already been finished in the tálukás of Naswádi, Sindhiápura, Shihora, Dodka,.Raeka and Anghad. The following table will show the work done by this department in the tálukás under direct management in the two Thándárates. Details of other Jápti tálukás not situated in the Thána Circles have been noticed in dealing with the Administration of the States concerned :—

No.	Táluka.	Survey.						Classification.						Remarks.
		Number of Villages.	Field Number	Area.	Cost.	Rate per Number.	Rate per.	Number of Village.	Field Number.	Area.	Cost.	Rate per Number.	Rate per.	
				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
1	Vajiria	8	423	782	411	0 15 7	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Gothda	1	198	238	39	0 3 2	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Mándwa	7	2,087	5,064	850	0 6 6	0 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total 1895-96 ...	11	2,708	6,084	1,300	0 7 8	0 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Working of the Agency Police.

38. The condition of the people of Thána Circles is undoubtedly improving, and the Thákors have on the whole performed their duties satisfactorily.

General Remarks.

Police.

39. The following table shows the work done by the Police in the several Thánás during the year under report :—

No.	Thána Circles.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of offences in which convictions were obtained.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent to trial.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases reported.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	Sankheda Mewás.	59	57	38	42	96	101	96	97	13	9	64·4	73·7	86·4	87·13	86·4	90·7	
2	Pándu Mewás ...	58	79	30	48	67	96	67	93	16	15	51·7	60·7	76·1	81·2	76·1	83·8	
	Total ...	117	136	68	90	163	197	163	190	29	24	58·1	66·1	82·2	84·2	82·2	87·3	

40. The above statement shows that there was an increase of 21 in the number of cases reported in Pándu and a decrease of 2 in the Sankheda Mewás. Of 57 cases reported in the latter, convictions were obtained in 42 or 73·7 per cent. against 64·4 per cent. in the previous year ; 9 were discharged and 6 remained undetected. In Pándu Mewás convictions were obtained in 48 cases or 60·7 per cent. against 51·7 in 1894-95, one was excluded as no offence and 30 remained undetected.

The number of accused arrested also shows an increase of 34, of which 29 belong to Pándu Mewás; of 190 sent up for trial 166 were convicted and 24 acquitted or discharged, showing a percentage of 87·3 of convictions against 82·2 the previous year. Taking separately Sankheda Mewás shows an increase from 86·4 to 90·7 and Pándu Mewás from 76·1 to 83·8.

41. Although the results appear to be more successful than in the preceding year, there is room for improvement as will be observed from the large number of cases remaining undetected, especially in the Pándu Mewás.

42. The figures for the year 1895-96 do not appear to me open to the same doubts as those of the previous year.

43. The following statement shows the value of the property stolen and recovered during the year :—

No.	Thána Circles.	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.		Remarks.
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	Sankheda Mewás	815	670	273	166	33·5	24·8	
2	Pándu Mewás	938	1,812	273	432	29·1	23·8	
	Total ...	1,753	2,482	546	598	31·1	24·1	

Remarks.

44. The results of the recovery of stolen property shows a decrease from 31·1 to 24·1 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Here the working of the Sankheda Mewás does not show better results than that of Pándu as in the detection of crime as shown above. It is reported that the decrease in the present year is due to 3 cases of house-breaking with theft in the Sankheda Mewás and 4 in the Pándu Mewás remaining undetected, and in one case, though detected, property worth Rs. 61 only was recovered out of Rs. 465 worth reported to be stolen. Instructions have been issued to the Chief Constables to pay more attention to this part of their duty in future.

Lock-ups.

45. There are lock-ups at Wádia, head-quarters of the Sankheda Mewás Thándár, at Pándu and at Dodka. Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment, beyond 3 months by the Sankheda Mewás Thándár and beyond one month by the Pandu Thándár, are sent up to the District Jail at Godhra.

Criminal Justice.

46. The subjoined statement will show the work of the Criminal Courts in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Name.	Number of offences.		Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.					Remaining at the end of the year 1895-96.	Number of cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
		1894-95.	1895-96.	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial during 1895-96. Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	Total. 1894-95.	Total. 1895-96.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Convicted or reported.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
1	Thándár Sankheda Mewás...	103	89	7	97	32	39	6	1	182	171	44	24	102	10	...	2	2	
2	Do. Pándu Mewás ...	83	104	...	103	18	20	1	3	145	132	36	13	92	2	...	2	2	
3	Kárkun at Dodka	47	18	...	5	4	19	2	...	30	79	14	2	11	3	...	...	...	
	Total ..	233	211	7	205	54	78	9	4	357	382	94	39	205	15	...	4	4	

Remarks.

47. This shows that 211 offences were brought up before the 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates in 1895-96, against 233 in the year previous, showing a decrease of 22. The total number of persons dealt with also shows a decrease of 25, being reduced from 382 to 357. This decrease is due to a great fall in Dodka. Of 357, 15 were reported or transferred and 4 remained undisposed of. Of the balance of 338 whose cases were disposed of, 205 were convicted and 133 acquitted and discharged. The percentage of convictions to the total number disposed of (338) comes to 60·6 against 44 in the previous year.

Civil Cases.

48. The following statement shows the work done by the Civil Courts in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Name of Officer.	Tribunals.	Number of cases outstanding at the end of last year.	Number of cases filed during the year.	Total. 1895-96.	Total. 1894-95.	Number of cases disposed of. 1895-96.	Number of cases disposed of. 1894-95.	Arrears. 1895-96.	Arrears. 1894-95.	Remarks.
1	Azám Samaldás Bhogidás.	Thánádr Sankheda Mewás ...	80	269	349	286	227	206	122	80	
2	Azám Bhogilál Hakumatrái	Do. Pándu Mewás	5	111	116	103	109	98	7	5	
	Total ...		85	380	465	389	336	304	129	85	

Remarks.

49. This shows that 380 cases were received during the year against 298 in 1894-95, showing an increase of 82. The number disposed of also rose from 304 to 336. Notwithstanding this increase of 32, the number at the end of the year shows an increase of 44, in consequence of the number of new cases received on the file, having risen by 82. The increase is more marked in the Sankheda Mewás.

Weather and Crops.

50. The season was not unfavourable on the whole. In 1894 the rainfall was heavy, while in 1895, the first fall was seasonable but for want of rain later on, the second or the rabi crops suffered. Cotton was, however, good in Sankheda Mewás, though not in Pándu Mewás. The total fall of rain was 23·96 in Sankheda and 41·70 in Pándu Mewás.

Public Health.

51. The general health was good. As usual fever, cough, &c., were the chief diseases. There was no cholera or other epidemic except a few cases of small-pox in the Sankheda Mewás.

Cattle disease.

52. No epidemic appeared among the cattle in either of the two Mewás.

Public Works.

53. The expenditure on Public Works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 53,248 against Rs. 20,192 in 1894-95 distributed as follows :—

	Sankheda Mewás.	Pándu Mewás.
(*a*) Original Works—		
(1) Wells, roads, schools and dharmsálas	22,606	450
(2) Darbári buildings ...	21,062	...
(*b*) Repairs—		
(1) Wells, roads, &c	2,138	64
(2) Darbári buildings... ...	6,905	23
Total ...	52,711	537

The total expenditure in the Sankheda Mewás was Rs. 24,744 for works of public utility and Rs. 27,967 for Darbári buildings, against Rs. 7,225 and Rs. 9,493 for the previous year. In the Pándu Mewás the expenditure on works of public utility amounted to Rs. 514 and on Darbári buildings to Rs. 23 against Rs. 2,810 and Rs. 664 in the year previous. The most important of the works carried out in 1895-96 were : (1) the road from the Chanod Railway Station to the Mahálaráo's Ghat and (2) the Darbári Residence under construction at Vajiria, for which Rs. 18,371 and Rs. 14,673, respectively, were paid in the year under report.

54. There are no forests of any importance in the Mewás. That at Gad is comparatively the largest in the Mewás. All the Tálukdárs have now realized the value of forests, and free cutting is not now allowed. The cultivators are, however, allowed to cut timber for implements of husbandry and for building houses. The timber yields common rafters and "Golwas."

55. The control of opium arrangement is retained by Government as a temporary measure, and the Chiefs are paid the full drawback of duty on the actual consumption of opium in these tálukás. The right to sell opium in retail is let out in farm and no fee is charged, nor is he required to pay a sum on account of the expenses of preventive establishment to be entertained by Government. But the farmer employs private servants from time to time for detecting cases of opium smuggling.

Opium.

56. The A'bkári arrangement of the two Mewás vests in Government under agreement with the Thákors concerned. They are paid fixed annual compensation for these rights. The arrangement was entered into in 1888 for 10 years. The period being extended to 15 years at the option of Government. The A'bkári arrangements of the Pándu Mewás are under the Collector of Kaira. That in the Sankheda Mewás is under the control of the Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, subject to the general supervision of the Commissioner of A'bkári, Opium, Salt, and Customs, Bombay. The still-head duty system is in force in both the Thándárates and the arrangement works satisfactorily. The farmer of Sankheda Mewás complained of large quantities of smuggled opium being imported from Chhota Udepur. Several cases have been detected and the men brought to justice. The Bhils have since united in giving up the use of liquor on festive occasions. The introduction of still-head duty system in the Chhota Udepur State is under contemplation.

A'bkàri.

Schools.

57. The following table shows the number of schools and pupils attending those schools in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Name of place.	Class of School.	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average attendance.		Receipts.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
			1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	Vajiria	Tálukdári School.	1	1	17·	18	●8	7	2,238·15	1,183·11	1,472·15	1,465·11	
2	Mándwa ...	Superior Vernacular Boys' School.	1	1	185	185	127	136	131·5	133·7	468·	603·0	
3	Vohra		1	1	55	60	35	35	28·5	26·3	216·	216·0	
4	Naswádi ...		1	1	57	60	40	37	22·9	18·15	196·15	198·0	
5	Vajiria	Inferior Vernacular Boys' School.	1	1	41	41	31	31	24·3	20·9	180·	171·6	
6	Pálasáni ...		1	...	21	...	17	...	...	...	165·1·6	38·6	
7	Agar		1	1	33	25	26	24	4·11	4·10	159·	156·0	
8	Shánor		1	1	24	25	17	16	15·2	12·7	144·	132·0	
9	Sáwli		1	1	32	28	23	19	11·13	6·3	132·	132·0	
10	Wádia		1	1	27	31	19	18	9·10	8·4	165·	180·0.	
11	Bhilodia ...		1	1	45	49	31	35	29·15	31·14	204·	204·0	
12	Shihora... ...		1	1	22	32	15	22	8·9	6·0	144·	156·14	
13	Chháliar ...		1	1	26	25	24	17	15·14	13·11	140·10·8	156·0	
14	Dodka		1	1	30	36	22	26	14·15	14·3	192·0	192·0	
15	Anghad... ...		1	1	60	54	33	30	43·8	40·9	186·	186·0	
16	Pándu		...	1	...	27	...	25	...	16·15	...	105·10	
	Total ...		15	15	675	696	468	478	2,599·6	1,537·9	4,165·10·2	42,92·15	

58. The total number of schools remain the same as last year, *viz.*, 15 including the Vajiria Tálukdári School. During the year under report, the school at Pálásani was closed and instead, a new school at Pándu, the head-quarters of the Pándu Mewás Thána, was opened. The number of pupils and the average attendance show a slight improvement. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,292-15-0 against Rs. 4,165-10-2 the previous year. The receipt from fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,537-9-0 against Rs. 2,599-6-0 in 1894-95, increase in which is due to re-recovery of arrears of contributions. The fees of all the schools except the Vajiria Tálukdári School, were paid to the Education Pension Fund, and the expenditure of these schools was met from the Mewás Administration Fund.. Two new school-houses were built, one at Pándu and the other at Bhilodia.

Remarks.

59. The Vajiria Tálukdári School shows an increase of 1 in the number on the rolls, but a decrease of 1 in the average attendance. The annual examination of the school was conducted by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Rewa Kántha and Panch Maháls, in the month of December 1895. Out of a total of 17 on the rolls, 9 were presented for the examination against 12, and 6 passed under

all heads against 7 the previous year. This shows an improvement in the quality of teaching. The attendance at the school was very irregular due to the boys not returning to school after holidays for which they were permitted to go home. The list of holidays has since been revised and the boys will not be allowed to leave Vajiria except during the Dewalia or the Tabut holidays. Both Mr. Gibb and I visited this school when at Vajiria.

Frontier Affairs.

Boundary disputes.

60. The rules for the settlement of boundary disputes between Baroda and the Mewás in cases in which boundaries have once been settled, which were referred to in the last year's report, have been settled. The few cases that are outstanding will be settled jointly by the two officers after the surveyors have prepared the maps of the disputed boundaries.

Border Courts.

61. No Border Court was held during the year under report. The subjoined table will show the number of cases left over at the previous sitting, and the number since admitted on the register during the year under report :—

	No. of cases outstanding at the end of last year.	No. filed during the year.	Total.
Rewa Kántha *vs.* Banswada, &c.	3	10	13
Banswada, &c. *vs.* Rewa Kántha	3	15	18
Rewa Kántha *vs.* Dungarpur, &c.	4	7	11
Dungarpur, &c. *vs.* Rewa Kántha	5	8	13
Total ...	15	40	55

CHAPTER II.

Attachments.

62. The following are the attached estates in this Agency :—

No.	Name.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.	Total debts, if any.	Amount paid in liquidation during the year.	Balance outstanding.	Reasons for management.
1	Rájpipla	1,514	1,71,771	10,36,369	12,17,298	3,20,458	...	...	...	Mismanagement and incapacity.
2	Chhota Udepur... ...	873	93,637	3,11,256	3,20,216	2,46,628	...	...	...	Minority.
3	Sunth	394	74,275	1,71,015	1,73,925	40,192	...	...	...	Succession unsettled.
4	Kadana	130	18,983	30,528	19,681	49,709 + 20,000	...	...	...	Minority.
5	Umetha	36	6,200	44,235	48,164	11,944	94,058	22,288	...	Indebtedness.
6	Nárukot	143	7,450	15,616	12,328	19,310	...	...	...	Incapacity.
7	Mándwa	16	5,947	39,021	57,621	13,711	11,289	10,492	747	Minority.
8	Naswádi	19	4·728	14,451	11,408	11,633 + 15,000	...	...	...	Do.
9	Sindhiápura	4	683	3,793	4,887	5,836	...	...	...	Incapacity.
10	Vajiria	21	6,050	39,954	57,971	28,375 + 1,80,000	...	...	...	Minority.
11	Bihora	1	338	1,783	1,776	2,573	3,445	165	3,240	Do.
12	Dudhpur...	½	120	712	1,130	119	1,286	300	986	Do.
13	Shihora	15	4,612	23,389	21,421	13,917 + 10,000	7,379	...	157	Do.
14	Rájpur	1	152	782	1,435	408	1,016	804	...	Do.
15	Gothda	1	526	830	968	1,303	...	...	...	Permanent.
16	Pandu Nathukhán's Share.	9	1,904	4,449	3,969	2,552	...	...	...	Incapacity to pay tribute.
17	Pandu Dosukhán's Share.			4,440	3,428	1,416	...	...	...	Do.
18	Dodka	4	1,263	2,908	2,586	6,700	...	...	...	Permanent.
19	Ráeka ¾ Share	1	466	2,689	921	5,188	19,186	...	18,550	Indebtedness.
20	Anghad Motising's Share.	¼	624	924	494	893	...	...	...	Minority.
	Total ...	3,183½	3,99,729	17,49,144	19,61,627	10,08,065	1,37,609	34,049	23,720	

Remarks.

63. Excluding Rájpipla, Chhota Udepur and Nárukot, there were 18 estates under management on 1st April 1895. Of these Alwa and Wasan were released on 10th and 31st

August 1895 on the Thákors attaining their majority, under Government Resolutions Nos. 4086 and 3543, dated respectively the 27th and 4th June 1895. On the other hand, the State of Sunth was placed under provisional management on the death of the late Rája, pending settlement of the question of succession (*vide supra* paras. 4 and 26 (10)). The total number at the end of 1895-96 comes to 20, including Rájpipla, Chhota Udepur, Sunth and Nárukot against 21 in the previous year. The total area of the States under the management of Government aggregates to 3,183½ square miles with a population of 3,99,729 souls and yielding a revenue of about Rs. 17,49,000. Of the 20 States, 10 are under management on account of the minority of the present Chiefs, 5 on account of mismanagement or imbecility, one of which Nárukot is almost permanently attached, two on account of indebtedness, two are permanent and one is under provincial management.

Financial Condition.

64. The financial conditions of the first five States are noticed under Chapter I. The variations in the amounts of revenue of the rest of the States, Nos. 6 to 19 are trifling and call for no remarks. The expenditure in Gothda and Raeka show a decrease of about Rs. 800 and 700, respectively, as compared with the figures of Samvat 1950. The decrease in Raeka is due to no payments having been made for redemption of lands, and in Gothda to reduction of expenditure under public works. On the other hand there appear increases in the expenditure of the following tálukás due to reasons shown against each :—

No.	Name.	Amount of increase.	Reasons.
		Rs.	
6	Mándwa	23,000	Marriage of the Thákor, Rs. 10,000 and public works.
7	Naswádi ...	4,000	Marriage of the Thákor.
8	Sindhiápára ...	2,000	Construction of Thákor's residence.
9	Vajiria	35,000	Do. and purchase of ornaments.
10	Bihora	1,000	Funeral expenses and public works.
11	Dudhpur	800	Do. and payment of debt.
12	Shihora	2,000	Thákor's marriage.
13	Rájpur	900	Payment of debt and funeral charges.

Excluding Rájpipla, there was a balance of Rs. 6,87,607, of which Rs. 2,25,000 is invested in Government securities. The finances of the States of Chhota Udepur, Kadána, Naswádi, Vajiria, Shihora and Sindhiápura are in a flourishing condition. A large balance was retained in Kadána to meet the expenses of the marriage of a daughter of the late Thákor, which was expected to be celebrated during the present season, but it could not be carried out on account of difficulties raised at the last moment by the Kushalgad Darbár. The matter is now under reference to the Political Agent in charge of the State.

Chief events.

65. The marriages of the Thákor of Shihora and the Rána of Mándwa were celebrated during the year under report. Arrangements were made also for the marriage of the Thákor of Naswádi and every arrangement was made for its celebration, but at the last moment the relations of the bride withdrew. Another match was therefore arranged for and the marriage took place nearly two months later than originally intended.

Debt.

66. The debts of Umetha have been paid off during the year under report. The old Thákor who was quite an infirm having died since, his grandson, Ráisinghawa, who is heir to the Gádi, has applied for the continuance of the Agency management until the survey settlement is introduced into his villages in the Kaira District and alienation enquiry finished. No payment was made towards liquidation of the debt of Raeka, in consequence mainly of the appeal of the other shareholder of Raeka being under consideration of Government. The debts of Mándwa have been paid off with the exception of a sum of Rs. 747 awarded in a claim decided after

the close of Samvat 1951. Investigation of some of the claims against Bihora has been finished and final orders have issued since the close of Samvat 1951. Hence the full amount available was not utilized.

Minors.

67. The following statement gives particulars regarding minors :—

No.	Names.	State.	Age.	Where receiving education.	Health.	Mental Capacity.	Conduct.	Remarks.
1	Kumár Shri Fatehsingji .	Chhota Udepur.	11	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Good ...	Good ...	Fair.	
2	Do. Chhatrasalji.	Kadána ...	17	Tálukdári Girásiá School, Wadhwán.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Good.	
3	Do. Jitsingji ...	Mándwa ...	20	Associated with the Japtidár to learn administrative work.	Do. ...	Fair ...	Do.	Educated at the Rájkumár College, Rajkot.
4	Do. Keserkhánji.	Vajiria ...	20	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
5	Do. Mansingji ...	Náswadi ...	14	Tálukdári School, Vajiria.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
6	Do. Narwarsingji.	Shihora ...	19	Do. Girásia School, Wadhwán.	Do. ...	Good ...	Do.	
7	Do. Anopsingji...	Dudhpur ...	16	Primary School, Vohara.	Do. ...	Fair ...	Do.	
8	Do. Hetamkhán .	Bihora ...	14	Tálukdári School, Vajiria.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
9	Do. Himatsingji.	Rájpur ...	17	Primary School, Rájpur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
10	Do. Motisingji ...	Anghad ...	13	Primary School, Anghad.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	

68. The following table shows the names of the Japtidárs and the estates under management (excluding Rájpipla, Chhota Udepur and Sunth) :—

No.	Names.	Names of Estates.	Remarks.
1	Hirachand Parbhudás	Kadána	Fairly well.
2	Abheshankar Vajeshankar ...	Umetha	Do.
3	Ganpatrao Harbaji	Mándwa	Good.
4	Maneklál Hiralál...	Vajiria, Bihora and Dudhpur.	Fair.
5	Mojilál Motirám	Naswádi	Since removed to Kadána as Kárkun.
6	Dhirajram Lalu	Sindiápura	Fair.
7	Lalbhái Ishwar	Shihora and Rájpur ...	Do.
8	Bholanath Kesavráo	Both shares of Pándu ...	Good.
9	Wamanrao Abaji	Dodka, Raeka and Anghad.	Clever but lazy.

Gothda is managed by a Kárkun under the Thándár of Pándu Mewás.

CHAPTER III.—Protection.

Strength and Cost of Police.

69. Appendix III shows the strength and cost of the stipendiary Police in the whole of this agency.

70. The total strength in the jurisdictional States and tálukás was 1,155 against 1,120 in the year previous. The increase of 35 was divided between the mounted and foot police in the proportion of 3 and 32. There was an increase of 4 mounted in Rájpipla, while a decrease of 1 in Sanjeli. In the foot branch Rájpipla shows an increase of 15, Chhota Udepur of 13, Báriya of 5, and Bhádarva 1 and Lunáváda shows a decrease of 2. The total cost of the whole force amounted to Rs. 1,40,352 against Rs. 1,33,437. The increase is mainly due to the re-organization carried out in the Chhota Udepur State.

Police in Petty Jurisdictional States.

71. My attention was drawn to the subject of Police arrangements in the petty jurisdictional tálukás which was noticed in paragraph 56 of the last administration report. I made enquiries as to the practice obtaining in the Mahi

Kántha and Pálánpur Agencies, and have since directed the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, in charge Mewás, with a view to have uniformity of practice in the Gujarát Agencies to call upon the tálukdárs concerned to engage the necessary number of police for the prevention and detection of crime in their respective tálukás. The result has not yet been reported, but if the tálukdárs should fail in their duties, it will have to be decided whether the police duties should not be taken up by the Agency Police, the strength of it being proportionately increased at the cost of tálukdárs.

Agency Police.

72. The re-organization of the Agency Police sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 4861, dated 3rd August 1895, was carried out from 1st September 1895. The number of mounted police was reduced from 37 to 24, while that of the foot police was increased from 114 to 135. The re-organization includes the creation of the appointments of two chief constables, whose work was done by head-quarter head constables previously. The salaries of the mounted and unarmed foot Police were also revised. The actual expenditure, however, shows a decrease from Rs. 21,405 to Rs. 20,292 due to vacancies and new horses not having been purchased for want of funds. The Mounted Police Fund was almost exhausted and Government have since sanctioned an advance of Rs 4,000 for the purchase of remounts to replace those that died in the previous two years.

Nárukot Police.

73. The strength of the Nárukot Police remains the same. The expenditure for 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 5,040, of which Rs. 1,845 were payable by the State and the balance by Government. This police forms part of the Panch Mahál Police, and proposals for its separation from the Panch Maháls, and amalgamation with the Agency Police have been already submitted to Government.

Superintendent of the Agency Police.

74. The Agency and the Nárukot Police were under the late Mr. Lester up to his murder on the 9th April 1895. Mr. Ingle succeeded him and took charge on the 17th idem. He was relieved by Mr. Lambert on the 9th July, who has since then been Superintendent of the Agency Police.

Drill and Uniform of the Police.

75. The Police force in the important States is chiefly armed either with guns or with swords. Uniforms are supplied in Báriya, Lunáváda, Bálásinor, Sunth and Kadána, but there is no satisfactory arrangement for drill. In making appointments preference is given in some of the States to those who have received some kind of education.

Working of the Police.

76. The results of the working of the Police during the year under report are shown in Appendix IV. The total number of offences reported to the Police was 1,530 against 1,411 in 1894-95 and 1,789 in 1893-94. The total number of persons arrested was 2,006 against 1,807 and 2,283 in the previous two years. Of 2,006 arrested, 1,881 were sent up for trial and 1,360 were convicted and 474 acquitted and discharged. The percentage of convictions to those arrested and sent up for trial come to 67 and 72 against 69 and 74 in 1894-95 and 67 and 71 in 1893-94.

Remarks.

77. The figures of the Thána Circles have already been noticed in paragraphs 40 and 41 above. With regard to jurisdictional States, Rájpipla, Kadána, Bhádarva and Umetha show improvement, which is most marked in Bhádarva and Umetha. The rest show a falling off. These are not of much importance in Báriya, Lunáváda, Sunth and Sanjeli. The percentage in Bálásinor is below the average of the whole Agency and that for Chhota Udepur shows the worst results, having fallen off from 77 to 41. The minor States have not furnished the information to be embodied in this return and their attention has been drawn to this omission. The question of the entertainment of Police in these States is under consideration at present, *vide* paragraph 71 above. As regards Nárukot the Police employed in which forms part of the Panch Mahál Police force, the percentages are above the average of the Agency, though there are decreases in the number of offences reported and the number of accused arrested.

78. The number of offences remaining undetected at the end of the year amounted to 381 against 456 in the previous year. The police often failed in detecting the offence of theft and mischief by fire but failure in conviction with serious crimes, *viz.*, murder, grievous hurt and robbery were comparatively insignificant in number.

Unsuccessful cases.

79. The number of offences of this nature for the whole of the Agency amounted to 56 against 54 in 1894-95 as follows, and the value of property stolen in cases of robberies and dacoities amounted to Rs. 1,576 against Rs. 2,058 in the previous year :—

Serious Crime.

		1894-95.	1895-96.
1.	Murder	14	14
2.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	11	12
3.	Robbery	18	21
4.	Dacoity	9	6
5.	Robbery and dacoity with murder	2	1
6.	Do. grievous hurt ...	...	2
	Total ...	54	56

Of the above offences 21 were committed in Rájpipla, against 8 in the previous year ; 6 against 14 in Chhota Udepur ; 8 against 5 in Báriya ; 3 against 4 in Lunávada ; 5 against 7 in Bálásinor, 4 against 8 in Sunth, and 9 against 8 in other tálukas including the Thándárates.

80. Comparatively speaking, as remarked in the last administration report, crimes are more numerous in Sunth, Bálásinor and also Rájpipla than in other parts of the Agency.

General Remarks on Crime.

81. The following statement gives the details of casualties which occurred from suicides, snake bites, &c., in this Agency as compared with the previous year :—

Accidents and Casualties.

No.	Nature.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	Suicides...	19	23
2	Snake bites	109	138
3	Drowning	78	51
4	Fall from trees...	47	58
5	Killed by wild animals... ...	19	20
6	Other causes	45	59
	Total ...	317	349

82. This shows an increase under all heads except drowning. Examining the figures for the several States individually, Chhota Udepur shows an increase of 5, Báriya of 38, Lunávada of 6, Sunth of 2 and Bhádarva of 1 and the petty States and Thánas of 5, while Rájpipla shows a decrease of 16, Bálásinor of 4, Kadána of 2, and Sanjeli of 3. The increase in Báriya is found under all heads, the most marked being 16 from snake bites. In Rájpipla also there was an increase of 7 in cases of snake bites, while the chief decreases were 7 from drowning, 5 from death by wild animals and 14 from "other causes."

83. The following is a comparative statement of property lost and recovered :—

Stolen Property.

No.	States.	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered.		Remarks.
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	Rajpipla	10,407	13,777	2,214	7,963	21	57	
2	Chhota Udepur	3,895	4,945	566	865	14	17	
3	Báriya	2,490	1,706	1,034	889	41	52	
4	Lunávada	2,971	4,738	1,145	862	38	18	
5	Bálasinor	2,047	1,218	1,721	436	84	36	
6	Sunth	4,520	3,537	1,489	847	32	24	
7	Kadána	698	899	364	247	52	27	
8	Bhádarva	207	370	120	130	57	35	
9	Sanjeli	495	706	60	62	12	9	
10	Umetha	1,144	249	35	29	3	12	
11	Nárukot	88	31	63	26	71	83	
12	Other petty States	5	36	5	5	100	14	
13	Sankheda Mewás Thándárate ...	815	670	273	166	33	24	
14	Pándu do. ...	938	1,812	273	432	29	23	
	Total ...	30,720	34,694	9,362	12,959	30	34	

84. On the whole, therefore, there was an increase of Rs. 3,974 in the value of property stolen as compared with 1894-95, but in comparison with 1893-94 there was a decrease of Rs. 2,958. The percentage of recoveries amounted to Rs. 34 in 1895-96 against Rs. 30 in 1894-95 and Rs. 45 in 1893-94.

85. Taking the States individually, Rájpipla, Báriya, Umetha and Náruko show improvements, while all the rest except Chhota Udepur show decrease Rájpipla has retrieved the discredit indicated by the figures of 1894-95. The highest percentages are seen in Nárukot. The decreases most marked are in Lunáwáda, Bálásinor, Kadána, Bhádarva and Pándu and Sankheda Mewás. Sanjeli still continues to hold the last place among the principal States and tálukás. Although Chhota Udepur shows an increase from 14 to 17 per cent., the result is in no way creditable to its police. It is the lowest percentage among States of its own class.

Jails and Lock-ups.

86. The following table furnishes information regarding the jails and lock-ups :—

No.	States.	Number of Jails.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average cost per head of prisoner.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
					1894-95.	1895-96	1894-95.	1895-96.				
											Rs. a. p.	
1	Rájpipla	8	42	746	541	788	48	61	74	6,065	7 11 1	
2	Chhota Udepur	1	28	216	349	244	77	45	41	1,220	5 0 0	
3	Báriya	1	62	133	187	195	64	62	60	3,174	16 4 5	
4	Lunávada	1	28	184	239	213	19	29	26	2,052	9 10 1	
5	Bálasinor	2	29	171	179	200	31	35	36	815	4 3 7	
6	Sunth	1	24	184	242	208	30	25	24	1,562	7 8 1	
7	Kadána	1	3	43	38	45	...	...	1	115	2 8 10	
8	Bhádarva	1	8	26	18	34	...	...	3	282	8 4 9	
9	Sanjeli	1	3	12	19	15	2	1	2	422	28 2 4	
10	Umetha	1	...	19	22	19	...	...	1	80	4 3 6	
11	Nárukot	1	...	19	36	19	...	...	...	9	0 7 11	
12	Other Petty States	5	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	2	2 0 0	
13	Sankheda Mewás	1	2	58	78	60	10	3	7	63	1 0 8	
14	Pándu Mewás	2	...	53	49	53	...	...	1	19	0 5 11	
	Total ...	27	230	1,864	1,998	2,094	...	...	276	15,880	...	

87. This shows that at the end of 1894-95 there were 230 prisoners in the jails and lock-ups, 1,864 were received during the year under report against 1,998 in the previous year. Making a total of 2,094 against 1,998. The number remaining at the end of the year was 276 against 230. The total cost amounted to Rs. 15,880 against Rs. 13,754.

88. The jails and lock-ups of the several States and tálukás situated at the places visited by the Political Agent, during the course of his tour, were inspected by him, and the general management and discipline were found satis-

factory in the principal States. The lock-ups in other States and tálukás require improvements.

Infanticide.

89. There is nothing to remark under the head of infanticide in this agency. There are no Jádejás, and others who used to follow that practice in former times, and there is no fund to meet an expenditure in aid of the prevention of this crime.

Criminal Court's, Working of.

90. The work done by the several Criminal Courts in this agency is given in Appendix V., which shows that 2,395 offences were reported during the year under report, against 2,356 in the previous year, that 3,625 persons were dealt with against 3,468, of whom 1,848 were convicted against 1,751, giving a percentage of 51 against 50. There remained 152 persons and 223 cases to be disposed of at the end of the year.

91. Considering the States individually, the results in Báriya, Lunáváda, Sunth, Kadána, Sanjeli and Nárukot appear satisfactory. In comparison with the previous year Rájpipla and Kadána show some improvement, while Chhota Udepur and Bálásinor show reductions of about 16 per cents.

Agency Courts.

92. The following table shows the number of original cases decided by the Political Agent and his Assistants :—

No.	Names.	Tribunals.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Total number of persons tried.	Remarks.
1	Political Agent	Session Judge and District Magistrate.	13	18	5	23	
2	*Ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent.	First Class Magistrate.	...	...	...	...	
3	Huzúr Deputy Assistant Political Agent.	Do. ...	11	13*	1	14	*Of these, 11 were committed for trial at the Court of Session.
4	Deputy Assistant Political Agent, in charge Mewás.	Do. ...	6	5	6	11	
	Total ..		30	36	12	48	

93. Comparing with the previous year 13 cases and 23 prisoners were tried by the Political Agent, and 11 and 6 cases and 14 and 11 accused persons, respectively, by the Huzur and District Deputy Assistant Political Agents, against 4, 3 and 4 cases and 11, 3 and 4 persons dealt with in the previous year. The number of cases outstanding at the end of the year in each of these Courts were 0, 0, and 2 respectively against 0, 1, and 0 the previous year.

Sentences.

94. The sentences awarded by the several Courts in the Agency are shown in Appendix VI. One person in Rájpipla was sentenced to capital punishment, 4 to transportation or imprisonment for life, 20 to imprisonment above 2 to 14 years, 85 from 6 months to 2 years, 854 to less than six months, 874 to fines only, and 10 to whipping only, making a total of 1,848, the figures for the previous year being respectively 0, 8, 14, 69, 795, 846 and 19, making a total of 1,751.

This shows that at about 47 per cent. were merely fined, and about an equal number sentenced to under 6 months' imprisonment, while the rest of the sentences combined come to about 6 per cents. only. Sentences of whipping were passed only in Rájpipla, Bálásinor and Sunth.

Criminal Appeals.

95. Appendix VII shows the number of appeals disposed of by the Political Agent. There were 6 appeals against 7 in the previous year, in all of which sentences were confirmed.

Civil Justice.

96. Appendix VIII furnishes information as regards the original civil work performed by all the Agency and State Courts. There were in all 25 tribunals, the same as last year.

At the end of 1894-95 there remained 1,141 cases for disposal, and 3,527 were filed during the year. The total number on the file was 4,668, against 4,738 in 1894-95, of these 3,487 were disposed of against 3,597 in the previous year and 3,185 in 1893-94, leaving 1,181 in arrears against 1,141, showing an increase of 40. The number of cases disposed of shows a decrease of 110 as compared with 1894-95, but when compared with 1893-94 it shows an increase of 302.

97. Taking the States separately, Chhota Udepur, Báriya, Lunávada, Kadána, Umetha and Mándwa show better results than in the past year both as regards the number of cases decided and the number outstanding. The number of cases disposed of in Sunth, Bhádarva, and the Sankheda and Pándu Mewás Thánás show increases as compared with 1894-95, but the arrears are increased, because the new admissions exceed the numbers disposed of. Bálásinor shows a decrease of two in the arrears, but in the number disposed of, there was a decrease of 268. Rájpipla and Nárukot show decrease in the numbers disposed of and increase in arrears.

98. The value of suits filed amounted to Rs. 2,17,080, against Rs. 2,36,730, giving an average value of Rs. 61-8-9, against 65-14-4.

99. The time spent on the disposal of the suits averaged 4 months and 18 days against 3 months and 5 days in the year 1894-95.

Civil Appeals in Agency Courts.

100. Appendix IX furnishes information as to the appellate work performed by the Agency Courts. There were 6 appeals in arrears at the end of 1894-95, 17 were filed during the year under report, making a total of 23 on the file against 21 in 1894-95. Of this 18 were disposed of against 15, leaving 5 in arrears against 6 in the previous year. This shows improvement both in the number disposed of and in the number of arrears on the whole.

Civil Political work.

101. The following table shows the original and appellate Civil Political work performed by the Courts of the Agency during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

No.	Courts.	Arrears on 31st March 1895.	Filed during 1895-96.	Total.		Disposed of.		Arrears on 31st March.	
				1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
1	Political Agent's Court of Appeal,	10	7	17	15	14	5	3	10
2	Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, in charge Mawás	3	14	17	14	13	11	4	3
	Total ...	13	21	34	29	27	16	7	13

102. This shows that 13 cases were in arrears at the end of 1894-95, 21 were filed during the year 1895-96, making a total of 34 against 29 in the previous year. Of this 27 were disposed of against 16, leaving an arrear of 7 against 13 in 1894-95.

103. In addition to the above, 7 complicated cases of claims for money against Mándwa and Bihora which are under attachment, and 15 appeals against the orders of the administrator of Rájpipla State in alienation and other claims were disposed of.

Laws.

104. No British Acts except the Abkári Act have been formerly applied to the Thándárates of the Sankheda and Pándu Mewás. The Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and other Acts are, however, deemed to be in force, so far as suitable and their spirit is followed. Special Limitation Rules and Opium Regulations, as also rules regulating the printing, &c., of newspapers are introduced. The Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890, was extended to this Agency by Government Resolution No. 1850, dated 10th March 1896. A list of the laws and rules in force in Rájpipla are published in Naylor's Manual. In other States, the Courts are guided by the spirit of the British laws so far as may be suitable and Special Rules for Limitation, Registration, Opium, &c., have been framed in the

principal States. This is all that is required and so long as British law and procedure are followed in spirit, there is no need for binding a simple people with the puzzling and perplexing letter.

Providing and promulgating written law.

105. The attention of the chiefs of Second Class States under this Agency was drawn during the year under report to the instructions laid down in Government Resolution No. 7230, dated 5th November 1887. The subject is under their consideration and at a meeting held at the Political Agent's bungalow, in October last, their representatives expressed their intention to prepare written compilations of laws for their respective States independently of each other. No immediate steps in this behalf appear desirable in the Chhota Udepur State having regard to the backward condition of the people, greater portion of which belong to the Bhil, Naikra and Koli classes. The introduction of British laws and complicated legal system has been overdone in Rájpipla.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

106. The following table shows the rainfall registered at the several stations in this Agency from May to November 1895.

No.	Stations.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total of 1895.	Total of 1894.
			In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
1	Rájpipla	..	4 30	8 18	7 89	4 62	1 72	...	26 71	74 39
2	Chhota Udepur ...	...	5 63	18 59	19 87	5 60	1 46	...	51 15	62 27
3	Báriya	...	5 77	10 38	8 68	7 52	0 86	...	33 21	72 24
4	Lunávada	...	6 66	7 80	16 60	1 06	2 91	..	35 03	40 54
5	Bálásinor	...	8 26	12 04	9 80	0 73	1 85	...	32 68	57 91
6	Sunth...	...	6 55	10 28	10 89	0 69	1 51	...	29 92	50 51
7	Jambughoda ...	...	5 53	18 50	11 69	4 28	1 17	...	41 17	71 82
8	Wádia (Sankheda Mewás)	...	3 58	7 50	7 48	4 25	1 15	...	23 96	66 19
9	Pándu	...	10 38	17 95	9 50	2 04	1 83	...	41 70	56 18
10	Dodka	...	7 65	10 97	7 11	0 30	1 59	...	27 62	50 51
	Total ...	...	64 31	122 19	109 51	31 09	16 05	...	343 15	602 56
	Average for the Agency	...	6 43	12 21	10 95	3 10	1 60	...	34 31	...
	Average for 1894 ...	0·03	8 64	31 58	4 00	10 78	5 23	...	...	60 25

Remarks on Rainfall.

107. The rainfall during the year has only been about 34·31 on the average for the agency against 60·25 the previous year. The fall was most remarkably small in Rájpipla, Báriya and Wádia. It was more plentiful but still below the average in Chhota Udepur, Lunávada and Pándu, and no rain at all was registered in May and November. The maximum fall was 51·15 at Chhota Udepur and the minimum 23·96 at Wádia, against 74·39 at Nandod in Rájpipla and 40·54 at Lunávada in 1894. The heaviest fall registered in 1895, was in July, being 12·21 against 31·85 during the same month in 1894. In August more rain than usual fell, 10·95 being registered against 4·00 in 1894. But the decrease in October and the total absence of rain in November unfavourably affected the yield of the later or winter crops.

108. The total average fall of the district during the past year, as compared with the previous 5 years is given below :—

A. D. 1890-91	...	...	... 35·13
„ 1891-92	...	...	... 34·75
„ 1892-93	...	...	... 48·04
„ 1893-94	...	...	... 50·81
„ 1894-95	...	...	... 60·25
„ 1895-96	...	...	... 34·31

It will be seen that the fall in 1894-95, was abnormally heavy. The fall in 1895-96, was almost equal to the fall in 1890-91 and in 1891-92.

109. The later crops rice, wheat, gram, &c., were damaged by heavy rain in 1894, while in 1895 they suffered from want of rain. Rice crop suffered the most. The first or the monsoon crops, *viz.*, maizé, bájri, tíl, &c., were tolerably fair throughout the Agency. In Rájpipla the cotton crop was exceptionally good on account of seasonable rain. On the whole, however, the season was below the average.

Crops.

110. The prices of food grains during the year under report, as compared with those of the previous five years, are shown in the following table:—

Prices of food grains.

Names.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Average of 1890-91 to 1894-95.	1895-96.	Remarks.
Bájri	34	31½	31¼	27¾	27	30	28	
Udid	31¼	29¼	29¾	29½	29	29	27	
Mug	27	26	26	24¼	27	26	26	
Tíl	15¾	15	14	13¼	14	14	14	
Bávto	41¾	44¼	42½	39	41	41	41	
Gram	34	30½	29¼	39	42	35	35	
Tur	28½	26½	27¾	20	28	26	28	
Rice, 1st sort ...	14	15	14½	15¼	16	15	16	
Rice, 2nd sort...	18¾	19½	18½	20	20	19	20	
Rice, coarse ...	23	23	22½	23¾	25	23	25	
Maize	49¾	45½	42½	37½	39	42	40	
Mug dál ...	21¾	19¾	21	18¾	21	20	20	
Mhowra ...	55	91¼	75½	102¼	62	77	63	

111. Except in the Pándu Mewás, the selling rate of mhowra was higher than in the previous year. Udid and gram were dearer than last year. The yield of the gram crop was small in consequence of the failure of the later rains. In other articles, the variations were trifling and of no importance.

Remarks.

112. The general health of the public was fairly good. The diseases most prevalent were fever, cough, cold, rheumatism, &c. The climate almost throughout the Agency, during the rains and in the hilly tracts in the cold season, is unhealthy.

Public Health.

113. Cholera appeared in Báriya, Lunávada and Bálásinor. From September to November 33, 77 and 202 persons were attacked and 2, 41 and 109 died from the effects of it in Báriya, Lunávada and Bálásinor, respectively.

Epidemics.

Small-pox appeared in Rájpipla, Báriya, &c. Of 311 cases, 63 proved fatal.

114. Cattle diseases appeared in Nándod, Jagadia, Vália and Dediapada Tálukás in Rájpipla and in Báriya, Sanjeli and Nárukot. The prevailing diseases were malignant sore throats, rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, &c. In Rájpipla 441 were attacked, and of these 102 died and 339 were cured. In Sanjeli and Nárukot 195 and 27 cases respectively proved fatal. In Rájpipla 230 sheep and goats died from sheep-rot out of 240. The large number of cures in cattle in Rájpipla was due to the efforts of the veterinary establishment engaged by the State.

Cattle diseases.

115. The Native States under this Agency have now realized the value of forests. These forests yield a valuable bastard teak and other timber of inferior quality. None of the forests can be classified as high forests; the indiscriminate cutting which formerly prevailed is now prohibited almost everywhere, and in many places regular establishments are maintained for preservation and control of the forest. Happily, however, no separate or distinct Forest Department has been established except in over-administered Rájpipla. The forest employés work in due subordi-

Forests.

nation to the central local authority, and form as they ought to form part of the regular revenue establishment. The necessity for preserving and properly working the Chhota Udepur forests has already engaged my attention. Mr. J. A. Wallinger was deputed to inspect and submit his professional opinion regarding them. His report, which is full, interesting and practical was received after the close of the year and is under consideration at present moment. This subject will be dealt with more fully in the next administration report. But I am strongly opposed to the formation of an independent Forest Department in Native States.

Post.

116. No new post offices were opened in the year under report. The administrator of Chhota Udepur and the Rája of Báriya express a desire for the opening of new offices in those states.

Trade.

117. The principal items of export are timber, mhowra, firewood and other forest produce, maize, bájri, gram, rapeseed, tíl, and rice, cotton, castor-oil seeds, and cornelian stone from Rájpipla, and country soap from Lunávára and Bálásinor are also exported. The chief imports are piece-goods, salt, sugar, jagri, metals, groceries, kerosine, wheat and stone.

Fairs.

118. Fairs are held at the following places on the dates specified :—

No.	Names of Places.	Tálukas.	Dates.	Number of persons collected.	Value of commodity exchanging hands.	Remarks.
1	Sulpan	Rájpipla ...	Chaitra Vad 30 ...	...		
2	Mota Saja ...	Do. ...	.....	...		
3	Káli Makwana ...	Do. ...	.....	...	25,000	
4	Amda	Do. ...	.....	...		
5	Ratanpur ...	Do. ...	.....	...		
6	Telav	Chhota Udepur.	Fágun Sud 10 ...	3,000	2,000	
7	Chhota Udepur...	Do. ...	Aso Sud 10... ...	10,000	1,000	
8	Báriya	Báriya ...	Do.	10,000	5,000	
9	Mulana Kenon ...	Do. ...	Do.	5,000	2,500	
10	Lunávára ...	Lunávára. .	Shráwan Vad 8 ...	5,000	...	
11	Virpur	Bálásinor...	Rabi-ul Akbar ...	3,000	4,000	
12	Rámpur... ...	Sunth ...	Aso Sud 10... ...	10,000	3,000	
13	Kadána	Kadána ...	Mágsar Sud 15 ...	5,000	2,000	
14	Dhengalwáda ...	Do. ...	2nd Sunday in Bhádarwa.	5,000	2,000	
15	Chánod	Mándwa ...	Kártik Sud 15, and Chaitra Sud 15.	...	...	

119. No. 1 is a place of pilgrimage on the Narbada, and the high precipice is still pointed out whence devotees used to dash themselves down on the river rocks below and disappear into a deep pool. Nos. 3 and 4 were famous for the fact that it was here pilgrims in fulfilment of vows used to walk on live coals. These practices have been put a stop to since the introduction of the present administration in Rájpipla. The people who visit these places of pilgrimage are mostly Bhils and Dhankas. At No. 5 there is a hollow raen tree, and accused who succeed in creeping through this hollow trunk are believed to have thereby proved their innocence. The fair is called "Bawa Ghore's" fair. The fair at Virpur, No. 11 is held in honour of a Mahomedan saint named "Mira Datar" whose tomb is held in great veneration, and people from all parts of Gujarát visit the place. No. 15 Chanod is held most sacred by Hindus, and large numbers of pilgrims from all parts of Gujarát, Káthiáwár and other provinces find their way to the place where the sacred waters of the Orr and of the Narbada intermingled just above Chándod.

120. The Godhra-Rutlam Railway passes through 20½ miles of Báryia territory, and the Gáikwár's Dabhoi Railway through a portion of the Sankheda Mewás. A railway from Ankleshvár to Sarsa, as part of the Ankleshvár-Nándod Branch, is under construction, and is expected to be completed about the end of March or April 1897.

Railways.

121. Chhota Udepur is 22 miles from Bodeli, the terminus of the Gáekwár Railway. Bálásinor is ten miles from Sevália on the Anand-Godhra Branch. Lunaváda is 25 miles from Godhra Station, and Sunth is 30 miles from the Sunth Road Station. Large numbers of Bohra pilgrims from all parts of the Presidency pass through Sunth on their way to Gáliákot, a place of pilgrimage, situated in Dongarpur territory about 20 or 25 miles from Sunth.

122. The value of the forests in Lunáváda, Bálásinor, Sunth, Kadána and Sanjeli would be greatly increased, and the trade in timber, firewood and other forest products, as well as in food-grains would be vastly developed, if instead of connecting Lunáváda and Sunth with Godhra and Sunth Road Stations respectively, a line were taken across country from Sevália to Bálásinor and thence to Virpur (the most important trading centre in Bálásinor) and on to Lunáváda and Sunth. It would run through the centre of those States and the length of this line would not be greater than the length of the 3 feeder lines connecting Sunth, Lunáváda and Bálásinor with the Godhra-Rutlam line direct. Similarly in connection with Chhota Udepur, the construction of a line from Godhra to Baroda raises a question whether it would not be more judicious, convenient and beneficial to tap the Baroda-Godhra Branch, somewhere near Hálol, instead of joining Chhota Udepur with the Gáekwar's Dabhoi Railway. The Baroda authorities always raise so many difficulties about jurisdiction, &c., that it would be better to avoid a junction with their system. I would therefore suggest that the possibility of joining Chhota Udepur with Jambughoda and so on *vid* Champáner to a junction with the new Baroda-Godhra Branch of the B. B. & C. I. be carefully considered.

123. The opium arrangements of Bhádarva, Umetha, Nárukot and the Sankheda and Pándu Mewás are under the control of the Political Agent, and the right to sell opium in these tálukás is let out to a farmer. The same practice is followed by Rájpipla, Chhota Udepur, Lunáváda and Bálásinor; while departmental arrangements are made by Báriya, Sunth, Kadána and Sanjeli, fixed remuneration being paid to the persons entrusted with the retail sale of opium.

Opium.

124. The following table shows the quantities of consumption of opium in the several States in the year 1894-95 ending on 31st July 1895, as compared with the previous year:—

Opium—Consumption of.

No.	Name of State.	Population.	Number of opium shops.		Quantity of opium sanctioned to be imported.	Special sanction granted in		Sales.		Rate per head (grains).		Sales in the first 8 months of 1895-96.	Remarks.
			1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		
1	Rájpipla	171,771	22	22	1,800	490	490	2,163	2,205	90	92	1,408	Raised to lbs. 2,400 from 1st April 1895.
2	Chhota Udepur ..	93,637	7	7	480	..	..	273	262	21	20	165	
3	Báriya	111,269	16	16	560	22	64	591	596	38	39	457	
4	Lunáváda.. ..	90,147	14	15	900	..	..	812	639	75	57	490	
5	Bálásinor.. ..	53,215	5	13	600	..	..	358	354	48	47	287	
6	Sunth	74,275	9	9	500	..	..	432	382	41	37	318	*No limit is fixed for these States.
7	Kadána	18,639	2	2	60	..	..	58	50	22	19	53	
8	Bhádarva.. ..	10,637	3	3	*	*	*	210	204	142	138	133	
9	Sanjeli	6,311	1	1	60	..	..	57	50	64	56	36	
10	Umetha	6,189	2	2	*	*	*	48	57	49	65	28	
11	Nárukot	7,456	1	1	*	*	*	31	27	30	26	19	
12	Sankheda Mewás,	61,990	11	11	*	*	*	726	763	84	88	482	
13	Pándu Mewás ..	27,976	17	17	*	*	*	860	788	221	204	544	
		733,506	110	119				6,649	6,377	65	62	4,420	

125. It will thus be seen that the total sales amounted to lbs. 6,377 or grains 62 per head of population in 1894-95 against lbs. 6,649 or grains 65 per head in 1893-94. Rájpipla, Báriya, Umetha and Sankheda Mewás shew increases, while the rest shew decreases. These are most marked in Lunáváda and Sunth. On the whole there is a decrease of lbs. 272. This subject attracted my attention in July 1895. Information was then collected as to the actual

consumption in all the States during the previous 6 years, and this shewed : (1) that the sales in Sankheda and Pándu Mewás, Bhádarva and Rájpipla were improving, though they had not reached the figure of real or proper requirements in Rájpipla and Sankheda Mewás, (2) that in Báriya, Lunávada, Umetha and Sanjeli they were almost stationary, (3) that Chhota Udepur, Bálásinor, Kadána and Nárukot gave the worst results. These facts were brought to the notice of the States and officers concerned, and special steps were taken in some of them to prevent the importation of illicit opium. That the measures thus taken to stir up the States have had a good effect is shown by the result achieved in Báriya, Bálásinor, and Kadána, as proved by the figures of actual consumption during the first eight months of the year 1895-96 from August 1895 to March 1896 inclusive. Chhota Udepur, however, still shows further reduction and the matter is engaging attention. The administrator declares that the bulk of the population belongs to the class of Kolis, Naikras and Dhankas who are fond of liquor and do not care for opium.

126. The following statement shows the number of smuggling cases, and the number of accused dealt with in the year 1894-95, as compared with those in the previous year (opium year ending on 31st July) :—

No.	Name.	No. of Cases.		Quantity of opium seized.		No. of accused arrested.		No. of accused convicted.		Remarks.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
					lb. t.					
1	Rájpipla	13	3	0·23	0 2	13	3	13	3	
2	Chhota Udepur ...	3	3	8·22	165 0	9	9	8	2	
3	Báriya...	7	5	59·18	19 1	8	10	8	8	
4	Lunávada	22	45	0·29	5 17	24	53	24	53	
5	Bálásinor	14	22	0·37	1 13	22	33	17	29	
6	Sunth	9	18	79·26	62 16	16	22	16	22	
7	Kadána	6	9	0·22	1 6	8	9	8	9	
8	Bhádarva	...	2	...	0 0½	...	2	...	2	
9	Sanjeli	1	4	0·0½	0 6	2	5	2	5	
10	Umetha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Narukot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Sankheda Mewás ...	1	...	0·3	...	1	...	1	...	
13	Pandu Mewás ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	76	111	150·20	254 21½	103	146	97	133	

127. The seizures of chief importance were effected in Chhota Udepur and Sunth. Those in Rájpipla, Lunávada, Bálásinor, Kadána and Sanjeli and many of those of Sunth seem to be very petty cases of imports from frontier States in Rájputána. Of important seizures there were two in Chhota Udepur and two in Sunth, further particulars regarding these are given below :—

No. 1 Chhota Udepur, lbs. 87.—One accused person of Petlad in Baroda convicted. He did not confess whence he had obtained the opium.

No. 2. Chhota Udepur, lbs. 78.—No accused person arrested. Opium found concealed in forest.

No. 3. Sunth, lbs. 22.—One accused person of Godhra Tálúka convicted. Opium obtained from Gámdi in Jávra. Political Officer informed.

No. 4. Sunth, lbs. 39.—One accused person of Godhra Táluka convicted. Opium obtained from Banswára. Political Officer informed.

Abkári.

128. The ábkári management of the Sankheda and Pándu Mewás, Bhádarva and Umetha Táluka is in the hands of Government under arrangement with the Thákors. There is a separate license-holder for Sankheda Mewás working under the control of the Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, while Pándu, Bhádarva and Umetha Tálukás are placed under the Collector of Kaira for the purposes of the ábkári arrangements. The still-head duty system prevails in all these tálukás and in Rájpipla and Báriya, in which last it was introduced on the 1st November last. The introduction of this system into Chhota Udepur and Nárukot, both under Government management, is under contemplation and will be carried out from 1st November 1897. In all other States, the right to sell liquor is farmed out to the highest bidder.

129. In Rájpipla fee is now charged for the use of trees for drawing toddy, and the drawers are at liberty to sell toddy in any place except the town of Nándod. In other States the use of toddy for domestic purposes is free.

Local Industries.

130. Soap is manufactured at Bálásinor and Lunávada. The cornelian stone found in Rájpipla is exported to Cambay. There are three ginning factories in Rájpipla.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

131. Appendix X shows the revenue and expenditure of the several States under this Agency for the year of Samvat 1951 ending on 31st October 1895, as compared with those of Samvat 1950.

132. Appendix X A. shows the details of the revenue and expenditure of the principal States for the year of Samvat 1951 classified under the several main heads.

133. The reasons for increases and decreases in revenue and expenditure have been explained hereinbefore while noticing the administration of the different States in Chapter I.

British Tribute.

134. On 31st March 1895 there was a balance of Rs. 17,036-9-5 due to the British Government on account of tribute, and Rs. 31,696-9-5 fell due in Samvat 1952 or A. D. 1895-96. The total demand thus amounted to Rs. 48,733-2-10, of which Rs. 31,696-9-5, were recovered during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,036-9-5 outstanding on 31st March 1896, due from the following States:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Lunávada	6,840	0	0
Bálásinor	6,696	9	5
Sunth	3,500	0	0
	17,036	9	5

Of this, Rs. 1,980-6-7 have been since recovered from Bálásinor, and an adjustment in accounts of Rs. 4,716-2-10, will be made on account of the sum due to Bálásinor from Government on account of "Tanka." The instalments from Lunávada and Sunth fall due in June. Strictly speaking, therefore, there are no arrears.

Tribute of his Highness the Gáekwár.

135. The following will show the details of the collection of tribute due to His Highness the Gáekwár:—

				Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Balance outstanding on 1st April 1895 according to Baroda account				72,063	2	7
Add—						
(2) Due for Samvat 1952, *i. e.*, 1895-96				1,70,041	13	2
			Total ...	2,42,104	15	9
Deduct—	Rs.	a.	p.			
(3) Remitted before 1st April 1895, but acknowledgments received during the year under report ...	31,796	4	11			
Remitted and acknowledged during the year...	1,55,125	4	1			
				1,86,921	9	0
(4) Balance remaining due on 31st March 1896 ...				55,183	6	9
Less—Amount remitted but not acknowledged ...				15,877	1	11
Actual arrears on 31st March 1896 ...				39,306	4	10

Of the above sum of Rs. 39,306-4-10, Rs. 19,257-11-8 have since been remitted, and Rs. 20,048-9-2 are still due from the undermentioned States :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Chhota Udepur	10,147	9	2
2.	Lunávada	6,001	0	0
3.	Bhádarva	3,900	0	0
	Total ...	20,048	9	2

The amounts to be recovered from Chhota Udepur and Lunávada will fall due in October next, while the amount due by Bhádarva fell due in April 1896 and is thus in arrears now.

Agency Local Funds.

136. Appendix XI shows the income and expenditure of the two Local Funds at the disposal of the Political Agent, *viz.*, the Rewa Kántha Agency Fund and the Mewás Administration Fund.

The Rewa Kántha Agency Fund.

137. The Agency Fund is composed of five distinct funds, of which four are permanent and the fifth, the Anghad Improvement Fund, is temporary. The total receipts of this fund for the year 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 9,841 and expenditure to Rs. 5,401 against Rs. 11,608 and Rs. 5,918 respectively in 1894-95. The cash balance at the end of 1895-96 was Rs. 12,384 against 7,944 the previous year, the invested balance remaining the same. This increase is due to the excess in receipts over the present expenditure of the Education Pension Fund.

Vajiria Tálukdári School Fund.

138. Taking each fund separately the Vajiria Tálukdári School Fund shows a decrease of about Rs. 1,050 in receipts, due to an equal amount being realized in the previous year on account of arrears of contributions.

Vijiria Dispensary Fund.

139. The expenditure of the Vajiria Dispensary Fund shows an increase of about Rs. 570 due mainly to a sum of Rs. 321, being the cost of medicines purchased in the year 1894-95, being debited in the accounts of 1895-96 instead of in the previous year.

Rewa Kántha Education Fund.

140. The difference in the expenditure of the Education Fund amounting to about Rs. 1,070 is due to the fact that the accounts for 1894-95 exhibit the expenditure only from October 1894 when as reported last year, this fund was brought on the Agency Fund Accounts.

Rewa Kántha Education Pension Fund.

141. The excess expenditure in 1894-95 of the Education Pension Fund was due to the cost of purchasing Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 for the benefit of the Education Fund.

While sanctioning this transfer, Government in their Resolution No. 5759, dated the 17th September 1894, raised the question of the propriety of utilizing the whole or a part of the school-fees for the Pension Fund, and a detailed report on the subject was called for.

Alterations in the present constitution of the Education Pension Fund.

142. An examination of the whole subject showed that the contribution from the States to the Pension Fund, *viz.*, the payment of school-fees was not proportionate to the pension liabilities of their respective establishments, for while some paid 40 or 50 per cent. others paid only 6 or 8 per cent. It was therefore proposed that the school-fees should be paid to the states and they should pay to the Pension Fund a contribution at the rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the pensionable salaries of their own schools and that the Education Fund should provide for these charges on account of the inspection establishment maintained at the cost of that fund. The contributions payable to the Education Fund by the several States were also revised to meet this additional expenditure thrown upon it, and the loss in revenue from the reduction of the rate of interest of Government Loans from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

These proposals were first laid before the States concerned and were adopted at a meeting of their representatives assembled under the Presidency of the Political Agent. These arrangements received the approval of Government (*vide* Government Resolution No. 7793, dated 16th December 1895) and have been carried out from 1st April 1896.

Anghad Improvement Fund.

143. It is proposed to erect a school building at Anghad from the Anghad Improvement Fund. A plan and estimate called for from the Executive Engineer, Kaira, are awaited.

Mewás Administration Fund.

144. The account of the Mewás Administration Fund shows slight increases in revenue from stamps, fines, &c., &c., aggregating to Rs. 1,772, while the income from interest on Government securities shews a decrease of Rs. 146 on account of their transfer from the 4 to the 3½ per cents. The receipts from Thána cess show a decrease of Rs. 2,690, due to a portion of it falling due in April 1895 having been paid between January and March 1895, and hence credited in 1894-95. There is no appreciable difference in the expenditure of this Fund. The financial condition of the fund continues satisfactory. The closing balance shows an increase of about Rs. 3,000 in the cash balance.

Examination of the Accounts by the Special Audit Officer.

145. Ráo Sáheb Bhailál Purshotam, Mámlatdár of Godhra, was deputed by the Commissioner, Northern Division, to audit the accounts of these funds and those of the States under management, including Rájpipla. His reports on these examinations have been duly forwarded to the Commissioner, Northern Division, with the remarks of the Political Agent.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Dispensaries.

146. The following statement shows the dispensaries and the patients treated in them during the year under report, as compared with those of the previous year:—

State or Táluka.	Names of Dispensaries.	No. of Dispensaries.		Patients treated.		Average daily attendance.		Cost of maintenance.		Remarks.
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
Rájpipla	Nandod	1	1	12,168*	13,348	127	148	6,039	6,174	
	Jagadia	1	1	2,960*	3,359	46	55	1,866	1,696	
	Valia	1	1	842*	928	113	20	845	885	
	Gardeswár	1	1	364*	1,381	32	9	539	1,121	
	Bhálod	1	1	2,232*	4,377	20	46	935	1,047	
	Dediápáda	..	1	..	481	..	8	..	804	
	Travelling Dispensary	1	..	..	..	..	..	451	..	
Chhota Udepur ..	Chhota Udepur ..	1	1	5,414	6,144	48	70	2,135	4,506	
	Travelling Dispensary	..	1	..	1,649	..	18	..		
Báriya	Báriya	1	1	3,73	3,107	77	73	2,559	2,608	
Lunávada	Lunávada	1	1	11,22	10,202	81	74	4,171	3,160	
	Travelling Dispensary	1	1	1,786	4,698	37	13		448	
Bálásinor	Bálásinor	1	1	10,209	10,623	48	60	1,549	1,114	
Sunth	Sunth	1	1	6,457	5,567	49	56	1,746	1,804	
Nárukot	Jambughoda	1	1	1,613	1,549	26	21	559	397	
Mándwa	Chanod	1	1	4,318	4,515	48	51	1,609	1,924	
Vajirla	Vajiria	1	1	2,492	2,184	34	37	980	1,016	
	Total ..	15	16	66,513	73,912	656	759	25,983	28,704	

* These figures entered in the last year's report were not correct. They represented the total attendance.

Remarks.

147. The number of dispensaries, including the travelling dispensaries of Chhota Udepur and Lunávada, show an increase of one over last year. The dispensary at Dádiapáda was re-opened and the travelling dispensary discontinued in Rájpipla, but one in Chhota Udepur was established during the year under report. The aggregate average daily attendance and the number of patients treated were 759 and 73,912, respectively, in 1895-96, against 656 and 66,513 the year previous. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,704 against Rs. 25,983 in 1894-95.

148. The dispensaries of Nandod and Gardeswar in Rájpipla and all the dispensaries in the other States and tálukás were visited by the Political Agent during the year under report.

149. Appendix XII shows the results of vaccination for the year under report, as compared with those of the previous four years.

Vaccination.

150. Excluding the excess of operations over persons, *viz.* 53, there were performed during the year under report, 24,150 primary vaccinations and 383 re-vaccinations, against 23,335 and 356, respectively, the year previous, showing an increase of 815 in primary vaccinations and 27 in re-vaccinations, or a total of 842 in the number of persons operated on. The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 4,490 and the cost of each successful case was annas 3, against Rs. 4,418 and annas 3 and pie 1 respectively. The number of vaccinators, *viz.* 16, remains the same.

151. The results of the year under report thus appear to be slightly better than those of the previous year and also the year 1893-94. But they show a decrease of 1,459 in the total number of primary operations and re-vaccinations, as compared with 1892-93 and of 2,197 in that for the year 1891-92.

152. 311 cases of small-pox, causing 63 deaths, were reported in the months of June, August and December 1895 and January to March 1896 from 6 of the States, *viz.*, Rájpipla, Chhota Udepur, Báriya, Lunávada, Sunth and the Sankheda Mewás.

Small-pox.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

153. The subjoined table shows the number of schools of various denominations during the year under report, as compared with those in the previous year:—

Education.

No.	Name of State.	High Schools.	English Schools.	Gujarati Boy's Schools. Superior.	Gujarati Boy's Schools. Inferior.	Urdu Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Evening Schools.	Police Schools.	Sanskrit Schools.	Agricultural Schools.	Taluka Schools.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Rájpipla	1	...	19	62	1	5	8	1	...	...	...	97	
2	Chhota Udepur	...	...	2	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	
3	Báriya	...	...	2	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	
4	Lunávada	...	1	6	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	14	
5	Bálásinor	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	
6	Sunth	...	...	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	12	
7	Kadana	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
8	Bhádarva	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
9	Sanjeli	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
10	Umetha	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
11	Nárukot	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
12	Sankheda Mewás	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	
13	Pándu Mewás	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	Total in 1895-96 ...	1	2	40	111	3	10	8	1	1	1	1	179	
	Total in 1894-95 ...	...	2	41	110	3	10	8	1	1	1	1	178	

154. The above statement shows that at the end of 1895-96 there were 179 schools of all descriptions, against 178 at the end of 1894-95. There is an increase of one High School, the Nándod Anglo-Vernacular School having been raised to the status of a High School during the year under report. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools remains the same, the one at Bálásinor, which had been maintained privately by the Darbár, having been made over to the Department during the year under report. Of the Gujaráti Boys' Schools three noted in the margin were closed, and an equal number of new schools were opened at Amod in Rájpipla, at Khadakváda in Chhota Udepur and at Pándu in the Pándu Mewás.

1. Pathar in Rájpipla,
2. Sejpur Do.
3. Pálásáni in Sankheda Mewás.

155. Besides the above schools, English classes are maintained in connection with the Gujaráti Schools at Bhálod and Jagádia in Rájpipla and Chánod in Sankheda Mewás.

156. There were 22 Indigenous Schools in 1895-96 against 31 in the previous year. 13 schools were closed and 4 opened during the year under report, showing a net decrease of 9. Of the 22 schools, 11 are for Hindus and

the same number for Máhomedans. The former are attended by 264 boys including 10 Máhomedans, while the latter by 236 Máhomedan pupils which include 72 girls.

157. Appendix XIII is a statement showing the number of pupils and the average attendance in the several States, as compared with those of the previous year. The result is as follows:—

Description of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Average Attendance.		Remarks.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
High School	*1	1	*117	159	*82·8	103·6	*Anglo-Vernacular School.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	1	2	74	70	51·3	62·7	
English Classes	...	...	...	52	...	35 8	
Gujaráti and Urdu Schools ...	154	154	8,034	8,003	5,263·	5,379·5	
Girls' Schools	10	10	577	588	345·	352·8	
Girls attending Boys' Schools ...	...	...	81	145	44·6	91·8	
Evening Schools	8	8	132	129	68·3	59·	
Police School	1	1	127	95	28·	17·7	
Sankrit School	1	1	47	41	40·8	35·	
Agricultural School	1	1	15	13	13·5	11·8	
Vajiria Tálukdári School ...	1	1	17	18	8·7	7·7	
Total ...	178	179	9,221	9,313	5,946·	6,157·	

158. The number of pupils in the High School show an increase, while Anglo-Vernacular Schools show a decrease, notwithstanding that the school at Bálásinor was added to the Department. The decrease is due to the abolition of V. Standard Class in the Lunáwáda Anglo-Vernacular School, a step it is to be feared in a retrograde direction.

159. The vernacular schools show a decrease in number, but there is an improvement in the average attendance. Girls attending boys' schools show improvement in both directions. The other schools with the exception of the Police School, at Nándod, show slight variations.

160. On the whole there was an increase of 92 in the number of pupils and of 211 in the average attendance as compared with the previous year.

161. In the vernacular schools there are 74 trained masters and 6 trained assistants, while the numbers of untrained masters and assistants are 90 and 136 respectively.

162. A daughter and a grandson of His Highness the Rája of Rájpipla, three cousins of the Rája of Chhota Udepur, the minor Thákor of Pantálavdi, a son and a grandson of the Thákor of Sanor, and sons of the Thákors of Rengan, Ohra and Chhaliar, all attend local schools.

Printing Presses.

163. The usual return of printing presses (No. XIV) is appended. The number of printing presses remains the same as last year, *viz.* 3, of which there are two in Rájpipla, one State and the other belonging to a private individual, named Parbhudás Bapuji, and a lithograph press at Báriya.

Publications of Newspapers.

164. A Darbári Gazette is issued fortnightly from the Rájpipla Darbári Press at Nándod, and a paper called "Satya Vijay" (Success of Truth) is published in Mr. Parbhudás' Press. Only forms for State use are printed in the press at Báriya.

Horse-breeding.

165. There are no Government stallions in the Agency. Excluding Rájpipla, the Sunth Darbár owns one English and one Turk stallions, the statistics in regard to whom are given in *supra* paragraph 26 (21).

Mischief by fire.

166. A fire took place at Kadachla in Chhota Udepur in January last, seven houses were burnt, causing a damage of about Rs. 4 403.

Returns of Civil Divisions, &c.

167. The usual returns of Civil Divisions of territory and population required by Government Resolution No. 1692, dated the 12th April 1879, are appended hereto, Nos. XV and XVI.

Map of the Agency.

168. A sketch map of the Rewa Kántha Agency is also attached.

Conclusion.

169. On the whole, I think, I may claim on behalf of the Agency an acknowledgment of a record of steady progress. Except the substitution of British for Native Currency as described above, and the equitable settlement of the charges on account of the pension of school-masters, there have been no fierce or fast changes.

More or less marked local improvements have, however, been effected in every State in the Agency, and the conduct of the Rájas and Thákors has on the whole been eminently satisfactory.

Throughout the year and in every detail of the work I have been most ably assisted by Ráo Bahádur Chamanrái Harrái, to whose integrity, ability and industry I have already borne witness in last year's report, and whose capacity for work and devotion to duty have been fully proved in other Political Agencies. He has certainly worked loyally and well for Government. He is courteous but firm and clear-headed, and gifted with the tact to avoid undue friction, he commands respect from all those with whom he is brought into official contact, and compels good work from his subordinates.

Of Ráo Bahádur Manibhái Haribhái, my District Deputy Assistant Political Agent, I have spoken in former reports. Throughout the year under report he has worked well and administered his charge successfully.

My Political Head Clerk, Mr. Erachsha Hormasha, has also worked well and upheld the high character he gained under my predecessors.

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.							Rs.			
Rájpipla	65,001	Gáekwár	171,771	97	4,696	6,060	Fever ...	10,36,369	315	Not.	
Chhota Udepur ...	10,500	Do.	93,637	14	558	3,810	Do.	3,11,256	244	Do.	
Báriya	*...	.....	111,269	13	660	3,679	Do.	3,88,942	183	Do.	*Remitted by Government Resolution No. 7498, dated 28th November 1892, Political Department.
Lunáváda	12,000 6,501	British ... ... Gáekwár	90,147	14	1,016	2,734	Do.	2,57,112	178	Do.	
Bálásinor	4,001 12,696	Do. ... ... British Government ...	53,215	6	701	1,647	Do.	1,79,822	104	Do.	
Sunth	7,000	Do. ...	74,275	12	541	2,530	Do.	1,71,015	183	Do.	

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX II.

Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their Families, principal Members of their Court.

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Máhárána Gambhirsingji, Rája of Rájpipla.	Nándod ...	*.....	Gohel Rajput, Hindu.	50	At home	*.....	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	6 Sons— Age. Years. 1 Chhatrasinghji ... 34 2 Rámsinghji .. ... 26 3 Kiratsinghji ... 24 4 Narsinhsinghji ... 21 5 Digvijaisinghji ... 19 6 Parakaramsinghji... 6	*Since October 1887 deprived of all share in State Administration.
Máhárána Fatehsingji, Rája of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur.	Minor ...	Chowan Rajput, Hindu.	11	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	In study ...	Yes	Do. ...	.....	The State is under British management.
Ráo Báhádur Mansukhrám Mulji.	Ahmedabad ...	Administrator.	Oditch Bráhmin.	47	Ahmedabad High School.	In affairs of the State.	.....	.....	.....	
Mahárával Mánsinghji, Rája of Báriya.	Bariya ...	Ruler of the State.	Chowan Rajput, Hindu.	41	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	2 Sons— 1 Ranjitsinghji ... 10 2 Naharsinghji ... 8	
Harilál Mansukhrám	Nadiád ...	Kárbhári ...	Bania	45	Surat High School.	Assisting in State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	
Mahárána Sir Wakhatsinghji, K.C.I.E., Rája of Lunávada.	Lunávada .	Ruler of the State.	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	37	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Ruler of the State.	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	2 Sons— 1 Ranjitsinghji ... 14 2 Rughnáthsinghji ... 11	
Dolatrám Kirpárám	Nadiád ..	Kárbhári ...	Nágar Bráhmin..	40	Elphinstone College, Bombay.	Assisting in State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	
Manvarkhanji Bábi of Bálásinor.	Bálásinor ...	Ruler of the State.	Musalmán ...	50	At home	In affairs of the State.	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	1 Son— Jamiatkhánji 1	
Ráo Sáheb Premchand Kasandás.	Thásra ...	Kárbhári ...	Bania	49	Thásra	Assisting in State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	
Mahárána †Pratápsinghji, Rája of Sunth.	Sunth ...	Ruler of the State.	Pavár Rajput, Hindu.	37	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	In affairs of the State.	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	Not	†Died on 10th January 1896, succession not settled.
Manishankar Lájashankar ...	Petlád ...	Kárbhári ..	Nágar Bráhmin .	53	Kaira, Petlád and Godhra Schools.	Kárbhári in charge of the State.	.....	.....	.....	

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the Year 1895-96.

No.	State.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost. Rs. a. p.
1	Rájpipla	20	220	240	45,547 6 6
2	Chhota Udepur...	21	213	234	26,799 0 0
3	Báriya	19	150	169	18,692 1 7
4	Lunávada	21	126	147	14,030 11 4
5	Sunth	32	125	157	16,692 0 0
6	Bálásinor	15	96	111	10,574 5 6
7	Kadána	7	27	34	4,045 13 10
8	Bhádarva	4	27	31	1,644 0 0
9	Sanjeli	5	13	18	1,080 0 7
10	Umetha	...	5	5	353 2 3
11	Mándwa	2	7	9	893 8 6
12	Shanor	...	...	...	.....
13	Vasan Virpur	...	...	...	.....
14	Uchád	...	...	...	.....
15	Chhaliár	...	...	...	.....
	Total ...	146	1,009	1,155	1,40,352 2 1
16	Jambughoda	2	33	35	5,040 0 0
17	Rewa Kántha Agency	24	135	159	20,292 3 4
	Total ...	26	168	194	25,332 3 4
	Grand Total ...	172	1,177	1,349	1,65,684 5 5

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Result of the Working of Police in the States under Rewa Kántha Agency for the Year 1895-96.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported to Police.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	Rájpipla	488	521	516	611	396	500	221	302	172	180	42	49	55	60
2	Chhota Udepur... ...	152	127	176	134	176	133	137	108	33	26	77	41	78	41
3	Báriya	115	98	131	160	131	160	112	118	21	45	85	72	85	72
4	Lunáváda	157	135	217	176	217	176	173	138	43	36	79	78	100	78
5	Sunth	135	240	209	277	209	277	171	203	34	71	81	74	81	74
6	Bálásinor	109	141	183	262	183	256	148	170	26	62	80	64	80	66
7	Kadána	45	36	46	49	46	49	40	43	2	6	86	88	86	88
8	Bhádarva	19	38	48	68	48	68	23	53	25	15	47	77	23	77
9	Sanjeli	25	20	48	32	48	32	43	25	5	3	89	78	89	78
10	Umetha	26	22	33	18	29	18	18	15	11	3	54	83	62	83
11	Mándwa	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	100	...	100	...
12	Shanor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Vasan Virpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Uchád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Chhaliár...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,273	1,378	1,609	1,787	1,485	1,669	1,088	1,175	372	447	67	65	73	70
16	Nárukot...	21	16	35	22	36	22	36	19	...	3	100	86	100	86
17	Sankheda Mewás ...	59	57	96	101	96	97	83	88	13	9	86	87	86	90
18	Pándu Mewás	58	79	67	96	67	93	51	78	16	15	76	81	76	83
	Total ...	117	136	163	197	163	190	134	166	29	24	82	84	82	87
	Grand Total ...	1,411	1,530	1,807	2,006	1,684	1,881	1,258	1,360	401	474	69	67	74	72

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and the number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1895-96.

No.	Names of Courts and States.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of.													Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		1894-95.	1895-96.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.		1894-95.	1895-96.								
1	Thándár of Sankheda Mewás.	103	89	7	97	32	39	6	1	171	182	44	24	102	10	...	2	2	
2	Thándár of Pándu Mewás ...	83	104	...	103	18	20	1	3	132	145	36	13	92	2	...	2	2	
3	Third Class Magistrate of Dodka	47	18	...	5	4	19	2	...	79	30	14	2	11	3	...	...	...	
	Total ...	233	211	7	205	54	78	9	4	382	357	94	39	205	15	...	4	4	
4	Rájpipla	841	890	53	500	197	341	44	...	1,056	1,135	201	436	437	...	1	60	*183	*Includes cases outstanding with the Police.
5	Chhota Udepur	222	211	5	134	55	111	6	...	332	311	126	3	168	9	1	4	4	
6	Bárya...	115	98	18	160	...	...	...	...	151	178	12	33	118	...	...	15	...	
7	Lunávada	205	158	1	176	56	35	...	...	342	268	8	75	183	...	..	2	2	
8	Sunth	309	305	20	277	33	46	3	...	403	379	44	45	264	...	...	26	5	
9	Balásinor	171	211	9	256	74	77	...	...	319	416	109	56	223	...	1	27	10	
10	Kadána	45	36	1	48	5	16	1	4	77	75	13	12	49	1	...	...	...	
11	Sanjeli	36	27	...	22	2	8	...	...	65	32	...	3	25	...	2	2	1	
12	Bhádarva	52	90	...	63	55	43	...	5	116	166	10	87	68	...	...	1	1	
13	Umetha	49	40	†...	14	8	65	1	...	79	88	16	46	26	...	...	...	10	†5 shown in last year's statement omitted as the cases against them were pending in Police and not before Magistrates.
14	Mándwa	22	32	...	...	8	30	21	...	37	59	41	10	3	...	...	5	1	
15	Chhaliár	6	31	...	...	15	37	1	...	14	53	14	10	29	...	...	...	...	
16	Shanor	1	3	...	...	..	...	3	...	1	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	
17	Vasan Virpur	4	5	...	...	...	18	1	...	8	19	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	
18	Uchád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Nárukot	28	18	...	19	3	9	1	...	64	32	11	...	21	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	2,106	2,155	107	1,669	511	836	82	9	3,064	3,214	623	816	1,618	10	5	142	217	
20	Political Agent	4	11	4	...	...	...	...	19	15	23	...	5	18	...	...	...	...	
21	*Ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent	4	10	1	13	...	...	...	...	9	14	1	...	2	11	...	...	...	
23	Deputy Assistant Political Agent, in charge Mewás...	4	8	...	7	1	...	4	5	5	17	6	...	5	...	...	6	2	
	Total ...	17	29	5	20	1	...	4	24	42	54	7	5	25	11	...	6	2	
	Grand Total ...	2,356	2,395	119	1,894	566	914	95	37	3,488	3,625	724	860	1,848	36	5	152	223	

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX VI.

Rewa Kántha State—Criminal Justice Sentences.

No.	Courts and States.	Whipped.	Fined.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Transportation for life.	Death.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Rájpipla	8	162	240	15	5	5	...	1	1	437	
2	Chhota Udepur...	...	87	73	7	1	...	...	...	...	168	
3	Báriya	...	14	86	10	3	5	...	...	...	118	
4	Lunáváda	...	108	59	11	2	1	...	2	...	183	
5	Sunth	1	156	100	3	4	...	...	...	...	264	
6	Bálásinor	1	80	127	4	8	2	1	...	...	223	
7	Kadána	...	27	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	
8	Bhádarva	...	42	23	2	1	...	...	...	...	68	
9	Sanjeli	...	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
10	Sankheda Mewás	...	60	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	
11	Pándu do.	...	48	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	
12	Dodka do.	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
13	Umetha	...	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	
14	Mándwa...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
15	Shanor	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
16	Uchád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Vasan Virpur	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
18	Chhaliár	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	
19	Nárukot	...	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
20	Political Agent, Rewa Kántha .	...	...	2	5	4	5	1	1	...	18	
21	Ex-officio Assistant Political Agent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Huzúr Deputy Assistant Political Agent	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
23	Deputy Assistant Political Agent, in charge Mewás ...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	Total ...	10	874	854	57	28	18	2	4	1	1,848	

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX VII.

Return of criminal appeals disposed of by Criminal Courts of the Political Agency, Rewa Kántha, during the year 1895-96.

Name of Court.	Number of appeals in which sentence was confirmed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was reversed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was altered.	Total Number of appeals disposed of.	Remarks.
Second Class Magistrate, Sankheda Mewás ...	2	...	...	2	
Second Class Magistrate, Pándu Mewás	3	...	...	3	
Second Class Magistrate, Jambughoda	1	...	...	1	
Total ...	6	...	...	6	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Rewa Kántha Political Agency during the year 1895-96.

No.	States.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on file at the end of the year 1894-95.	Number filed during the year 1895-96.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
						1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	
1	Sankheda and Pándu Mewás.	Deputy Assistant Political Agent.	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	
2	Sankheda Mewás ...	Thándár	80	269	349	227	206	122	80	
3	Pándu do. ...	Do.	5	111	116	109	98	7	5	
4	Umetha	Japtidár	8	15	23	23	12	...	8	
5	Kadána	Do.	5	22	27	26	17	1	5	
6	Nárukot	Mahálkari	4	3	7	7	13	...	4	
7	Mándwa	Japtidár	16	16	32	24	23	8	16	
8	Rájpipla	State Courts... ...	111	643	754	641	733	113	111	
9	Chhota Udepur ...	Do.	111	140	251	195	114	56	111	
10	Báriya	Do.	78	443	521	457	426	64	78	
11	Lunávada	Do.	404	600	1,004	661	615	343	404	
12	Bálásinor	Do.	36	532	568	534	802	34	36	
13	Sunth	Do.	243	615	858	478	409	380	243	
14	Sanjeli	Do.	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	
15	Bhádarva	Do.	39	112	151	102	96	49	39	
16	Shanor	Do.	...	4	4	1	...	3	...	
17	Chhaliár	Do.	...	2	2	2	9	...	...	
		Total ...	1,141	3,527	4,668	3,487	3,597	1,181	1,141	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Agent, and the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, during 1895-96.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	
1	Political Agent	3	8	11	6	1	5	3	
2	Deputy Assistant Political Agent, in charge Mewás	3	9	12	12	12	...	3	
3	*Ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	Total ...	6	17	23	18	15	5	6	

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the Rewa Kántha Agency.

Number.	State.	Gross Revenue.		Expenditure.		Revenue.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
		For Samvat 1950-51, A.D. 1894-95.	For Samvat 1951-52, A.D. 1895-96.	For Samvat 1950-51, A.D. 1894-95.	For Samvat 1951-52, A.D. 1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Rájpipla	8,18,918	10,36,369	7,50,739	12,17,298	2,17,451	...	4,66,559	...	
2	Chhota Udepur	2,89,074	3,11,256	2,01,246	3,20,216	22,182	...	1,18,970	...	
3	Báriya	4,11,139	3,88,942	2,30,415	2,82,633	...	22,197	52,218	...	
4	Lunáváda	2,50,697	2,57,112	2,57,283	– 2,44,854	6,415	...	...	12,429	
5	Bálásinor	1,80,848	1,79,822	1,83,410	1,58,549	...	1,026	...	24,861	
6	Sunth	1,86,273	1,71,015	1,56,620	1,73,925	...	15,258	17,305	...	
7	Kadána	29,191	30,528	17,572	19,681	1,337	...	2,109	...	
8	Sanjeli	21,424	21,518	24,361	18,520	94	...	...	5,841	
9	Umetha	44,503	44,235	35,495	48,164	...	268	12,669	...	
10	Bhádarva	44,720	45,680	44,600	43,435	960	...	...	1,165	
11	Sankheda Mewás	2,71,914	2,70,765	2,17,674	2,94,863	...	1,149	77,189	...	
12	Pándu Mewás	67,036	69,551	65,296	65,091	2,515	...	...	205	
13	Dodka Mewás	14,608	14,813	22,575	15,598	205	...	...	6,977	
14	Nárukot	14,814	15,616	12,108	12,328	802	...	220	...	
	Total ...	26,45,159	28,57,222	22,19,394	29,15,155	2,51,961	39,898	7,47,239	51,478	
						2,12,063		6,95,761		

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XA.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1895-96.

No.	Name.	Rájpipla.	Chhota Udepur.	Báriya.	Lunávada.	Bálásinor.	Sunth.	Kadána.	Umetha.	Bhádarva.	Sanjeli.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	6,86,908	1,69,479	1,56,549	1,36,434	87,616	94,580	17,142	32,211	33,097	12,991
2	Local Cess	.....	3,782	379	14,372	5,660	6,245	289	334	7	437
3	Sale-proceeds of Lands	.....	...	...	194	2,669	...	...	...	...	61
4	Opium Revenue	12,786	5,794	5,323	5,370	3,335	3,616	524	289	1,090	435
5	Abkári Revenue (including Gánja, &c.).	1,19,843	33,099	28,422	6,846	10,001	18,500	2,200	1,088	4,339	3,657
6	Jamá, &c. from, Bháyats and Patáwat .	.....	...	...	...	...	4,155	...	...	...	...
7	Customs Receipts	.....	57,630	19,743	32,460	19,332	19,908	3,216	...	125	1,960
8	Forests	1,06,045	7,236	1,61,989	32,887	21,054	15,885	4,978	288	...	1,355
9	Judicial Receipts, including Stamps ...	21,588	6,273	3,439	12,825	17,927	5,242	485	709	2,019	337
10	Educational Receipts (fees &c.) ...	1,138	...	...	690	...	...	...	45	...	...
11	Guaranteed Rights	13,634	1,501	4,774	775	...	606	122	...	...	23
12	Extraordinary Receipts	.....	339	...	...	7,455	2	...	...	...	...
13	Other Receipts	74,427	26,123	8,324	14,259	4,770	2,276	1,572	9,271	5,003	262
	Total ...	10,36,369	3,11,256	3,88,942	2,57,112	1,79,822	1,71,015	30,528	44,235	45,680	21,518
	Expenditure.										
1	Darbar Expense	1,34,419	68,355	87,416	89,873	42,891	42,406	3,637	5,150	6,413	10,130
2	Tribute	55,144	9,976	...	18,501	16,697	7,000	...	8,403	19,076	...
3	Extraordinary Charges	2,597	33,849	8,981	...	6,626	38,115	...	...	7,740	...
4	Administration Establishment ...	48,390	23,380	13,182	8,862	26,401	39,246	9,453	4,809	5,924	1,539
5	Revenue Department	89,792	11,914	6,296	8,300						
6	Judicial Department	17,615	2,719	1,009	1,729	...	...	...	16	...	21
7	Educational Department	38,427	5,540	5,340	6,087	2,491	4,474	596	217	...	138
8	Military (Serbandy)	41,198	17,385	31,115	10,648	19,405	...	...	...	...	1,954
9	Police	42,915	32,061	14,580	12,003	11,366	...	...	...	...	1,091
10	Jail	5,927	1,850	1,993	1,452	639	952	270	80	155	50
11	Dispensary (including Vaccination) ...	13,114	5,486	3,374	4,470	1,456	3,256	808	90	...	66
12	Forest Department	36,097	716	...	1,335	1,114	...	...	...	...	363
13	Public Works (including Repairs) ...	6,13,747	49,903	69,532	42,223	20,924	24,580	1,684	3,490	348	589
14	Minor Establishment	27,350	3,516	5,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	448
15	Dharmada Devasthán	12,135	9,271	2,615	5,136	2,132	1,635	244	620	301	329
16	Guaranteed Rights	28,588	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
17	Paid in liquidation of Debts ...	.....	3,323	...	...	...	...	...	22,288	...	1,206
18	Miscellaneous	9,843	40,363	32,080	34,235	6,407	12,261	2,989	3,001	3,478	521
	Total ...	12,17,298	3,20,216	2,82,633	2,44,854	1,58,549	1,73,925	19,681	48,164	43,435	18,520

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Rewa Kántha Local Funds for the year 1895-96.

Number.	Name of Funds.	Opening balance on the 1st April 1895.	Receipts during the year 1895-96.	Expenditure during the year 1895-96.	Balance on 1st April 1896.			Remarks.
					In cash.	Invested.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Rewa Kántha Agency Fund, Vajiria Táluk-dári School Fund	1,390	1,184	1,466	1,108	...	1,108	
	Vajiria Dispensary Fund	30,564	1,012	1,297	1,279	29,000	30,279	
	Rewa Kántha Education Fund	14,393	2,173	2,107	459	14,000	14,459	
	Rewa Kántha Education Pension Fund ...	55,981	5,472	531	7,922	53,000	60,922	
	Anghad Improvement Fund	1,616	...	...	1,616	...	1,616	
	Total ...	1,03,944	9,841	5,401	12,384	96,000	1,08,384	
2	Mewás Administration Fund	25,352	15,524	12,721	13,155	15,000	28,155	
	Grand Total ...	1,29,296	25,365	18,122	25,539	1,11,000	1,36,539	

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XII.

Abstract of the result of vaccination in the year 1894-95 contrasted with the Returns of the four preceding years.

	Years.														
	1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Number of vaccinator.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of vaccinators.	Number primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.
Rájpipla	4	6,814	63	4	6,430	29	4	6,008	55	4	5,738	119	4	5,988	72
Deogad Báriya ...	2	3,509	54	2	3,807	31	2	3,310	37	2	3,328	56	2	3,574	105
Sanjeli		202	4		192	7		201	3		294	12		126	4
Chhota Udepur ...	2	2,325	9	2	3,761	23	2	3,357	21	2	3,534	27	2	3,772	38
Sunth	2	4,351	78	2	2,964	33	2	2,710	47	2	2,670	68	2	2,492	38
Kadána		1,203	54		961	27		601	13		218	8		638	14
Bálásinor	1	1,538	8	1	1,506	3	1	1,422	5	1	1,493	13	1	1,643	4
Sankheda Mewás ...	2	1,812	25	2	2,074	27	2	2,008	35	2	2,165	19	2	1,735	38
Lunávada	2	3,269	...	2	2,721	1	2	2,815	12	2	2,845	16	2	2,710	24
Pándu Mewás	1	1,387	25	1	1,375	20	1	1,308	22	1	1,050	18	1	1,472	46
Total ...	16	2,6410	320	16	25,791	201	16	23,740	250	16	23,335	356	16	24,150	383

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the increase or decrease of Schools and Scholars.

No.	Name of School.	Name of State.	Number of Schools in 1894-95.	Number of Schools in 1895-96.	Number of Pupils in 1894-95.	Number of Pupils in 1895-96.	Average attendance in 1894-95.	Average attendance in 1895-96.	Remarks.
1	High School ...	Rájpipla ...	1	1	117	159	82· 8	103· 6	
2	Anglo-Vernacular School.	Lunávdáa ...	1	1	74	57	51·30	53·20	
		Bálásinor ...	...	1	...	13	...	9·50	
		Total ...	1	2	74	70	51·30	62·70	
3	English Class ...	Rájpipla ...	...	...	...	22	...	17·30	
		Mándwa ...	...	...	...	30	...	18·50	
		Total ...	...	...	...	52	...	35·80	
4	Gujárati and Urdu Schools.	Rájpipla ...	83	82	3,801	3,887	2,417·17	2,483·60	
		Chhota Udepur...	12	13	493	515	322·50	350·90	
		Lunávada ...	11	11	941	838	657·40	670·0	
		Sunth Rámpur ...	10	10	515	478	338·20	311·0	
		Bálásinor ...	4	4	592	605	450·70	448·50	
		Devgad	12	12	629	605	381·22	373·50	
		Sankheda Mewás.	10	9	538.	501	364·90	348·10	
		Pándu Mewás ...	4	5	146	171	94·26	116·70	
		Bhádarva ...	2	2	177	180	115·52	131·20	
		Umetha	1	1	34	33	17·25	24·60	
		Kadána	3	3	92	113	58·10	72·90	
		Sanjeli	1	1	35	30	19·70	20·70	
		Nárukot... ...	1	1	41	47	26·36	27·80	
		Total ...	154	154	8,034	8,003	5,263·28	5,379·50	
5	Girls' Schools ...	Rájpipla... ...	5	5	263	285	177·65	178·20	
		Chhota Udepur ...	1	1	48	43	21·90	21·50	
		Devgad	1	1	42	53	26·40	30·40	
		Lunávada ...	1	1	90	76	42·40	44·10	
		Sunth Rámpur ...	1	1	52	48	25 20	25·50	
		Bálásinor ...	1	1	82	83	51·90	53·10	
		Total ...	10	10	577	588	345·45	352·80	
6	Girls attending Boys' Schools.	Rájpipla... ...	...	...	63	119	34·26	74·0	
		Chhota Udepur...	...	...	2	...	1·70	2·0	
		Devgad	...	...	2	2	1· 0	...	
		Lunávada ...	...	...	3	4	2·30	...	
		Sunth Rámpur ...	...	...	1	2	0·80	1·10	
		Sankheda Mewás.	...	...	3	3	1·60	2·0	
		Pándu Mewas ...	...	...	...	3	...	3·0	
		Bhádarva ...	...	...	...	6	...	6·50	
		Kadána	...	...	7	6	3· 0	3·20	
		Total ...	...	...	81	145	44·66	91·80	
7	Evening School .	Rájpipla... ...	8	8	132	129	68·30	59·0	
8	Police School ...	Do.	1	1	127	95	28·0	17·70	
9	Sanskrit School...	Lunávada ...	1	1	47	41	40·80	35·0	
10	Agricultural School.	Sunth Rámpur ...	1	1 1	15	13	13·50	11·80	
11	Tálukdári School .	Vajiria	1	1	17	18	8·70	7·70	
		Total ...	12	12	338	296	159·30	131·20	
		Grand Total ...	178	179	9,221	9,313	5,946·79	6,157·40	

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XIV.

The Press.

1	2	3	4	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.	
			A.	B.
Rájpipla (Nándod) ...	Darbári Press ...	Rájpipla State ...	Fortnightly Darbári Gazette.	.....
Do. ...	Private Printing Press.	Parbhudás Bápuji...	Fortnightly Satya-vejeya.	.....
Báriya	Lithograph Press ...	Báriya State ...	.....	.....

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XV.

Civil Divisions of Native States.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Province.	Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	How many Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Town with Population.		Number of Villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.	
						Head-quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.
														Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Rájpipla	7	1,600	114,756	Nándod	10,819	773	2	8	30	15	240	45,547	6,86,908	10,36,369
		Chhota Udepur ...	8	1,514 873	171,771 71,218	Chhota Udepur ...	3,552	570	2	3	28	14	234	26,799	1,69,479	3,11,256
		Báriya	7	873	93,637 66,822	Báriya	3,420	495	3	2	22	15	169	18,692	1,56,549	3,88,942
		Lunávada	3	813 388	111,269 75,450	Lunávada	10,101	358	2	8	26	8	147	14,031	1,36,434	2,57,112
		Sunth	2	394	90,147 58,822	Rámpur	3,799	291	2	4	18½	7	157	16,692	94,580	1,71,015
		Bálasinor	2	189	74,275 46,328	Bálásinor	9,687	102	3	3	11	6	111	10,574	87,616	1,79,822
Gujarát ...	Northern Division	Kadána	1	130	14,220	Kadána	950	111	1	1	15	8	34	4,046	17,142	30,528
		Sanjeli	...	33½ } 136	3,751 } 41,776	Sanjeli	584	51	1	...	6	1	18	1,080	12,991	21,518
		Bhádarva	...	27	9,185	Bhádarva	3,167	15	1	2	18	2	31	1,644	33,097	45,680
		Umetha	1	21	4,798	Umetha	969	10	1	1	8	6	5	353	32,211	44,235
		Sankheda Mewás ...	1	311½	53,214	Wádia	418	348	3	2	24	11			2,15,271	2,70,765
		Pándu do. ...	1	74½ } 530	20,312 } 89,966	Pándu	481	101	2	1	12	7	} 159	20,292	53,243	69,551
		Dodka do. ...	...	8½	4,576	Dodka	1,263	3	...	1	5	3			10,940	14,313
		Nárukot do. ...	...	143 143	6,440 7,450	Jambhughoda ...	556	53	1	1	9	7	35	5,040	7,863	15,616
		Total ...	33	5,066¼ 4 980	549,892 733,506	.....	49,766	3,281 3,153	24	37	227½	110	1,340	1,64,790	17,14,324	28,67,222

N. B.—The figures shown in black type are those of the 1891 Census.

J. POLLEN,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

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REWA KA'NTHA POLITICAL AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Alienation Enquiry.

1. One of the principal events of the year under report was the employment of a special establishment for alienation enquiry in certain tálukas under attachment in this Agency. Enquiry into alienations in some of the tálukas under attachment in this Agency had been duly made, while in others it was either in progress or not undertaken at all. Where the enquiry was completed it was made in the first place by Japtidárs and Thándárs who forwarded the papers to the Assistant or Deputy Assistant Political Agent in charge of their tálukas. This latter officer after recording his views passed on the papers to the Political Agent, who recorded his opinion and then passed orders completing the settlement. This procedure in some cases took years and years, because in these cases it was often found that the enquiry was imperfect and the papers were consequently returned for completion and the circuitous procedure continued until a settlement was arrived at. My predecessor Mr. Pollen on finding that the ordinary establishments could not find sufficient time to do the extra settlement work thoroughly and promptly without allowing the ordinary work to suffer, proposed to appoint a special establishment for the work, the cost being provided by the tálukas concerned in proportion to the period occupied in the work relating to each. Draft rules for the guidance of the enquiring officer were framed and submitted with the proposals mentioned above. Government in their Resolution No. 3400, dated the 26th May 1896, Political Department, sanctioned the employment of the special establishment and the rules for the conduct of the alienation enquiry.

2. The department was therefore started from 1st June 1896. The subjoined statement shows the names of the States or tálukas the alienation enquiry of which is to be made by the Alienation Department. The statement also shews the order in which the work of each táluka is to be taken in hand and the number of cases to be enquired into in each táluka:—

Serial Number.	Name of State.	Number of Cases.
1	Mándwa	617
2	Umetha	1,318
3	Pándu	491
4	Shihora	321
5	Kadána	303
6	Dodka	134
7	Rájpur	26
8	Nasvádi	20
9	Gothda	...
10	Jambughoda	...
	Total ...	3,230

The enquiry in Gothda and Jambughoda will be taken in hand last of all and so no notifications calling for claims to alienations have been issued in the said two tálukas. The enquiry into alienations in the Wántas situated in the Gáikwár's territory, &c., will be taken up after the completion of the enquiry into the cases relating to lands in the táluka villages. During the ten months of the year of report enquiry into 194 cases of Mándwa was completed, while 54 cases

have been partially enquired into and in 6 cases the claimants have withdrawn their claims.

The total expenditure on account of the alienation enquiry during the year under report was Rs. 1,792-4-8 inclusive of contingent charges. The whole of the expenditure has been defrayed by the Mándwa State. At first the work was estimated to last for nearly 4 years, but from the experience gained during the year it appears that more than double that period may be required to complete the work. The work performed during the period of ten months of the year under report appears to be satisfactory, giving as it does an average of one case for each working day.

Installation ceremony in Sunth.

3. As reported last year Mahárána Shri Pratápsingji, the late Rája of Sunth, having died without male issue the question of succession was under consideration. This question was finally decided by Government Resolutions Nos. 4425 and 5075, dated the 14th July 1896 and 17th August 1896, respectively, and a Darbár was convened at Sunth on the 31st August 1896 for the installation of Kumár Shri Jorawarsingji on the Gádi of Sunth, and the ceremony was performed by me in the presence of a large assemblage as reported in my letter No. $\frac{1504}{170}$, dated the 31st August 1896.

Termination of Government management.

Government Resolutions Nos. 4447-E and 4447-K, dated 14th July 1896 respectively.

4. The attachment on the tálukas of Mándwa and Vajiria was removed during the year under report with the sanction of Government as per margin, on account of the Thákors of both these tálukas having attained majority and also having passed through the necessary ordeal of a joint management to learn the work and acquire sufficient insight into the details of their respective tálukas, with the Japtidárs. The ceremony of handing over charge of the táluka was performed by me at Vajiria on the 9th October 1896 in the presence of a large assemblage of the several Thákors, Bháyads and others invited for the occasion. The performance of a similar function at Mándwa awaited my presence, but on account of my being detained longer than I had anticipated at Chhota Udepur, I was unable to go to Mándwa, I therefore directed my Deputy Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Mewás to perform the function on my behalf. Thus it eventually devolved upon him and the function was accordingly performed by him on the 19th October 1896 in the usual way.

Difficulty in recovering dues in British coin.

5. As reported last year difficulty was experienced in recovering dues in British coin in the villages and Wántas of Umetha and Shihora situated in the British district of Kaira. The Japtidárs concerned were directed to file suits in the Courts of the Mámlatdárs for assistance under the Land Revenue Code and the subject having been referred to Government—Government Resolution No. 4963, dated the 25th June 1896—recording the correspondence and thus acquiescing in the action of filing suits in the Mámlatdárs' Courts, was passed. Decrees in favour of the Japtidár of Umetha were passed and a special establishment consisting of a Taláti and a peon had therefore to be entertained for the recovery of the decreed amounts for a period of nearly 6 months at the Borsad Mámlatdár's request.

The death of the Rája of Rájpipla.

6. Mahárána Shri Gambhirsingji, Rája of Rájpipla, died at Nándod on the 10th January 1897. He left behind him six sons. The eldest son and heir-apparent to the Gádi is Mahárána Shri Chhatrasingji. The question of succession and investiture with full ruling powers of Mahárána Shri Chhatrasingji was before Government and final sanction was not received during the year under report, and therefore the State continued under British management. Sanction of Government has since been received and the installation ceremony of Mahárána Shri Chhatrasingji was performed by me on the 20th May 1897.

Death of the Thákor of Umetha.

7. The Thákor of Umetha, Hathisingji by name, died in the year under report but the fact was reported last year and so it is unnecessary to enter into further details here.

8. The orders of Government contained in their Resolution No. 965, dated the 5th February 1897 regarding the arrangements to be made for the sale in the States and tálukas in the Agency, of liquor of the same strength as that obtaining in British Districts, were communicated to all concerned and agreements have been obtained from all the tates and Stálukas except Lunáváda for the sale of liquor of 25° U. P. and 60° U. P. The Rája of Lunáváda has agreed to sell liquor of the same strengths as those obtaining in British Districts from the 1st November 1897 when the term of the A'bkári contract given by him for fifteen years expires, as it was impossible for him to introduce the change at once.

Strengths of liquor sold in the States and Tálukas in the Agency assimilated to those obtaining in British Districts.

9. As the late Rána of Mándwa used to exercise Civil and Criminal powers within his jurisdiction the same powers were exercised by the Japtidár of Mándwa, and they have lately devolved upon the young Rána on his assumption of the management of the Táluka, but on account of the long period of about 32 years during which the Vajiria State was under the management of Government (although there was no precedent similar to Mándwa) the young Thákor has likewise been invested by Government (as per Resolution No. 1884, dated the 15th March 1897) with the same special powers of awarding imprisonment up to 3 months and fine up to Rs. 100 in Criminal matters and of hearing suits up to Rs. 500 in Civil matters as those exercised by the Rána of Mándwa, not only in view of equality of both the States in revenue and importance but also of the fitness of the Thákor in consequence of his having received his education in the Rájkumár College at Rájkot. The Thákor of Gad, a Táluka in the Sankheda Mewás, has also been invested with the ordinary powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate and also to hear suits up to Rs. 250 in Civil matters (as per Government Resolution No. 266, dated the 15th January 1897) during the year under report.

Grant of Civil and Criminal Powers.

10. Thákor Jitsingji Bapuji of Palásni was cut off in the prime of life by the hand of death on 27th June 1896. As the age of his eldest son was only ten years at the time, the management of the State was immediately taken over by the Agency with the approval of Government (as per Government Resolution No. 5817 of 28th September 1896).

Death of the Thákor of Palásni in Sankheda Mewás.

11. Thákor Kalubawa Dadabawa of the táluka of Wasan-Sevada died on 1st September 1896 at the advanced age of 72 years and was succeeded by his grandson Jorawarkhán. As Jorawarkhán was about 25 years of age at the time of his grandfather's death the management of the táluka passed to him direct (*vide* Government Resolution No. 6751 of 16th November 1896).

Death of the Thákor of Wasan Sevada in Sankheda Mewás.

12. Thákor Kalubawa Dajibawa of Wanmala died on 24th September 1896 at the age of about 60 years, and was succeeded by his eldest son Badharkhán. As Badharkhán was of sufficiently mature age at the time of the death of his father, the management of the táluka passed to him without any interference on the part of the Agency (*vide* Government Resolution No. 117, dated the 8th January 1897).

Death of the Thákor of Wanmala in Sankheda Mewás.

13. The subjoined table furnishes information of casualties among other petty Thákors during the year under report:—

Casualities in minor tálukas.

No.	Name.	Táluka.	Date of death.	Name of successor and relationship.
1	Motabawa Nathbhai ...	Rengan ...	22nd April 1896	Sajansang Motabawa, son.
2	Jinbha Rupsang	Nangam ...	24th April 1896.	Dilavarkhán Jinbha, son.
3	Ahmedkhan Faradkhán ...	Pándu ...	19th April 1896.	Ranmuskhán Ahmedkhán, son.
4	Pagedar, Ganpatráo Laxmanráo.	Ráeka ...	29th April 1896.	Laxmibai, widow of the deceased.
5	Naharsang Himatsang ...	Itwad ...	10th August 1896.	Bonjiba, senior widow of the deceased.

14. Besides Lunávada, replies from the other States regarding the abolition of Customs duties were received during the year under report. As stated in last year's report transit duties pure and simple have already been abolished by all the States. Import duties have been abolished during this year in Kadána. All the States urge the necessity of the continuance of the levy of import and export duties as at present. They urge that the question is a very complicated one and requires very careful consideration, as the abolition of Customs duties will entail heavy loss to their revenue and as the loss likely to arise to them cannot be fully met from other sources of revenue, an increase in the land revenue or the levy of other direct taxes would therefore be necessary. I am, therefore, of opinion that the total and immediate abolition of the import and export duties in all the States is not feasible, but steps will be taken for the gradual reduction and final extinction of these objectionable means, from an Imperial point of view, of raising revenue.

Customs duties.

15. The remarks of Government on the heavy cutting of forests in Báriya, the dangers likely to result from any further denudation of the forests otherwise than on scientific principles and the necessity for the entertainment of a trained forest officer were communicated to the Rája of Báriya, and the explanation given by the Rája of Báriya is that he works his forests on the same principles as the forests of Godhra, a táluka of the Panch Mahál District, are worked. The Rája further states that the gradual clearance of crooked trees is necessary for the improvement of the growth of teak, &c., but he has not been able to state clearly on what principles the cutting of forests is carried on in his State nor has he employed as yet any trained forest officer in his State. I am still in correspondence with him on the subject. Complaints are also made by the British Forest Department that a great many fires find their way into the Panch Mahál from Báriya territory and I hope to be able to induce the Rája to fire-trace his boundaries adjoining forest.

Forest cuttings in Báriya.

16. Mr. J. Pollen was in charge of this Agency for two months from 1st April 1896 to 1st June 1896. I took charge of this Agency on 2nd June 1896, and continued in charge to the end of the year.

Changes in the personnel of officers.

17. My personal assistant Ráo Bahádur Chamanrái Harrái was transferred to Káthiáwár during the year under report and was succeeded in office by Ráo Bahádur Manibhái Haribhái who had been in subordinate charge of the Mewás for nearly two years, after having held the post of Daftardár to the Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, for some years before that. Ráo Bahádur Chamanrái Harrái left charge of his post here on 11th July 1896 after office hours, having held it from 1st April 1896. Ráo Bahádur Manibhái Haribhái continued in charge from 12th July 1896 to the end of the year.

18. Ráo Bahádur Manibhái Haribhái having been transferred to the post of Personal Assistant (he being an experienced officer) Ráo Bahádur Maneklal Gokuldás was transferred to this Agency to act as my District Deputy Assistant. The latter officer received charge of his post in this Agency on 29th July 1896, in the forenoon. Thus Ráo Bahádur Manibhái Haribhái was in charge of the Mewás from 1st April 1896, while Ráo Bahádur Maneklal Gokuldás held charge during the remaining part of the year.

19. On the opening day of the year under report Mr. Pollen was in the Sankheda Mewás. Leaving it on 3rd April, he stayed from 10th to 16th April in Jambughoda proceeding to Chhota Udepur on 17th April, and halting there till 21st April inclusive. After taking charge Sunth was twice visited by me for special reasons during the rains, namely, from July 22nd to July 23rd and August 30th to September 3rd. I also paid a special visit to Chhota Udepur in October from 11th to 23rd, having come *via* Vajiria in the Sankheda Mewás (October 8th to 10th) and took Nándod on a flying visit on 24th. On the opening of the touring season I made my way first to Lunávada, halting there from 19th to 22nd November. Proceeding on 23rd November to Sunth I made a prolonged stay there till December 1st in connexion with the work of re-organization. Kadána was

Political Agent's tour.

visited from Sunth on 30th November. Leaving Sunth on 2nd December I proceeded to Sanjeli and stayed there till 4th December inclusive. I next entered the Rewa Kántha from the Dohád side and spent three days (January 4th to 6th) at Limkheda in Báriya and two days (January 7th to 8th) at Báriya itself. I made two excursions to Nándod in the Rájpipla State between the dates January 12th to 16th and January 20th to 25th in connexion with the demise of His Highness the late Rája Gambhirsing. Pándu was visited on 10th February. Reaching Jambughoda on February 21st, I halted there till 24th, thence marched *viâ* Jabugam in Chhota Udepur (February 25th to 27th) into the Sankheda Mewás where I spent 12 days. (Nasvádi February 28th to March 3rd, Vadia March 4th to 7th, Chánod March 8th to 11th). Thence I proceeded through Gáikwári territory to Umetha, halting there from March 14th to 16th. Dodka in the Pándu Mewás was my camp from March 23rd to 25th, and thence I moved to Bhádarva on 26th, returning to Godhra on 28th March in the evening. In the Sankheda and Pándu Mewás I visited Vadia, Nasvádi, Palásni, Vajiria, Mándwa Chánod, Dodka, Bhádarva and Pándu, and passed through portions of the estates of Pantálaodi, Uchad, Alwa, Jiral, Kamsoli, Hora and other minor places. All the States except Bálásinor (which was visited in May 1897, after the close of the year) and principal tálukas under Agency management were thus visited, some being visited more than once by the Political Agent, during the course of the year.

Deputy Assistants' tour.

20. Ráo Bahádurs Manibhái Haribhái and Maneklál Gokuldás visited the following places in their annual tour in the Mewás:—

Bhádarva	...	...	December 13th to January 9th.
Umetha	...	...	May 17th, 19th and November 25th to December 2nd.
Sankheda Mewás—			
Chánod	...	...	April 2nd to May 27th.
Mándwa	...	...	June 21st and 22nd.
Vajiria	...	...	October 6th to 21st.
Nasvadi	...	...	February 22nd to March 7th and March 28th to 31st.
Vadia	...	...	
Surjipura	...	...	
Devlia	...	...	
Jalodra	...	...	
Pándu Mewás—			
Gothda	...	...	November 9th to 24th.
Dodka	...	...	December 3rd to 12th.
Anghad	...	...	January 10th to February 18th.
Poicha	...	...	
Lachanpur	...	...	
Shihora	...	...	
Naharpura	...	...	
Pándu	...	...	
Itwa	...	...	

Several other villages were visited by them while encamping at the places mentioned.

Relations with other States.

21. The usual statements A and B required by Government Resolution No. 4439, dated 18th September 1871, are attached. The relations with all the States under the Agency with the British Government, and all the Frontier States continued satisfactory, although occasionally disputes arise with Baroda in connexion with Chánod and the Wántas in Baroda Territory belonging to the Tálukdárs of this Agency.

22. As regards the separation of the interests of Mándwa and Baroda in Chánod, I regret to say that no advance has yet been made towards a settlement. Under Government Resolution No. 4296 of 8th July 1896 the next move lay with Mándwa. The young Rána was consulted in the matter and his report embodying some general conditions of settlement which he is prepared to accept, was submitted by him to me for transmission to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda. I accordingly forwarded the Rána's report to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda with my letter No. 653, dated the 2nd April

1897, but have not been favoured with a reply. The question of separation of interests is an important one and as it requires careful consideration it will take some time before a final settlement can be arrived at, though an early disposal of the subject is desirable in view of the dual jurisdiction which leads to many petty disputes and worries.

23. The long standing disputes between Mándwa, Bhádarva and others on the one hand and the Baroda Government on the other in respect to jurisdiction over Wánta lands are still under consideration of Government, and an early disposal of the question is desirable in the interests of the States concerned, in consequence of the difficulties said to have hitherto been experienced by them in the recovery of their legitimate revenue demands on account of the persistant inclination of the cultivators to make delay or default in payments, knowing the inability and helplessness of the States to enforce their demands except by means of application to the Gáikwári officials. This leads to endless correspondence and inordinate delay as can be gathered from the fact that balances remain outstanding to a large extent annually. It is not known whether the Draft rules framed by the Commissioner, Northern Division, in consultation with the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, regarding the question of the definition of the revenue jurisdiction to be exercised by Chiefs and Tálukdárs in their Wátans, in the Baroda Territory, have been accepted by the Baroda Darbár or not.

24. Another long pending dispute is the one between Bhádarva and Baroda in regard to the village of Jaspur and its suburbs. The final orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State on the subject are anxiously awaited on account of the heavy loss to the revenues of Bhádarva caused by the delay in the final settlement of the question.

25. Draft Opium Agreements and Regulations proposed for acceptance by the Native States and sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 2371, dated 9th April 1895, were sent to the Chiefs and Tálukdárs in this Agency, all of whom after some hesitation in certain cases, have now unanimously agreed to sign the agreements. Steps are being taken to have them formally signed by them. Slight modifications in the draft agreement have been sanctioned by Government to be made in the case of the Rájpipla State.

Opium Agreements.

26. RA'JPIPLA.

(1.) First Class State.

(2.) Salute, 11 guns.

(3.) Area, 1,514 square miles.

(4.) Population, 171,771.

(5.) Revenue, Rs. 8,56,261.

(6.) Expenditure, Rs. 10,17,592.

(7.) This is the only First Class State in this Agency. It has been under the management of Government since A. D. 1884 on account of the mal-administration and incompetency of the late Rája Maháraná Shri Gambhirsinji.

(8.) I paid a flying visit to Nándod on 24th October 1896 and again paid two successive short visits in January 1897 within a period of a fortnight on account of the death of the late Rája.

Political Agent's visit.

(9.) Maharána Shri Gambhirsinji, Rája of Rájpipla, died at Nándod on the 10th Jaunary 1897 from uræmic poisoning. On receiving news of his death Colonel Snell, the Administrator of the State, promptly took precautionary measures in order to protect the Khángi property of the deceased Rája from being tampered with. He then reported to me the death of the Rája, by wire, which reached me on 11th January 1897 at Orwada, in the Godhra Táluka of the Panch Maháls District.

Death of the Rája.

On receipt of the news of the death of the Rája, I at once, accompanied by my Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Ráo Bahádur Manibhái Haribhái, proceeded to Godhra en-route to Nándod which I reached on the evening of the 13th January 1897. The work of taking an inventory of the cash,

jewels and other valuables was entrusted to the Administrator of the State, who performed it very creditably.

Family of the late Rája.

(10.) Mahárána Shri Gambhirsingji was in his 52nd year when he died. He left behind him five widows, six sons and four daughters. Besides the Ránis the Rája had kept a mistress. Of the four daughters the eldest is married to the Thákor of Limbdi. The next in seniority is Nandkuvarba. She is 14 years of age and is unmarried. Her marriage is to be celebrated shortly on a situable husband being found. The remaining two daughters are still very young being seven and four years old respectively.

Succession.

(11.) The eldest son of the late Rája and heir-apparent is Mahárána Shri Chhatrasingji who is 35 years of age. He has been educated at the Rájkumár College. He held revenue charge of a Táluka and has been invested with the powers of a first class magistrate for the last few years. As the orders of Government sanctioning the installation of Maharána Shri Chhatrasingji were not received in time on account of the desirability of deciding certain questions, the installation ceremony was not performed on the 13th day after the death of the late Rája as is usually done among the Rájputs in accordance with their caste custom. After the close of the year under report the sanction of the Government of India to the installation and investiture of His Highness with the full ruling powers of his State, was received and the installation ceremony was duly performed by me at Nándod on 20th May 1897. Allowances to the members of the family of the late Rája have not been fixed as yet.

Management of the State.

(12.) Pending the receipt of the orders of Government for the investiture of Mahárána Shri Chhatrasingji with the full jurisdiction of his State, the management of the state by Government continued during the whole year without any change, whatsoever in the form of administration.

Change in the personnel of officers.

(13.) There was no change in the personnel of the officers during the year under report.

(14.) Other details concerning this State will be found in the Administration Report of the State, a copy of which is annexed hereto.

27. CHHOTA UDEPUR.

(1.) Second Class State.

(2.) Salute, 9 guns.

(3.) Area, 873 square miles.

(4.) Population, 93,637.

(5.) Revenue, Rs. 2,61,775.

(6.) Expenditure, Rs. 2,19,818.

Political Agent's visit.

(7.) My predecessor Mr. Pollen visited the State in April 1896. I myself visited Chhota Udepur in October 1896, as the affairs of the State were found to be in an unsatisfactory condition and with a view to making certain local enquiries I visited the jail, dispensary and schools. I also made an inspection of the State police and selected a site for the erection of a distillery. The annual budget estimates of the State were prepared under my orders in a revised form. The members of the establishments of the various branches of the administration were inspected by me.

Education of the minor Rája.

(8.) The present Rája Fatesingji, who is 12 years of age, attends the Rájkumár College at Rájkot. He is in the 5th Class. His place in a class of 6 boys is third. The Principal of the College remarks that the young Rája is very attentive and painstaking and is making good progress. The young Rája appears to have made progress as compared with his performance in the previous year.

Relations with the Feudatories.

(9.) The relations of the State with its feudatories appear to be amicable.

Period of management.

(10.) The British management of the State will continue for about 8 or 9 years more until the Rája attains the age of political majority.

The present Chief.

(11.) The present Chief is a minor and is unmarried. His relations with his uncles and others are satisfactory.

Changes in the personnel of officers.

(12.) On the death of the late Rája of Chhota Udepur Mr. Mansukhrám Mulji, who was Kárbhári of the State for some years, was appointed Administrator of the State on probation for six months by Government Resolution No. 1305, dated 23rd February 1895. At the end of the period of six months the submission of a report from the Political Agent was called for by Government in the said Resolution regarding the fitness of Ráo Bahádur Mansukhrám Mulji to continue as Administrator. The report was not submitted by my predecessor when it became due for various reasons, and I determined to satisfy myself as regards Mr. Mansukhrám's fitness on the spot by an examination of the Administrator's records and proceeded to Chhota Udepur in October 1896. I made inquiries as regards treasury transactions and discovered that the keys of the room where boxes containing Rs. 39,000 worth of cloth lay, were entrusted by the Administrator to his Shirestedár drawing only Rs. 30 per mensem. One set of keys of the treasury containing some lákhs of rupees and valuable jewellery was with the treasury officer, but Mr. Mansukhrám instead of keeping the duplicate set himself entrusted it to the abovementioned Shirestedár. On my inspecting the accounts I found that a balance of Rs. 3,037 was shown to the credit of an account "articles purchased for the marriage of the Bái Sáheb and remaining in hand" for the Samwat year 1951, but the said balance of Rs. 3,037 was not shown in any account for 1952. Thus my examination of the treasury affairs disclosed an utter want of supervision on the part of Mr. Mansukhrám. I, therefore, commenced an examination of the affairs of the other departments of State. In the Public Works Department there were no completion certificates forthcoming for works already finished. No progress reports were called for by the Administrator nor submitted by the Overseer. No regular accounts were kept. The chalans and vouchers were not regularly and properly prepared, and there was an utter absence of control or check over the subordinates. Public works on which large amounts had been spent were carried out without any supervision whatsoever. Not only was the work in some cases poor but in others the money had been simply wasted. As regards the Police Department the Superintendent of the State Police did not move about actively in the district. He had examined only 12 police stations out of 31 situated outside the town of Chhota Udepur during the period of one whole year. The Administrator was asked by the Agency to submit a report as regards forests, but his report was very unsatisfactory and a special officer had to be appointed to report on the forests. I inspected the record-room and found that some of the records were lying loose on the ground. They were in such a state that anybody could have taken away what he wanted and the room was not even secured from entry from the outside. The Administrator had never examined the records of the Thándárs. He did not go out at all into the district on tour. Where things had been done, they had been done owing to the insistence of the Agency or to the natural course of events whereby things get done in a haphazard sort of way and not owing to the guidance or discretion of Mr. Mansukhrám. He came from the Police Department and had had no experience of other branches of the administration. Had he been possessed of natural ability or even shrewdness to pick up the details of the working of these and other branches, his previous want of experience would have been corrected in course of time. But lacking the necessary ability to learn and not having availed himself of the opportunities afforded during the two years or so that he was Kárbhári before he became Administrator, the result, so far as the State was concerned, was deplorable. In the circumstances mentioned above I recommended to Government that Mr. Mansukhrám should be made to revert to his appointment in the Police

Department in British service. Under Government Resolution No. 7614, dated the 23rd December 1896, the reversion of Mr. Mansukhrám to British service and the transfer of Khán Bahádur Dadabhái Hormasji, Administrator of Sunth to the Administratorship of Chhota Udepur State, was sanctioned. Mr. Mansukhrám Mulji reverted to his appointment in British service in January 1897 and Khán Bahádur Dadabhái Hormasji received charge at Chhota Udepur on 4th March 1897. During the period intervening between the departure of Mr. Mansukhrám and the arrival of Khán Bahádur Dadabhai, the post of Administrator was very creditably filled by Mr. Nandlál Parbhulál, the chief revenue officer of the State.

Political Agent's opinion about the Administrator's work.

(13.) Khán Bahádur Dadabhái Hormasji is an old servant of Government possessed of considerable political experience and he has already during the short time at his disposal taken up and advanced several important pending questions towards a settlement. His attention is now chiefly engaged in evolving some kind of order out of the chaos in which he found things, and his success in this direction will more aptly form the subject of next year's report on the administration of Chhota Udepur.

Revenue Survey.

(14.) A Survey Department was organized and survey operations were commenced about the end of the previous year. No regular work was performed in that year, but it was commenced in the year under report. The following table will show the details of the work done in the year under report :—

	Number of villages.	Number of fields.	Area.	Cost.	Rate per Number.	Rate per Acre.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Survey	16	2,571	8,604	5,212	2 0 5	0 9 8	Besides the 16 villages traverse survey in 11 villages has also been performed.
Classification	...	...	...	...	...	...	

It was first proposed to carry out a detailed survey in the rasti portion of the State and to make a traverse survey in the *rani* portion of the State, but as the State was found to be covered with forest in almost every direction and as the forest and the cultivable lands were intermingled, it has been found necessary to make a traverse survey of all the lands in the first instance and a detailed survey of cultivable lands will follow. As soon as a sufficient number of villages is surveyed, classification will begin, and as the work has been regularly commenced from the beginning of the year under report no classification has been carried out during the year and it will therefore be commenced in the year 1897-98.

Forest.

(15). As reported last year the Forest Department was not properly managed. This Department was therefore reorganized during the year, with a view to its being worked on an improved basis as recommended by Mr. J. A. Wallinger, late Special Forest Officer for the State. As rotation fellings were proposed by Mr. Wallinger 20 villages were selected for the disposal of trees standing therein and a date for the auction-sale of the trees was fixed, but in consequence of the demand for timber being very low on account of large cuttings in former years, the market was glutted and the sale could not be effected, and it has therefore been put off to October next when better bids may be expected. A forest officer on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem plus Rs. 15 horse allowance was appointed to supervise the department. This officer was selected from amongst a large number of candidates, as he possessed good testimonials and besides had a knowledge of forestry, agricul-

ture, veterinary science and mineralogy. Rules have been framed for the management and working of the forests and they are now in the Press. When the printed rules are received they will be adopted and acted upon, and it is hoped that the department will thus in the future be placed on a better footing. The rules have been carefully worded so as not to encroach on vested rights and privileges and thus cause discontent among a rude peasantry.

Revenue.

(16.) The total revenue of the State for the Samvat year 1952 amounted to British Rs. 2,61,775 against Rs. 3,11,256 Baroda coin (being equivalent to Rs. 2,62,110 British coin) in the preceding year, the decrease being only Rs. 335. There was an increase of Rs. 3,410 in land revenue, Rs. 1,222 in local cess, Rs. 5,826 in forest receipts and Rs. 404 under other heads. On the other hand there was a decrease of Rs. 1,161 in ábkári and opium revenue combined, Rs. 1,987 in judicial receipts and of Rs. 8,049 in other receipts. The large increase in land revenue was due to extension of cultivation and to the commutation of levies in kind into cash. Similarly, the increase in the forest revenue is owing to the increased sale of timber. The large decrease under the head of other receipts is due to the collection of levies for the dassera having been made twice during the preceding year on account of two dasseras having to be dealt with. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources bearing ratios to the total income as shown against each :—

1. Land revenue	...	...	... 55·8
2. A'bkári and Opium	...	...	... 12·0
3. Forests ...	...	...	... 4·5
4. Customs ...	...	...	... 18·5

Expenditure.

(17.) The total expenditure of the State for the Samvat year 1952 amounted to Rs. 2,19,818 against Rs. 3,20,216 Baroda coin (being equivalent to Rs. 2,70,182 British) in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 50,364. There was a decrease of Rs. 21,796 in Darbár charges, Rs. 26,505 in extraordinary charges, Rs. 12,612 in the administrative, judicial and military establishments, Rs. 23,031 under the miscellaneous head and Rs. 6,115 under other heads. On the other hand there was an increase of Rs. 19,401 in public works, Rs. 14,373 in miscellaneous Departments and of Rs. 5,921 under other heads. The decrease in Darbár charges is on account of the personal expenses of the late Rája having ceased since his death. The decrease in extraordinary charges is owing to there being no special expenditure during the year such as funeral charges incurred in 1895-96. The decrease in the various establishment charges is on account of State establishments having been revised on the introduction of British management. The decrease in miscellaneous is owing to various minor charges such as purchase of ornaments, furniture, &c., being reduced on the death of the late Rája.

The cause of increase in public works is due to more works being carried out during the year under report, while the increase in Miscellaneous Departments is the result of charges on account of stables, municipality and gardens being grouped under this head, while in the previous year they were partly debited to Kothár and other minor heads. The chief items of expenditure and the ratio they bear to the total amount are shown below :—

		Per cent.
1.	Darbár charges....	16·2
2.	Administrative and revenue establishment ...	12·1
3.	Police	12·5
4.	Public works	27·9
5.	Miscellaneous Departments	7·8

Public Works.

(18.) The expenditure on Public Works during the year 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 43,803 against Rs. 53,792 in the preceding year as shown below :— 43803

		Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Works of public utility—			
1. Wells, libraries, &c.	... ...	584	
2. Tanks ...	... ...	1,564	
3. Roads ...	... ...	17,252	
4. Repairs to roads	... ...	350	
			19,750
(*b*) State buildings—			
1. Original works...	... ...	17,068	
2. Repairs ...	... ...	4,319	
			21,387
(*c*) Stores, tools and implements ...	...		731
(*d*) Establishment	...		1,935
	Total ...		43,803

The most important of the works were the Dhokalia Road and police lines. The former is a work of public utility and Rs. 14,080 were spent on it during the year; the total cost on the work up to date being Rs. 25,334. The latter work is a State building. Rs. 11,496 were spent upon it during 1896-97, bringing the total cost to date on the work to Rs. 12,115.

Opium and A'bkári.

(19.) The retail sale of opium is now conducted departmentally instead of by farm as before. The old system of diverse petty ábkári contracts has been superseded by giving out a sole contract to avoid competition of underselling liquor among the various farmers which increased drunkenness, and to improve the State revenue. The introduction of the Central Distillery system from 1st November next is under consideration. The Executive Engineer of the Káira and Panch Maháls District has been requested to prepare the requisite plans and estimates for the distillery building to be erected at Chhota Udepur.

(1.) Second Class State.
(2.) Salute, 9 guns.
(3.) Area, 813 square miles.
(4.) Population, 111,269.
(5.) Revenue, Rs. 5,03,639.
(6.) Expenditure, Rs. 3,69,114.

Potitical Agent's visit.

(7.) I visited Báriya in the begininng of January 1897. First I camped at Limkheda in the Báriya State territory and thence went to Báriya; the usual formal visit and return visit were paid and I also inspected the jail, dispensary, schools, and the State stables.

Education of sons.

(8.) Kumár Ranjitsingji heir to the Gádi and his younger brother Naharsingji receive their education at home under a special tutor; the former reads the Fourth Book in Gujaráti and the Royal Reader No. 1 in English. He knows Elementary Arithmetic. When at Báriya I advised the Rája to send the Kumár and his brother to the Rájkumár College at Rájkot. They might have been sent to the Rájkot College in June 1897, but as plague was about, the Rája has informed me that he will make arrangements to send his sons to the College in November 1897 or June 1898. The boys are still quite young.

Relations with Bháyads.

(9.) The relation between the Chief and his feudatories remain the same as before. Madhansingji Amarsingji and his brother's appeal to Her Majesty's Secretary of State in the matter of their status was disposed of unfavourably to the appellants, *vide* Government Resolution No. 6052, dated 8th October 1896.

Remarks on the Rája's administration and his Kárbhári Mr. Harilál Mansukhrám.

(10.) The Rája is, I consider, an enlightened Chief. He takes an intellegent interest in the work of administration and possesses in Mr. Harilál a Kárbhári who manages affairs smoothly and satisfactorily.

Revenue.

(11.) The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 5,03,639 in Samvat 1952 against Rs. 3,88,942 in Samvat 1951, showing an increase of Rs. 1,14,698. There was an increase of Rs. 6,457 in Land Revenue, Rs. 6,932 in Ábkári, Rs. 93,963 under Forest, Rs. 6,995 in Customs and of Rs. 1,689 in Miscellaneous and other heads. The increase in land revenue is due to extension of cultivation, the increase in the abkári revenue is owing to the introduction of the Central Distillery system. The large increase under forest is on account of the instalments which became due in the previous year, having been received during the year under report, while the increase under Customs can be attributed to large quantities of grain having been exported during the year on account of scarcity in many parts of India. On the other hand there was a decrease of Rs. 1,338 in judicial receipts. The decrease being due to fines in revenue cases having been excluded from this head while they were included in the preceding year. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources bearing ratios to the total revenne as shown against each :—

		Per cent.
1.	Land Revenue	26·7
2.	Forest...	46·1
3.	A'bkári and Opium	8·1
4.	Customs	15·1

Expenditure.

(12). The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 3,69,115 in Samvat 1952 against Rs. 2,82,633 in Samvat 1951, showing an increase of Rs. 86,482. There is an increase of Rs. 7,674 in Darbár charges which includes charges for ornaments, &c., to be prepared for the marriage of the daughter of the Rája and the expenditure incurred in connection with the entertainment of guests of the State and other charges relating to the Káthar or store-house. There is an increase of Rs. 19,552 under Public Works on account of a larger sum having been spent on them. There is also an increase of Rs. 40,233, in extraordinary expenses incidental to the marriage and death of certain relations, and the Raja's trips to Wadhwán and Bhavnágar in connection with these events. Similarly, there is an increase of Rs. 17,956 in miscellaneous expenses which included charges for the purchase of tents, contribution for the encouragement of study in science and arts, purchase of books and pamphlets and various other charges. The increase under other heads amounted to Rs. 3,007. On the other hand the decrease under the several heads amounted to Rs. 1,940. The chief items of expenditure are as follows, and bear the ratio noted against each to the total expenditure :—

		Per cent.
1.	Expenses of the Rája and members of his family ...	29·3
2.	Extraordinary expenses	13·3
3.	Pága and Police	8·6
4.	Public Works	23·8
5.	Administrative establishments	3·4
6.	Miscellaneous expenses	10·0

Thus it will be seen that though the expenditure has increased by Rs. 86,482, there is an increase of Rs. 1,14,698 in the revenue also and so the financial equilibrium appears to have been maintained.

Public Works Fund.

(13.) The subjoined table shows the revenue and expenditure for the official year 1895-96 of the Báriya Public Works Fund, established under Article 5 of the treaty concluded by Báriya, *vide* Government Resolution No. 7498, dated 28th November 1892 :—

No.	Receipt.	Amount.			No.	Charges.	Amount.			Remarks.
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.	
	Opening balance ...	5,256	0	0	1	Toll establishment and other charges	288	0	0	
1	Contribution from the State for Samvat 1952...	12,500	0	0	2	Revenue survey	4,209	0	0	
					3	Overseer	156	0	0	
2	Revenue from tolls ..	2,040	0	0	4	New road from Piplod to Chandra, 3½ miles ...	3,211	0	0	
					5	Repairs to Roads—				
3	Profit by exchange of British to Shihásai coin.	425	0	0		(a) Portion of Godhra-Dohád Road, 21¼ miles...	1,306	0	0	
						(b) Portion of Limkheda-Jhalod Road	1,430	0	0	
						(c) Portion of road from Asdi to Báriya, 8½ miles.	962	0	0	
					6	Repairs to wells and tanks.	992	0	0	
					7	Repairs to schools and dharmsálas	1,106	0	0	
						Total ...	13,660	0	0	
	Total Receipts ...	14,465	0	0		Closing balance ...	6,561	0	0	
	Grand Total ...	20,221	0	0		Grand Total ...	20,221	0	0	

Public Works.

(14.) In addition to the amount spent on public works from the above fund, Rs. 65,721 were spent on the following works during the year under report :—

		Rs.	Rs.
(a) Works of public utility—			
1. New wells		1,600	
2. Repairs to wells and tanks... ...		195	
3. Asylum for the helpless		13	
			1,808
(b) Bungalow for the use of the Rája at Piplod.			45,338
(c) Others—			
Distillery buildings		7,060	
Pága		3,779	
Repairs to State buildings		3,607	
			14,446
(d) Establishment and tools			4,129
	Total ...		65,721

It will thus be seen that out of an aggregate sum of Rs. 79,381 (excluding survey charges), Rs. 11,259 were spent on works of purely public utility, original and repairs.

Survey.

(15.) As reported last year survey work was commenced in the Báriya State in February 1894, and the following table will show the work done in the year under report and the cost thereof:—

	Number of villages.	Numbers of fields.	Area.	Cost.	Rate per Number.	Rate per Acre.
			Acres.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Survey	12	6,674	59,850	3,899	0 9 4	0 1 1
Classification	12	2,337	10,657	310	0 2 1	0 0 6

A'bkári and Opium.

(16.) As reported last year the Central Distillery system has been introduced in this State on the lines of the British system. Departmental arrangements have been made for the retail sale of opium. A preventive establishment is maintained for detecting cases of opium smuggling and the licit consumption is increasing.

(17.) With regard to the remark made by Government on the previous year's report regarding the heavy cutting of forests in Báriya, the Rája reports that the growth of the standing trees is retarded owing to want of system in cutting the forest on previous occasions. He, therefore, reports that the gradual clearance of crooked trees is necessary for the improvement of the growth of teak, &c. The advantages of the management of his forests on scientific principles have been urged by me upon the Rája and I am in correspondence with him on the subject. The forests are watched by round guards and a supervisor working under the orders of the Táluka Thándárs. The Rája reports that experience shows that the growth of the forests has been improving of late years, but I think he will do well to adopt some system to protect his future revenue.

Forest.

29. LUNÁVA'DA.

(1.) Second Class State.

(2.) Salute, 9 guns.

(3.) Area, 388 square miles.

(4.) Population, 90,147.

(5.) Revenue, Rs. 3,72,654.

(6.) Expenditure, Rs. 3,07,175.

(7.) I visited Lunávada in November last when the usual formal visits were paid and returned. I inspected the schools, jail and dispensary. I also performed the ceremony of opening the "Ranjit Hall of the Barton Library" at the request of the Rája.

Political Agent's visit.

(8.) On the 15th of August 1896 the Rája was suddenly attacked by paralysis and was seriously ill for about a fortnight. On receipt of the news of the Rája's illness I sent the Civil Surgeon of the Panch Maháls to Lunávada. Under the treatment of the Civil Surgeon the Rája's health improved. Doctor Bhalchandra of Bombay was also called in to attend on the Rája. I am afraid the Rája will never be the man he was before this illness.

Health of the present Chief.

(9.) Kumár Ranjitsingji and Rughnathsingji attend the Mayo College at Ajmere. The former attends the third class.

Education of sons.

(10.) The relations between the Bháyads and the Rája appear to be good.

Relations with feudatories.

(11.) The Rája and I met after his illness and I am afraid the latter has left its effects on him physically, but mentally he struck me as fairly intelligent and interested in the affairs of his State. In Mr. Dolatrám the Rája possesses a shrewd Kárbhári.

Political Agent's opinion as to the Rája's administration and the Kárbhári Mr. Dolatrám Kirparám.

(12.) The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 3,72,655 in in Samvat 1952 against Rs. 2,57,112 in Samvat 1951, showing an increase of Rs. 1,15,543. There is an increase of Rs. 20,365 under forest, Rs. 99,490 in extraordinary receipts and of Rs. 9,595 under other heads. On the other hand there is a decrease of Rs. 13,907 under the several other heads. The large increase under forest is due to increased sale of timber, &c., while that in extraordinary receipts is on account of Chandla and Kasar Pathán received by the Rája on the occasion of the marriage of his eldest son. Kesar Pathán is the amount of dowry given by the father of the bride to the father of the bridegroom. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources bearing ratios to the total income as shown against each :—

Revenue.

1.	Land Revenue	37·3
2.	Forest	14·0
3.	Customs	7·8
4.	Ábkári and Opium Revenue	3·5
5.	Judicial Receipts...	2·6
6.	Extraordinary Receipts	26 6

Expenditure.

(13.) The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 3,07,175 in Samvat 1952 against Rs. 2,44,854 in Samvat 1951 showing an increase of Rs. 62,321. There is an increase of Rs. 91,027 in extraordinary charges, Rs. 17,072 in Public Works, of Rs. 10,011 under other heads. On the other hand there is a decrease of Rs. 46,384 in Darbár charges and of Rs. 9,405 under other heads. The increase in extraordinary charges is due to expenses of the betrothal of the daughter and marriage of the son of the Rája, while the increase in the Public Works is owing to a greater number of works having been carried out during the year under report. The decrease in Darbár charges is due to fewer ornaments, &c., purchased during the year and to the Rája's not going away from Lunávada. The chief items of expenditure are as follows, and bear the ratios noted against each to the total amount.

1.	Expenses of the Chief and members of his family ...	15·2
2.	Public Works	19·3
3.	Marriage expenses	29·6
4.	Sibandi and Police	11·0
5.	Administration and Revenue establishments ...	6·1

Public Works.

(14.) Rs. 63,979 were spent on the following Public Works during the year 1896-97 as compared with Rs. 44,004 during the previous year :—

		Rs.	Rs.
(*a*)	Works of public utility—		
	1. Spence rest-house	1,873	
	2. School-houses	195	
	3. Roads	7,202	
	4. Repairs	8,224	
			17,494
(*b*)	Municipal expenditure		6,013
(*c*)	Darbár palace		40,088
(*d*)	Other Darbári buildings		384
			63,979

It will thus appear that a greater part of the total amount was spent on Darbári buildings.

Forest.

(15.) There are reserved forests in 134 villages and protected forests in the rest. A special establishment has been maintained for the preservation of these forests.

Education.

(16.) There were at the end of the year 2 grant-in-aid schools in the State against 4 at the end of the previous year. This State provides a scholarship at "the Kala Bhawan" (school of arts) at Baroda, one at Gujarát College at Ahmedabad and a few other similar scholarships.

Ábkári and Opium.

(17.) The farm for the manufacture and sale of country liquor in the State is given to a contractor. The term of the present contract expires on 31st October next after which it has been proposed to introduce the Central Distillery system. The building for the distillery is under construction. The retail sale of opium is conducted departmentally by the State.

30. BA'LA'SINOR.

(1.) Second Class State.

(2.) Salute, 9 guns.

(3.) Area, 189 square miles.

(4.) Population, 53,215.

(5.) Revenue, Rs. 1,77,402.

(6.) Expenditure, Rs. 1,58,589.

(7.) I was not able to visit Bálásinor during the year under report. However I went to Bálásinor in May 1897. The Naváb paid the usual formal visit, and I duly returned it. I inspected the jail, dispensary, the schools, the State Palace and stables.

Political Agent's visit.

At the request of the Naváb I performed the ceremony of opening the sluice gate of a canal, some 5 miles from Bálásinor which will give water for irrigation to seven villages and prove of inestimable advantage to the rayats, while bringing in a moderate extra revenue to the State.

Education of sons.

(8.) Jamiat Khánji, the heir to the Gádi, is only one year old.

Relations with the feudatories.

(9.) The relations between the Naváb and his brother Nivaj Khánji *alias* Badhumia continue as strained as before, despite the good offices of the Agency.

Remarks on the Naváb's administration and his Kárbhári Rao Saheb Premchand Kasandas.

(10.) The Naváb is a popular and liberal minded Chief and in Mr. Premchand he has a Kárbhári, who has served the State faithfully and zealously for over 25 years. The town of Bálásinor is a standing testimonial to all Mr. Premchand has done. The stables are very fine, and I was much struck with the amount of good work done by this little State out of a moderate revenue.

Revenue.

(11.) The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 1,77,402 in Samvat 1952 against Rs. 1,79,822 in Samvat 1951 shewing a net decrease of Rs. 2,420. There was an increase of Rs. 2,114 in land revenue, Rs. 1,181 in sale-proceeds of lands, Rs. 1,150 in A'bkári revenue, Rs. 3,135 under Forest and Rs. 788 under other heads. On the ohter hand there was a decrease of Rs. 1,096 in Customs, Rs. 1,777 in Judicial Receipts, Rs. 7,367 in extraordinary receipts and Rs. 548 in Opium. The causes of increase and decrease are not given, the variations not being worthy of notice.

The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources bearing ratios to the gross revenue as shewn against each—

1.	Land Revenue	50·5
2.	A'bkári and Opium Revenue...	8·0
3.	Forest	13·0
4.	Customs	10·9
5.	Judicial Receipts	6·7

Expenditure.

(12.) The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 1,58,589 in Samvat 1952 against Rs. 1,58,549 in Samvat 1951, showing an insignificant increase of Rs. 40 only. There was an increase of Rs. 1,013 in Darbár charges, Rs. 2,752 in Public Works and of Rs. 3,252 under other heads. On the other hand there was a decrease of Rs. 4,163 in extraordinary charges and of Rs. 2,814 under other heads. As the increases and decreases are insignificant detailed remarks appear unnecessary.

The principal items of expenditure were as follows, and bear the ratios noted against each to the total expenditure :—

1.	Expenses of the Chief and members of his family ...	20·1
2.	Public Works	14·9
3.	Tribute	10·5
4.	Administrative establishments	7·8
5.	Police and Pága...	11·7

(13.) The accounts of the State according to the Samvat year shew an increase from Rs. 20,924 to Rs. 23,676 on account of Public Works as stated above. According to the official year, however, the decrease amounts to Rs, 1,903, the total expenditure in 1896-97 being Rs. 23,539, as follows, against Rs. 25,442 in 1895-96 :—

Public Works.

	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Works of public ultility –		
1. Improvements to a Másjid	1,623	
2. Repairs to tanks and wells	4,178	
3. Repairs to roads	1,566	
4. Pollen Dharmsála	46	
5. Canal from the Germer River to Bálásinor.	9,489	
6. Other petty works	1,137	
		18,039
(*b*) State Buildings—		
1. Original Works...	1,476	
2. Repairs	2,855	
		4,331
(*c*) Establishment		1,169
Total ...		23,539

(14.) There are reserved forests in the State and a special establishment is maintained for the conservation of these forests.

Forests.

(15.) Departmental arrangements are made for the retail sale of opium. The farm for the manufacture and sale of country liquor is given to a contractor.

Opium and A'bkári.

31. SUNTH.

(1.) Second Class State.
(2.) Salute, 9 guns.
(3.) Area, 394 square miles.
(4.) Population, 74,275.
(5.) Revenue, Rs. 1,66,560.
(6.) Expenditure, Rs. 1,44,043.

(7.) I paid three visits to Sunth during the year under report. The first two visits, one in July 1896 and the other in August 1896, were special ones, while the third in November was as usual during the course of my annual tour. I inspected the schools, jail, dispensary and the experimental farm. The annual budget estimates of the State were prepared under my directions. The members of the various branches of the administration were all inspected by me, and almost all the departments were overhauled and reorganized on account of the introduction of British management. An inspection of the mounted and foot police of the State was made by me.

Political Agent's visit.

(8.) The question of succession to the Gádi of the State was finally decided and Kumár Shri Jorawarsingji was installed on the 31st August 1896 by me under the authority of Government Resolutions Nos. 4425 and 5075, dated the 14th July 1896 and 17th August 1896, respectively.

Succession.

The Hirápur Bháyáds appealed against the succession of Jorawarsingji but without success.

The Senior Ráni of Sunth preferred a claim to adopt a successor, but her claim was rejected by the India Government (*vide* G. R. No. 4364, dated 5th August 1896). She then submitted a memorial to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, but it was held that the memorial referred to matters in which the memorialist was not personally interested and the Ráni was informed accordingly (*vide* G. R. No. 6580, dated 7th November 1896).

(9.) The newly installed Rája is a minor being 16 years of age. He is unmarried and his relations with his uncle and others were good, but the senior *Ex*-Ráni still regards him with disfavour.

The Chief and his family.

(10.) The young Rája, under arrangements made by me, joined the Rájkumár College at Rájkot in November 1896. He appears to be a promising boy. The Principal of the College remarks "the Rája is backward, but intelligent and painstaking and promises well. His conduct is thoroughly satisfactory." He has finished Royal Reader Nos. 1 and 2. His rank in a class of 6 boys is first. He is in the sixth class.

Education of the minor Rája.

Relations with the feudatories.

(11.) The relations of the State with its feudatories appear to be good.

(12.) The State was taken under the direct supervision of Government during the previous year pending the final settlement of the question of succession, and the issue of orders on the subject of the management of the State. The management of the State will continue for about 5 years more until the Rája attains the age of political majority.

Period of management.

(13.) The marriage of the eldest daughter of the late Rája did not take place as the Rája of Jabna did not act according to his agreement. Other arrangements are being made for her marriage which will be celebrated shortly on a suitable husband being found.

Marriage of the late Rája's daughter.

(14.) The British currency was introduced into this State from 1st November last under the general sanction accorded in Government Resolution No. 335, dated 15th January 1895. No difficulties were experienced and no complaints were received in connection with the change.

Introduction of the British Currency in place of the Shihásai coin.

(15.) Mr. Manishankar Lajashankar who was placed in charge of the State pending the settlement of the question of succession reverted to his post of a Mámlatdár in British Service, and Kháu Bahádur Dadabhai Hormasji was appointed Administrator of the Sunth State, *vide* Government Resolution No. 4849, dated 4th August 1896. As Mr. Mansukhrám Mulji the Administrator of Chhota Udepur, was made to revert to his appointment in British Service, Khán Bahádur Dadabhái Hormasji was on my recommendation transferred to the Chhota Udepur State and Mr. Kirpashankar Bhagwanji who held the post of a Mámlátdár in British Service, was appointed to the Administratorship of Sunth under Government Resolution No. 7614 dated 23rd December 1896.

Changes in the personnel of Officers.

(16.) Mr. Kirpashankar is new to political work, but he brings to aid in its performance a level head and quick intelligence and capacity for work and has taken up and treated several important details of administration in a manner which promises well for the future.

Political Agent's opinion about the Administrator's work.

(17). A rough survey of the lands of the State was being made in the time of the late Rája, but on the introduction of British management the operations of the rough survey were stopped. During the year under report a small survey establishment consisting of two measurers and a Head Measurer only was sanctioned as the financial condition of the State did not allow of the entertainment of a larger establishment. The pay of these appointments was not sufficiently attractive for qualified persons to accept the service and so no hand was actually employed. In these circumstances and owing to the agricultural scarcity it was considered desirable to leave the cultivators free to supplement their scanty living by finding out for themselves some employment and removing any restrictions towards it which they would necessarily have been subjected to, by being required to furnish daily a number of labourers for the conduct of the survey operations. The survey operations have therefore been put off to the next year.

Revenue Survey.

(18.) The forests are protected and reserved. The former are intended for local use and timber out of the same is allowed gratis to cultivators and the poorer classes whenever required for their houses or agricultural appliances. The latter are closed and intended for sale only. About a couple of years ago almost the whole forest tract comprised within the Western Mahál was sold for clearance. From its proximity to the railway and the market at Godhra the timber realized a good price. But the more remote forests in the Eastern Mahál still remain undisposed of. Their greater distance from the railway line or from timber marts and the inaccessibility of the locality in which they are situated, owing to the absence of cart tracks over the hills and dales with which it is almost surrounded, are serious drawbacks to find a ready demand for the timber. These circumstances coupled with the scarcity of grain during the year and heavy cuttings of forests in the past years contributed to keep the demand for timber abnormally low so that though notifications were twice issued for the sale of some of these forests, the sale could not be effected as no one came forward to bid during the year. The sale has therefore been put off for the present. The Administrator of the State recently proposed the opening of a cart tract to Jhalod in order to afford easy communication for timber from the forests in the Eastern Mahál, and remarked that the work was desirable and might be undertaken when funds permit before the forests are put to sale. I approved of the proposal as I certainly think money might usefully be spent on the work and the matter will receive attention at the time of the preparation of the next year's budget. It is necessary to take measures for improving the growth of teak and other valuable timber in these forests and the matter is under consideration. The department will gradually be placed on a better footing after obtaining professional advice from the Divisional Forest Officer of the Panch Mahálś.

Forests.

(19.) The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 1,66,560 in Samvat 1952 against Rs. 1,71,015 in Samvat 1951, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,455. There was a decrease of Rs. 15,214 under Forest and of Rs. 2,675 under other heads. On the other hand there was an increase of Rs. 3,245 in Customs, Rs. 6,419 in Miscellaneous and of Rs. 3,770 under other heads. The decrease under Forest is due to the sale of the forests being put off till the ensuing year, as no offer was received during the year under report. The increase in Customs is due to grain being largely exported during the year in consequence of scarcity in several parts of India. The bulk of revenue is derived from the following sources which bear to the total revenue the ratios shown against each :—

Revenue.

1. Land revenue and tribute from Bháyads, &c. ...	59·4
3. Abkári and Opium	13·7
4. Customs...	13·9

(20.) The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 1,44,043 in Samvat 1952, against Rs. 1,73,925 in Samvat 1951, showing a decrease of Rs. 29,882. There was a decrease of Rs. 5,740 in Darbár charges, Rs. 22,238 in Extraordinary charges, Rs. 25,623 in Administrative and Revenue establishments, and Rs. 6,479 under other heads. On the other hand there was an increase of Rs. 18,433 in Police, Rs. 9,806 in Minor Establishment and Rs. 1,959 in other heads, the decrease in Darbár charges is evidently due to the reduction in the personal expenses of the Rája on account of the death of the late Rája. The decrease in Extraordinary expenses can be accounted for by the absence of any special expenditure such as funeral expenses incurred in the previous year. The large decrease in Administrative and Revenue establishments is owing to the expenditure of certain departments being shown separately this year which were included under this head in the previous year. Similarly the increases in the Police and the Minor departments are due to the expenditure of these departments being shown under

Expenditure.

their proper heads which was not done in the preceding year. The Chief items of expenditure and the ratio they bear to the total amount are shown below :—

Darbár Charges	25·45
Extraordinary Charges	11·02
Police	12·82
Public Works	15·67

Public Works.

(21.) The expenditure on public works during the year 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 8,873 as follows, against Rs. 26,045, in the preceding year:—

	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Works of public utility—		
(1) Wells, roads, bridges and schools, &c.... ...	1,072	
(2) Repairs to ditto	1,312	
		2,384
(*b*) Darbári Buildings—		
(1) Original	2,775	
(2) Repairs	148	
		2,923
(*c*) State Buildings—		
(1) Original	2,957	
(2) Repairs	614	
		3,571
Total ...		8,878

Agricultural school and the Experimental farm.

(22.) There were 10 boys in the agricultural school at the end of the year against 13 in the previous year. They are fed and clothed at the expense of the State. The boys are made to work in the Experimental farm and thus gain practical experience in agriculture.

Abkári and Opium.

(23.) There is only one distillery in Rampur. The contract for the manufacture and sale of liquor is given for a period of five years. A preventive establishment is entertained at the cost of the contractor. Departmental arrangements are made for the retail sale of opium.

Horse breeding.

(24.) There were two stallions, one English and the other Turkish. There were some brood mares also in the State Stables. No fee was charged even from outsiders who brought their mares for being covered by the stallions. The Turkish Stallion has during the year being castrated for being used for some other purpose. The English stallion is still being used for horse breeding purposes. Two mares were covered this year against six in the year previous. The brood mares of the State were disposed of during the year as the feeding charges of the animals fell heavily on the State, the annual resources of which are limited.

Reforms and improvement.

(25.) The village and táluka accounts in the forms prescribed in Hope's Manual of revenue accounts, with such modifications in them as appeared suited to the requirements of the State, have been introduced from 1st November 1896. Some of the forms in use at the Huzur Treasury have also been adopted. Some change in the method of revenue collection has been introduced during the year. The whole of the Police department was reorganized and some reductions in the mounted police were effected.

System of Takávi advances.

(26.) There is a peculiar system of Takávi advances in this state. By way of help to the poor cultivators, especially the Bhils who form the majority of the population, advances in grain are annually made by the State and are recovered 25 per cent. in excess, *i.e.*, for a maund of grain given either for seed or food a maund and a quarter is taken back in the following year. This system of Takávi advances in kind has been in force, since a very long time and was continued during the late Government management; but at that time it was carried on departmentally and the business was not so extensive as it is now. The management of this Takávi system was held by a Bohora of Rampur for the last 12 years and for his services he was remunerated with one-half share of the premium levied, namely 5 lbs. out of the 10

recovered, the other half being credited to the State. As the management of the Takávi system was held by one and the same person for a very long period a change was considered desirable in the interests of both the State and the cultivators. The management has therefore been transferred to another person from 1st June 1897.

Period of limitation.

(27.) There was no period of limitation fixed for the hearing of civil suits and so old debts were sued for indefinitely. Steps have been taken to fix a period of 12 years in accordance with the practice prevailing in this Agency after due notice of the proposed change.

32. KADA'NA.

(1.) Fourth Class State.

(2.) Area, 130 square miles.

(3.) Population, 18,639.

(4.) Revenue, Rs. 23,505.

(5.) Expenditure, Rs. 22,903.

Political Agent's visit.

(6). I paid a flying visit to Kadána on 30th November last and inspected the school, jail, treasury and the records.

Marriage of the deceased Kumár's daughter.

(7.) Though the Political Agent in charge of the State was requested to use his good offices to move the Kushalgarh Darbár to adhere to the original arrangement regarding the betrothal and marriage of the deceased Kumár Partapsingji's daughter with the son of the Chief of Kushalgarh, the negotiations have been broken off and other arrangements for the marriage of the young lady are being made and the marriage ceremony will be performed as soon as a suitable husband is found.

Import and Export duties.

(8.) During the year under report import duties have been abolished altogether in this State. The export duty on timber has also been abolished, the loss likely to arise therefrom being met by an increase in the value of timber.

Education of the minor Thákor.

(9.) The Thákor receives his education at the Tálukdári Girásia School at Wadhwán. He is in the second class and holds the second place in his class. The Superintendent of the school reports as follows :—"He is a promising lad in every respect. His conduct is very good. His general knowledge is very satisfactory.

Period of management.

(10.) The State is under the management of the Agency on account of the minority of the present Thákor who is 18 years of age. The management of the State will therefore continue for about three years more.

Political Agent's opinion of the Japtidár's work.

(11.) The Japtidár has worked satisfactorily, and I have recently transferred him to Umetha as Kárbhári under Government orders. Umetha is a heavier charge.

Revenue.

(12.) The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 23,505 in Samvat 1952 against Rs. 30,528 in Samvat 1951, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,023. There was a decrease of Rs. 2,891 in Land Revenue, Rs. 3,387 in Forest, Rs. 701 in Customs and Rs. 964 under other heads. On the other hand there was an increase of Rs. 920 under the several heads. The decrease in Land Revenue is due to the amount recovered in the year under report being in British Currency. The decrease in Forest can be explained by the fact that no contract was given this year for the preparation of catechu as was done last year, and the decrease in Customs is apparently due to the abolition of import duties. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources which bear the ratios shown against each to the total revenue :—

1.	Land Revenue	60·5
2.	Forest Revenue	5·9
3.	Abkári and Opium Revenue	10·8
4.	Customs Revenue	10·6

(13.) The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 22,902 in Samvat 1952 against Rs. 19,681 in Samvat 1951, showing an increase of Rs. 3,221. There was an increase of Rs. 6,793 in Miscellaneous, but it refers to an adjustment entry and so no actual increase was made. The increase under other heads amounted to Rs. 2,293. On the other hand there was a decrease of Rs. 759 in Darbár charges, Rs. 643 in Dispensary, Rs. 1,311 in Public Works, Rs. 1,522 in Miscellaneous and Rs. 1,630 under other heads. The decrease in the Darbár charges is due to the fact that the allowances were fixed in British currency, and consequently they were reduced in amount, and to the fact that no horses were purchased this year as was done last year. The decrease in Dispensary (*i.e.* vaccination) charges is accounted for by the non-inclusion of previous year's charges in this year's figures as was done in the preceding year. The decrease under Public Works is evidently due to a very small sum being spent on them during the year. The chief items of expenditure are as follows and bear the ratios shown against each to the total expenditure :—

Expenditure.

(1)	Darbár charges	13·9
(2)	Administrative establishmenuts including Police and Survey	31·2
(3)	Miscellaneous charges	32·9

(14.) An establishment consisting of one surveyor and two measurers has been entertained by the State for the purpose of survey operations. Traverse Survey of 20 villages and detailed survey of 16 villages, consisting of 1,283 fields aggregating 1,769 acres, was completed during the year. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 905.

Survey.

(15.) The State is divided into four parts for purposes of the forest management. Two of these are reserved and two protected and from the latter free grants are made to the State subjects for building purposes, &c. Timber is also allowed to be cut for export at fixed rates. There are no big traders and as Kadána is far from the railway, the value of forests has not increased as yet in this State.

Forest.

(16.) Departmental arrangements have been made for the retail sale of opium in this State. A special preventive establishment has been entertained by the State for the detection of offences under the Opium Act. The farm for the manufacture and retail sale of liquor is given to a contractor.

Opium and Abkari.

(17.) The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 473. Of the total amount of Rs. 473 a sum of Rs. 227 was spent on works of public utility, while Rs. 246 was spent on the State or Darbári buildings.

Public Works.

33. Bha'darva.

(1.) Area, 27 square miles.

(2.) Population, 10,643.

(3.) Revenue, Rs. 47,850.

(4.) Expenditure, Rs. 46,983.

(5.) I visited Bhádarva in the end of March last. The Thákor paid the usual visit. I visited the school and the jail.

Political Agent's visit.

(6.) The relations between the Thákor and his brother Amarsingji continued strained as before.

Relations with Bháyáts.

(7.) The Thákor has no issue.

No issue.

(8.) The Thákor is considerably hampered in his administration by the large amount of tribute he has to pay to the Gáikwár and the refactoriness of the tenancy in his Wántas, who hold back the revenue. The people in the State are not at all backward and can hold their own against the Darbár, in cases of attempted or fancied encroachments on their rights There has

Political Agent's opinion about the Thákor's administration.

been a change of Kárbháris Mr. Ganpatram having gone to Vajiria. Mr. Ganpatram was successful as Kárbhári. The new Kárbhári Mr. Bhailál Varajbhai has been a very short time in charge.

Revenue.

(9.) The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 47,850 in Samvat 1952 against Rs. 45,680 in Samvat 1951, showing an increase of Rs. 2,170. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources which bear the ratio shown against each to the total revenue:—

(1) Land Revenue	61·4
(2) Judicial Revenue	4·8
(3) A'bkári and Opium	11·1
(4) Forest	8·1

Expenditure.

(10.) The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 46,983 in Samvat 1952 against Rs. 43,435 in Samvat 1951, showing an increase of Rs. 3,548. The chief items of expenditure are as follows, and they bear the ratios shown against each to the total expenditure—

(1.) Tribute	40·6
(2.) Expenses of the Chief and members of his family	35·5
(3.) Administrative establishments, including Revenue and Police...	11·8

Public Works.

(11.) The tribute is very heavy indeed, and the State cannot afford to meet a large outlay on public works. The accounts show that Rs. 613 were spent on them. Of the total amount of Rs, 613, a sum of Rs. 215 were spent on works of public utility, while the remaining amount of Rs. 398 were spent on State buildings. The Thákor ought to spend a larger sum on public works.

Survey.

(12.) Four men were employed during the year under report for carrying out survey operations in the State. 1,401 fields aggregating 4,001 acres have been surveyed up to date. The total cost up to date amounts to Rs. 839. The cost per survey number comes to Re. 0-9-7 and that per acre Re. 0-3-4.

Forest.

(13.) There are no forests in the State, but bábul trees are reserved and yield a good revenue.

Arrears of Revenue.

(14.) There was an outstanding balance of Rs. 34,058 for recovery at the end of the year, the reason of which is attributed partly to the unwillingness and obstinacy of the cultivators of Wánta lands situated in the Gáikwár's territory to pay their dues, and partly to the failure of crops.

Education.

(15.) The private grant-in-aid school at Mongshi continued during the year under report.

34. SANJELI.

(1.) Area, 34 square miles.
(2.) Population, 6,311.
(3.) Revenue, Rs. 22,306.
(4.) Expenditure, Rs. 20,219.

Political Agent's visit.

(5.) I went to Sanjeli on the 2nd December and stayed there till 4th. The Thákor paid the usual visit. I inspected the jail and the school.

The Thákor's relation with his family.

(6.) The Thákor has two sons. The elder Ranjitsingji is 29 years of age, and the younger Pushpsingji is 5 years of age. The relations between the Thákor and Ranjitsingji are strained.

Education of the eldest son.

(7.) Ranjitsingji received his education at the Tálukdári Girásia school at Wadhván. He was attached this year to a Cavalry Regiment at Poona. He is somewhat unsettled in his habits and labours under the impression that he will be poisoned, if he stays at Sanjeli.

(8.) I consider the administration of the Thákor on the whole successful Considering the limited resources at his command, though he should certainly spend more on public works. The road from Sunth has been much improved, and I was very favourably impressed with the good relations which evidently existed between the Thákor and his Bhil subjects, of which I had several opportunities of satisfying myself. The Kárbhári Mr. Shevakram is a good officer.

Political Agent's opinion of the administration of the Thákor.

(9.) The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 22,306 in Samvat 1952 against Rs. 21,518 in Samvat 1951, showing an increase of Rs. 788. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources, which bear the ratios shown against each to the total revenue :—

Revenue.

(1)	Land Revenue	59·7
(2)	A'bkári and Opium Revenue	18·2
(3)	Customs Revenue	11·6
(4)	Forest	4·2

The only noticeable variation is an increase of Rs. 645 in Custom Revenue which is accounted for by larger exports during the year under report.

(10.) The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 20,219 in Samvat 1952 against Rs. 18,520 in Samvat 1951, showing an increase of Rs. 1,699. The chief items of expenditure are the following and they bear the ratios shown against each to the total expenditure :—

Expenditure.

(1)	Expenses of the Thákor and members of his family ...	66·8
(2)	Administrative and Revenue establishments, including Police and Sibandi	15·3

The only noticeable variation is an increase of Rs. 3,382 in Darbár charges and it is due to the allowances of the Kumárs, &c., having been fixed for the first time.

(11.) The expenditure under the head of Public Works amounted to Rs. 512. Of the total amount Rs. 50 only were spent on works of public utility, while the whole of the remaining amount was spent on Darbár buildings. I hope to be able to report better results next year.

Public Works.

(12.) The remarks of Government on the last year's administration report regarding the curtailment the personal expenditure of the Thákor in favour of works serviceable to the people of his State were duly communicated to the Thákor during the year under report, and he promised to pay attention to them and give effect to them during the current year.

Curtailment of Thákor's personal expenses.

(13.) The total liability of the State at the end of Samvat 1951 was Rs. 26,500. During the year under report Rs. 2,435 only were paid in liquidation of the debt, leaving Rs. 24,066 due by the State at the end of the Samvat year 1952. Besides Rs. 2,435 a sum of Rs. 1,503 was paid on account of interest, which fell due. Thus it appears that a very small sum was paid in liquidation of the principal amount, while the charge on account of interest on the Sate is rather heavy in proportion to its resources and expenditure. It is, therefore, necessary that the Thákor should further curtail his personal expenditure, so as to enable him to liquidate the debt as soon as possible, and that he should not incur fresh debts in future.

Debt.

(14.) There are some forests in this State, but their area has not been determined accurately. A special establishment is maintained for their protection.

Forests.

(15.) The retail sale of opium is managed departmentally. An opium Inspector has been entertained for the detection of offences under the Opium Act. A contract for the manufacture and sale of liquor has been given to a Pársi, who holds the A'bkári contract of the Sunth State also. There are no out-stills in this

A'bkári.

State, but the liquor is manufactured at Rámpur in the Sunth State and imported thence into Sanjeli for sale there.

35. UMETHA.

(1.) Area, 36 square miles.

(2.) Population, 6,200.

(3.) Revenue, Rs. 39,097.

(4.) Expenditure, Rs. 23,873.

Political Agent's visit.

(5.) I visited Umetha in March last. The Thákor paid the usual visit. I inspected the Darbár building, the jail and the Japtidár's office.

Succession and management.

(6.) The late Thákor has been succeeded by his grandson Raisingbawa, who is 34 years of age. Raisingbawa's succession to the Gádi was sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 4845, dated 4th August 1896. The management of the State by the Agency continued as Raisingbawa expressed a desire for its continuance until the alienation enquiry is finished and survey settlement introduced into his villages in the Kaira district. Proposals having recently been submitted to Government for the removal of the attachment on the State the sanction of Government has been received on the subject.

Thákor's relations with the members of his family.

(7.) The present Thákor's relations with the several members of his family and especially with the widows of his deceased grandfather Hathisingji as also with the widows of his deceased uncle Prathiraj and his other cousins are believed to be somewhat unsatisfactory.

Education of sons.

(8.) Raisingbawa has two sons, the eldest of whom Ganpatsingji is only five years old and is reported to have lately been attending the school at Umetha.

Political Agent's opinion about the Japtidár's work.

(9.) The result of my personal inspection of the Japtidár's work led me to form the opinion that he found his charge too heavy. The rayats in the Kaira villages of the estate require a firm hand. The Japtidár's transfer to Kadána, a smaller charge, has only very recently been sanctioned.

Revenue.

(10.) The total revenue of the state amounted to Rs. 39,097 British in Samvat 1952, against Rs. 44,235 (Bábásai Rs. 37,667 and British Rs. 6,568) being equivalent to Rs. 37,957 British in Samvat 1951. Showing an increase of Rs. 1,140, due to the introduction of the revised survey assessment in the ten villages under the Bilpád Tapa.

As there are no noticeable increases or decreases under the various heads further explanatory remarks appear unnecessary. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources bearing the ratios shewn against each to the total revenue :—

1.	Land Revenue	... 72·5
2.	Toda Girás and Háks in Baroda villages	... 18·5

Expenditure.

(11.) The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 23,873 British against Rs. 48,164 in Samvat 1951 of the mixed currencies (*viz.* Baroda Rs. 44,064 and British Rs. 4,100) equivalent to a total of Rs. 40,820 British indicating a real decrease of Rs. 16,947 British. There was an increase of Rs. 1,332 under Police, Rs. 2,445 under Devasthán Dharmada and Rs. 88 under other heads. On the other hand there was a decrease of Rs. 808 under tribute, Rs. 867 under Administrative and Revenue Establishments, Rs. 1,578 under Public Works, Rs. 22,288 under liquidation of debts, Rs. 2,167 under miscellaneous and Rs. 449 under other heads. The increase under Police is explained by the fact that additional police were entertained by the State while the increase in Devasthán Dharmada is accounted for by the payment of arrears of some of the allowances under this head. The reductions

in the amount of tribute and that of administrative and revenue establishments is due to the conversion of the amounts into British currency. The decrease under Public Works is apparently owing to a less amount having been spent on them and the decrease under liquidation of debt is owing to the fact that no debts were paid off during the year, all debts having been previously liquidated. The chief items of expenditure are as follows and they bear the ratios noted against each to the total expenditure of the year:—

1.	Tribute	31·8
2.	Expenses of the Thákor and members of his family.	19·8
3.	Administrative and Revenue establishments including Police	22·9
4.	Public Works	8·0
5.	Devasthán Dharmada	12·8

Public Works.

(12.) The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,956 British against Rs. 3,230 Bábásai in the year before, as detailed below:—

		Rs.	Rs.
(*a*)	Works of public utility—		
	1. Repairs to Chowra and Dharmsála ...		23
(*b*)	Darbár Buildings—		
	1. Stable and house for Thakráni Ruprani ...	1,768	
	2. Repairs	165	
			1,933
	Total ...		1,956

This is very unsatisfactory and the Japtidár is to blame for not starting works which were sanctioned in proper time. A reasonable amount should in future be spent on works of public utility.

Survey.

(13.) Measuring operations having already been completed, the classification and settlement work was not taken up in hand during the year owing to the survey staff having been engaged in other estates throughout the fair season, and consequently the classification of Asharma, Umetha and Amrole, and the introduction of the survey settlement into all the five villages of the Kaira District has been left over for the next year.

Outstanding balances.

(14.) A large balance of Rs. 21,083 was left unrecovered at the end of the year on account of the obstinacy and unwillingness of the cultivators of the five villages within the Borsád Táluka to pay the assessment in British currency (instead of in Baroda coin as before) which led to the necessity of filing numerous rent suits in the Mámlatdár's Court against individual cultivators.

36. NA'RUKOT.

(1.) Area, 143 square miles.

(2.) Population, 7,450.

(3.) Revenue, Rs. 15,498.

(4.) Expenditure, Rs. 13,920.

Political Agent's visit.

(5.) Mr. Pollen was at Jambughoda from 10th to 15th April 1896. I also visited it in the month of February last.

Relation between the Chief and his family.

(6.) The relations between the Chief and his family are good. He has only one son called Gambhirsingji who is 28 years of age and who received his education at the Jambughoda school.

(7.) The State has been under the management of the Agency since A.D. 1839. The Thákor has not been considered fit to be entrusted with the management of his estate and the matter has already been decided by the Government of India. At the close of the year under report the manager of the estate who was called Mahálkari was transferred to Máhi Kántha Agency as Thándár of Bávisi, while his post was filled up by an officer from that Agency, and he has been styled Thándár in accordance with the orders of Government contained in Government Resolution No. 1028, dated 16th February 1894.

Management cause and period.

(8.) The total revenue of the estate amounted to Rs. 15,498 in 1896-97 against Rs. 15,616 in 1895-96, showing a decrease of Rs. 118 only. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources bearing to the total revenue the ratios shown against each :—

Revenue.

1.	Land Revenue	50·9
2.	Forest „	29·0
3.	Customs and Toll Revenue...	9·4

(9.) The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 13,920 against Rs. 12,328 in 1895-96, showing an increase of Rs. 1,592. There was an increase of Rs. 1,103 under Public Works, Rs. 1,384 under Police and Rs. 286 under other heads. On the other hand there was a decrease of Rs. 1,181 under various heads. The increase in Public Works is due to the fact that a larger amount has been spent on public works during the year, while the increase in Police can be explained by the fact that a portion of the last year's expenses has been debited in the accounts of the current year. The chief items of expenditure are as follows, and they bear the ratios shown against each to the total expenditure :—

Expenditure.

1.	Thákor's allowance	35·9
2.	Public Works	14·3
3.	Administrative establishment including Police and Forest	36·3

(10.) The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 1,848 against Rs. 732 in the previous year. The whole of the above amount was spent on works of public utility both original and repairs.

Public Works.

(11.) No definite area is declared to be reserved forest. But certain trees are declared to be reserved trees and their cutting is not allowed : except when put to auction. Revised rules for the working of the forest and periodical cutting have been sanctioned very recently. A small fee on every cart-load of timber of unreserved trees is levied. An establishment is maintained for the protection of the forests.

Forest.

(12.) The out-still system is in force in this estate and the contract for the manufacture and sale of liquor is given to a Pársi farmer who is well spoken of by the rayats.

A'bkári.

(13.) A large proportion of the population belongs to the Náikra, Koli and Bhil classes. Some of them are very poor and cannot afford to keep the ordinary implements of husbandry or agricultural stock. They subsist chiefly on Mhowra fruits, and "Rantia" cultivation, *i.e.*, cutting down unreserved trees, burning them on the hill slopes, and sprinkling grain among the ashes. This yields a crop sufficient for their maintenance for a few months only. The people are very fond of drinking liquor and when the palm-trees yield toddy they live almost entirely on toddy. The condition of the táluka is, however, improving slowly, but surely.

Condition of the people.

(14.) The Jambughoda Police still forms a part of the Panch Mahál Police, whereas all other Departments of the táluka are under the Rewa Kántha Agency. Proposals have been made for the separation of the Jambughoda Polic

Police.

from the Panch Mahâls Police Force and amalgamation with the Agency Police, but no orders have as yet been received on the subject.

Thâna Circle.

37. The following are the Thána Circles in this Agency.

No.	Name.	Area in square miles.	How constituted.	Population.	Revenue.		Tribute paid to Baroda.
					Samvat 1951, *i.e.*, 1894-95.	Samvat 1952, *i.e.*, 1895-96.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Sankheda Mewás.	311·6	The revenues of the tálukas in these Mewáses go to the Chiefs who contribute 4½ p. c. thereon towards the Mewás Administration Fund from which the Thána establishments are maintained.	61,990	2,70,765	2,60,990	23,022
2	Pándu Mewás.	81·7		27,976	84,364	76,335	23,942

38. Out of 27 tálukas constituting the Sankheda Mewás Thándárate and 24 tálukas constituting the Pándu Mewás Thándárate, the undermentioned Tálukdárs exercised during the year under report Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction as shown below:—

No.	Name.	Thándárate.	In Criminal Cases.	In Civil Cases.
1	Rána of Mándwa ...	Sankheda Mewás.	3 months imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine.	Cases to the value of Rs. 500.
2	Thákor of Vajiria ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
3	Do. Gud Boriad.	Do. ...	Third Class Magistrate.	Cases to the value of Rs. 250.
4	Do. Shanor ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Cases to the value of Rs. 200.
5	Do. Uchad ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	None.
6	Do. Virpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
7	Do. Chháliar ...	Pándu Mewás.	Do. ...	Cases to the value of Rs. 100.

39. The attachment on the Mándwa Táluka having been removed during the year under report, the present Chief exercises the same powers which were hitherto exercised by the Japtidár on his behalf. Besides the powers mentioned above, the Rána of Mándwa holds Municipal jurisdiction and plenary original Civil Powers in connection with immoveable property, inheritance, &c., in Chánod, where criminal jurisdiction and limited civil powers are exercised by the Government of His Highness the Gáikwár.

40. Besides the Chiefs named in paragraph 38 above, the Thákors of the undermentioned Tálukas used to exercise limited jurisdiction, but it has not been continued to the Japtidárs now that the estates have come under Agency management on account of the minority of the present Thákors:—

Names.	In Criminal Cases.	In Civil Cases.
Shihora	Third Class Magistrate ...	Cases to the value of Rs. 100.
Nasvádi	Do. ...	None.

41. There are no separate Thána Funds for the administration of the Thánas. The Thána cess recovered from the Tálukdárs and other income from fees, fines, &c., is credited to the Administration Fund which provides for the expenses of the Thána and other Establishment and charges on account of education, vaccination, &c., in the Thána Circles. The details of the Mewás Administration Fund will be noticed in Chapter V.

Thána Funds.

42. A general Survey of all the Tálukas under the Thánas has not been carried out. In the tálukas not under the management of the Agency the revenue management rests with the Tálukdárs themselves and it is optional with them to introduce the Revenue survey and settlement or not. In the talukas under direct management survey settlement has or is being gradually introduced. The work is carried on by measurers and classers under a Head Surveyor under the general control and supervision of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, in charge Mewás. As reported last year the survey has already been finished in the tálukas of Nasvádi, Sindhiapura, Shihora, Dodka, Raika and Anghad.

Survey.

43. The Thákors of Virpur and Gud have, it is reported, lately arranged for the measurement of their lands on the survey system and the latter has also attempted to revise the assessment of some of his villages, but as these operations are conducted by them independently of the Agency Survey Department no further remarks seem called for on the subject.

44. The following table will show the work done by, the Agency Survey Department, during the year under report, in the tálukas under direct management in the two Thándárates. Details of other Japti Tálukas not situated in the Thána Circles have been noticed in dealing with the Administration of the States concerned:—

No.	Name of Taluka.	Survey. Number of Villages.	Survey. Field Number.	Survey. Area.	Survey. Cost.	Survey. Rate per Number.	Survey. Rate per acre.	Classification. Number of Villages.	Classification. Field Number.	Classification. Area.	Classification. Cost.	Classification. Rate per Number.	Classification. Rate per acre.	Remarks.
				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Mándwa	13	1,985	4,125	989	0 7 10	0 3 6	5	1,738	7,865	414	0 3 10	0 0 10	
2	Bhilodia (in part)...	2	112	385	42	0 6 0	0 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Litter Gothda ...	1	57	464	108	1 14 0	0 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total 1896-97 ...	16	2,154	4,974	1,139	0 8 5	0 3 7	5	1,738	7,865	414	0 3 10	0 0 10	

45. The condition of the people of the Thána Circles is steadily improving, and the Thákors have on the whole performed their duties without any very grave complaints reaching the ears of the Agency.

General remarks.

Police.

46. The following table shews the work done by the Police in the several Thánas during the year under report:—

Working of the Agency Police.

No.	Thána Circles.	Number of offences reported to the Police. 1895-96.	Number of offences reported to the Police. 1896-97.	Number of offences in which convictions were obtained. 1895-96.	Number of offences in which convictions were obtained. 1896-97.	Number of accused arrested. 1895-96.	Number of accused arrested. 1896-97.	Number of accused sent to trial. 1895-96.	Number of accused sent to trial. 1896-97.	Number of accused acquitted or discharged. 1895-96.	Number of accused acquitted or discharged. 1896-97.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases reported. 1895-96.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases reported. 1896-97.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested. 1895-96.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested. 1896-97.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused sent for trial. 1895-96.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused sent for trial. 1896-97.	Remarks.
1	Sankheda Mewás.	57	65	42	50	101	120	97	120	9	17	73·7	76·92	87·13	83·33	90·7	83·33	
2	Pándu Mewás ...	79	66	48	25	96	50	93	46	15	15	60·7	37·8	81·2	62·0	83·8	67·39	
	Total ...	136	131	90	75	197	170	190	166	24	32	66·1	57·36	84·2	72·66	87·3	75·36	

47. The above statement shews that there was an increase of 8 in the number of cases reported in Sankheda and a decrease of 13 in the Pándu Mewás, of the 65 cases reported in the former, convictions were obtained in 50 giving a percentage of 76·92 as against 73·7 in the preceding year. Of the remaining 15 cases, 5 were discharged, 7 declared undetected and 3 remained under trial before the Magistrate. In Pandu convictions were obtained in 25 cases only giving a percentage of 37·3 as against 60·76 in the previous year. Of the remaining 41 cases, 22 cases were declared undetected, 4 were declared false, and consequently excluded, 4 discharged and 11 are pending before the Magistrates.

The number of accused arrested shows an increase of 19 in the Sankheda and a decrease of 46 in the Pándu Mewás, thus giving a net decrease of 27 on the whole ; of 166 sent up for trial 134 were convicted and 32 acquitted or discharged shewing a percentage of 75·36 of convictions against 87·3 in the previous year. Taken separately Sankheda Mewás shews a decrease from 90·7 to 83·33 and Pándu Mewás from 83·8 to 67·39.

On the whole the results are not as satisfactory as they should be or might be expected to be. There is still plenty of room for improvement as will be observed from the large number of cases remaining undetected, especially in the Pándu Mewás.

48. The following statement shows the value of the property stolen and recovered during the year :—

No.	Thána Circles.	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.		Remarks.
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
1	Sánkheda Mewás	670	2,998	166	783	24·8	26·11	
2	Pandu Mewás	1,812	1,961	432	1,231	23·8	62·80	
	Total ...	2,482	4,959	598	2,014	24·1	40·62	

Remarks.

49. The results of the recovery of stolen property show an increase from 24·1 to 40·62 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Here the working of the Police of the Pándu Mewás is far better than that of the Sankheda Mewás, unlike that in the detection of general crime as shown above.

Lock-ups.

50. There is only one lock-up at Vadia in the Sankheda Mewás and two in the Pándu Mewás (at Pándu and Dodka respectively) under the supervision of the local magistrates, in the former of which only prisoners sentenced to three months imprisonment are kept and those sentenced to higher punishments are sent to the Jail at Ahmedabad, while in the latter two (namely at Pándu and Dodka) all prisoners sentenced beyond one month are sent to Godhra.

Criminal Justice.

51. The subjoined statement will show the work of the Criminal Courts in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Name.	Number of offences.		Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.						Number of cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
					Brought to trial during 1896-97.													
		1895-96.	1896-97.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	Total. 1895-96.	Total. 1896-97.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Convicted or reported.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at the end of the year.		
1	Thándár, Sankheda Mewás.	89	92	2	96	35	41	9	5	182	188	64	33	87	...	...	4	5	
2	Do. Pandu Mewás ...	104	52	2	40	30	34	3	...	145	109	53	13	34	...	1	8	2	
3	Kárkun at Dodka	18	20	...	9	10	10	..	...	30	29	16	1	12	.	...	...	...	
	Total ...	211	164	4	145	75	85	12	5	357	326	133	47	133	...	1	7	7	

52. This table shows that there are only three magistrates in the Thána Circles. The Thándars of Sankheda and Pándu Mewáses are invested with Second Class magisterial powers, while the Kárkun at Dodka exercises the ordinary powers of a Third Class Magistrate.

53. The statement in paragraph 51 above shows that 164 offences were brought up before the Second and Third Class Magistrates in 1896-97 against 211 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 47. The total number of persons dealt with also shows a decrease of 31 being reduced from 357 to 326. This decrease is due to a great fall in the Pándu Mewás. Of 326 persons dealt with 1 died, escaped or was transferred, and 7 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Of the remaining 318 whose cases were disposed of, 133 were convicted and 185 acquitted or discharged. The percentage of convictions to the total number disposed of (318) comes to 41·8 against 60·6 in the previous year.

Civil work.

54. The following statement shows the work done by the Civil Courts in the Thána Circles during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

No.	Name of Officer.	Tribunals.	Number of cases outstanding at the end of last year.	Number of cases filed during the year.	Total.		Number of cases disposed of.		Balances at the end of the year.		Remarks.
					1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
1	Azám Samaldás Bhogidás.	Thándar Sánkheda Mewás ...	122	409	349	531	227	345	122	186	
2	Azám Bhogilál Hakumatrái	Do. Pándu Mewás... ...	7	106	116	113	109	103	7	10	
	Total ...		129	515	465	644	336	448	129	196	

55. It will be seen from the above that 515 new suits were filed during this year against 380 in the previous year, showing an increase of 135 cases in general or an increase of 140 in the Sankheda Mewás against a decrease of 5 suits in the Pándu Mewás in particular. In the same way the number of cases disposed of during the year also rose from 336 to 448, showing a net increase of 118 solely in the Sánkheda Mewás as the work in the Pándu Mewás Thána on the contrary displays a reduction of 6 cases. Notwithstanding an increase of 112 in the number of cases disposed of, the number of cases remaining undisposed of shows an increase of 67, in consequence of the large number of new cases received on the file. The increase is more marked in the Sankheda Mewás.

As the Thándár of Sankheda Mewás is authorized to entertain suits up to Rs. 3,000 and the Pándu Thándár up to Rs. 1,000 only, all suits of higher value in Pándu are heard by the Deputy Assistant Political Agent who is also empowered to hear appeals against the decisions of Thándárs—only the special appeals lying to the Political Agent.

56. The value of suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 38,022 against Rs. 24,936, shewing a net increase of Rs. 13,086 and accordingly the average value of each suit this year comes to Rs. 73-13-3 against Rs. 65-9-11 in the previous year. The increase in the average value of each suit is simply due to suits of higher value having been filed during the year.

Weather and Crop.

57. The season cannot at any rate be deemed to have been good, on account of an unusually heavy fall of rain in the beginning, as out of the total fall of 47 inches and 61 cents in the Sankheda Mewás and 46 inches and 37 cents in the Pándu Mewás 44 inches and 24 cents in the former and 41 inches and 56 cents in the latter had fallen up to the month of August only and thus on account of its deficiency in the latter part of the monsoon the crops generally suffered a good deal. Comparatively speaking Pándu Mewás fared much worse than the Sankheda Mewás as the few showers in September last had a beneficial effect in the latter Mewás,

in consequence of which the prospects of the cotton crop improved to the extent of 12 annas in the rupee, while on the contrary in the Pándu Mewás by the heavy fall of rain in the beginning, sowing operations were retarded and by its subsequent disappearance or deficiency, the crops raised with difficulty in some places had almost withered. The outturn of the rábi crop in the Sankheda Mewás may, however, be estimated at about 10 annas in the Rupee, as the cotton crop suffered subsequently on account of untimely showers in November and December last, but in the Pándu Mewás it did not average more than 6 annas.

Public health.

58. Generally speaking the public health was good though there were isolated cases of cholera in the Pándu Mewás and of small-pox in the Sánkheda Mewás, the effects and duration of which were not however so disastrous as to require further comment here. No case of Bubonic Plague was reported in the Thána Circles during the year. Arrangements were made for medical inspection at Chánod, the only railway station in the Thána Circles.

Cattle disease.

59. There was an appearance of epidemic among the cattle in both the Mewáses, but as no regular record or satistics on the subject is maintained, it is not possible to ascertain its actual extent. However, the epidemic was not of a disastrous character.

Public Works.

60. The total expenditure in both the Mewáses under this head amounted to Rs. 54,047 against Rs. 53,248 in the year before, as shown below :—

	Sankheda Mewás.	Pándu Mewás.
(*a*) Original works—		
(1) Wells, roads, schools, temples and dharmsálas ...	1,704	1,635
(2) Darbári buildings	40,134	1,766
(*b*) Repairs—		
(1) Wells, roads, schools, &c	1,433	257
(2) Darbári buildings...	6,592	526
Total...	49,863	4,184

The total expenditure in the Sankheda Mewás was Rs. 3,137 for works of public utility and Rs. 46,726 for Darbári buildings, against Rs. 24,744 and Rs. 27,967 for the previous year. In the Pándu Mewás the expenditure on works of public utility amounted to Rs. 1,892 and on Darbári buildings to Rs. 2,292 against Rs. 514 and 23 in the year previous. The most important of the works carried out were (1) the palace at Vajiria (a táluka in the Sankheda Mewás) built at a total cost of Rs. 56,000, out of which Rs. 29,170 were disbursed during the year under report and (2) the dharmsála lately constructed at Pándu at a cost of Rs. 1,498 : the whole of which amount was raised by contribution from the several Thákors within the limits of that Mewás.

Forest.

61. There are no forests of any importance in the Thána Circles. Of the forests in Gothda, a táluka in the Pándu Mewás, and those in the Tálukas of Gud, Agar and Vanmála, &c., in the Sankheda Mewás that at Gud is comparatively the largest in the two Mewáses. The Thákors have lately learnt to appreciate the benefits of forest conservancy, and the means adopted by them for a careful management of the timber on their estates may possibly help to augment their revenues in course of time.

Opium.

62. The control of the opium arrangements is retained by Government and the Tálukdárs are paid the full drawback of duty on the actual consumption of opium in these tálukas. The right to sell opium in retail is let out in farm and no fee is charged nor is the farmer required to pay a sum on account of the expenses of preventive establishment to be entertained by Government. But the farmer employs, at his option, private servants from time to time for detecting cases of opium smuggling.

A'bkári.

63. The A'bkári arrangement of the two Mewáses vests in Government under agreement with the Thákors concerned. They are paid fixed annual compensation for these rights. The arrangement was entered into in 1838 for 10 years. The period has been lately sanctioned by Government to be extended to 15 years under the terms of the former agreement. The A'bkári arrangements of the Pándu Mewás are under the supervision of the Collector of Kaira. Those of the Sankheda Mewás are under the control of the Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, subject to the general supervision of the Commissioner of A'bkari, Opium, Salt and Customs, Bombay. The still-head duty system is in force in both the Thándárates and the arrangement works satisfactorily. 15 cases of A'bkári offences were detected in the Mewás and the offenders brought to justice.

Schools.

64. The following table shows the number of schools and pupils attending those schools in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Name of place.	Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average attendance.		Receipts.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
			1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
1	Vajiria	Tálukdári School.	1	1	18	18	7	10	1,183·11	1,856·14	1,465·11	1,427·8	
2	Mándwa... ...	Superior Vernacular boys' School.	1	1	185	186	136	129	133·7	121·8	603·0	648·6	
3	Vohra		1	1	60	60	35	35	26·3	25·13	216·0	251·4	
4	Nasvádi		1	1	60	62	37	44	18·15	22·4	198·0	244·13	
5	Vajiria	Inferior Vernacular Boys' School.	1	1	41	41	31	32	20·9	17·6	171·6	187·9	
6	Agar		1	1	25	31	24	24	4·10	3·1	156·0	168·2	
7	Sha'nor		1	1	25	29	16	16	12·7	12·9	132·0	157·4	
8	Sáwli		1	1	28	33	19	19	6·3	6·11	132·0	146·0	
9	Vádia		1	1	31	21	18	20	8·4	9·0	180·0	192·10	
10	Bhilodia		1	1	49	52	35	38	31·14	35·2	204·0	230·8	
11	Pándu		1	1	27	49	25	26	16·15	23·7	105·10	181·0	
12	Shihora		1	1	32	25	22	10	6·0	4·9	156·14	174·14	
13	Chha'liar... ...		1	1	25	27	17	26	13·11	13·13	156·0	162·0	
14	Dodka		1	1	36	35	26	15	14·3	14·4	192·0	225·12	
15	Anghad		1	1	54	47	30	16	40·9	34·14	186·0	210·0	
	Total ...		15	15	696	716	478	460	1,537·9	2,201·3	4,254·9	4,607·10	

Remarks.

65. The total number of schools remains the same as last year, *viz.*, 15 including the Vajiria Tálukdári School. The number of pupils shows a slight improvement over the last year, while the average attendance shows a small decrease as compared with the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,607-10-6 against Rs. 4,254-9-0 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 353-1-6 which is due to the payment of grain compensation to School-masters, purchase of furniture, &c., for the new school at Pándu and to the amount of pension fund for 6 months of the last year and 6 months of the year under report having been debited during the year under report. The fees of all the schools except the Vajiria Tálukdári School, were paid to the Mewás Administration Fund and the expenditure of these schools was met as usual from the same Fund.

The number on the rolls of the Vajiria Tálukdári School remains the same as last year, but there is an increase of 3 in the average attendance. The annual examination of the school was conducted by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Rewa Kántha and Panch Maháls, in the month of December 1896. Out of a total of 18 on the rolls 13 were presented for the examination against 9 in the previous year and 10 passed under all heads against 6 in the previous year. The percentage is 76·9 against 66·6. This is an improvement over the results of the previous year. The school was visited by me when at Vajiria in October last. This school is maintained from the special fund raised for the purpose by means of annual contributions from the several Thákors in addition to the fees levied from the Kumárs according to fixed rates. The young Kumár of Mehlol and the minor Thákor of Shivrájpur in the Panch Maháls attend the Vajiria Tálukdári School.

Frontier Affairs.

Boundary disputes.

66. The few cases that were outstanding last year as regards boundary disputes between Baroda and the Mewás have not been settled as yet as the officers of the respective States were not able to meet each other at the disputed places on dates fixed for their meeting. However, they will now be settled shortly.

Border Courts.

67. Two important border cases (of cross complaints) were disposed of during the year by the Joint Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent and the Naib Suba of Sávli as the offences were said to have been committed within the limits of Bhawipura under the Kánoda Táluka by one party and of Sávli of His Highness the Gáikwár by the other, one of which being of simple hurt was compounded and the other in which some of the people in our limits were charged by the Gáikwári people with the offence of highway robbery resulted in the acquittal of the accused by the unanimous judgment of both officers, but no costs or compensation was awarded in either of the cases.

68. It was proposed to hold a Border Court in January or February last, but in the end the Assistant Political Agent of Banswáda and Pertápgarh intimated that it was impossible for him to meet my Assistant Mr. Wales and so no Border Court was held during the year under report. The subjoined table will show the number of cases outstanding at the end of the previous year, and the number since admitted on the register during the year under report:—

	No. of cases outstanding at the end of previous year.	No. filed during the year.	Total.
Rewa Kántha *vs.* Banswáda, &c.	13	6	19
Banswáda, &c. *vs.* Rewa Kántha	18	10	28
Rewa Kántha *vs.* Dungarpur, &c.	11	...	11
Dungarpur, &c. *vs.* Rewa Kántha	13	...	13
Total ...	55	16	71

An effort will be made to hold a Court this year, otherwise the arrears will mount up.

CHAPTER III.

Attachments.

Attached estates.

69. The following are the attached estates in this Agency :—

No.	Name.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.	Total debts, if any.	Amount paid in liquidation during the year.	Balance outstanding.	Reasons for management.
1	Rájpipla	1,514	1,71,771	8,56,261	10,17,592	2,25,477	...	...	...	Mismanagement and incapacity.
2	Chhota Udepur... ...	873	93,637	2,61,775	2,19,818	2,97,856	..	...	...	Minority.
3	Sunth	394	74,275	1,66,560	1,44,043	83,480	...	...	...	Do.
4	Kadána	130	18,639	23,505	22,903	70,333	...	...	..	Do.
5	Umetha	36	6,200	39,097	23,873	20,392	...	...	...	Indebtedness.
6	Nárukot	143	7,450	15,498	13,920	20,888	...	...	...	Incapacity.
7	Nasvádi	19	4,728	12,271	11,369	26,225	...	...	...	Minority.
8	Sindhiápura	4	683	3,338	5,719	3,338	..	...	...	Incapacity.
9	Bihora	1	338	1,540	1,378	2,334	3,445	888	2,447	Minority.
10	Pálasni	12	2,535	9,606	12,317	1,217	...	...	...	Do.
11	Dudhpur...	¾	120	664	514	271	1,286	100	886	Do.
12	Shihora	15	4,612	19,771	15,351	24,440	7,379	157	...	Do.
13	Rájpur	1	152	670	224	559	...	...	...	Do.
14	Gothda	1	526	983	952	1,381	...	...	...	Permanent.
15	Pándu Nathukhán's share.	9	1,904	2,771	2,714	2,296	...	...	...	Incapacity to pay tribute.
16	Pándu Dosukhán's share.			3,068	2,666	1,643	...	...	...	Do.
17	Dodka	4	1,263	2,439	2,057	6,665	...	...	...	Permanent.
18	Ráika ⅔rd share ...	1	466	2,277	1,951	4,778	19,186	3,217	15,833	Indebtedness.
19	Anghad Motising's share.	⅔	624	809	833	815	...	...	...	Minority.
	Total ...	3,158½	3,89,923	14,23,903	15,00,289	7,94,388	31,296	4,307	18,666	

Remarks.

70. Excluding Rájpipla, Chhota Udepur, Sunth and Nárukot, there were 17 estates under management on 1st April 1896. Of these Vajiria and Mándwa were released on the 9th and 19th October 1896, respectively, on the Thákors attaining their majority. On the other hand the estate of Pálasni was placed under British management on the death of the late Thákor of Pálasni (*vide* Government Resolution, No. 5817, dated 28th September 1896). The total number of estates under management at the end of 1896-97 comes to 19 inclusive of Rájpipla, Chhota Udepur, Sunth and Nárukot against 20 in the previous year. The total area of the States under management at the end of the year was 3,158½ square miles with a population of 389,923 souls and yielding a revenue of about Rs. 14,22,903. Of the 19 States, 10 are under management on account of the minority of the Chiefs, 5 on account of mismanagement or imbecility, two are managed on account of indebtedness and two are under permanent management.

Financial condition.

71. The financial condition of the six States are noticed under Chapter I. The decreases in the revenue of the following tálukas are due to reasons shown against each. The variations in the amount of revenue of the other States are trifling and call for no remarks :—

No.	Name.	Amount of decrease.	Reasons.
		Rs.	
1	Nasvádi	2,180	The amount of revenue shows a decrease on account of the introduction of British currency.
2	Shihora	3,618	Do. and relinquishment of certain lands.
3	Pándu Nathukhán's share ...	1,678	Reduction of the additional salámi levied on Jivái land, relinquishment of lands, and introduction of British currency.
4	Pándu Dosukhán's share ...	1,372	Do. do.

There was an increase of Rs. 1,592 in the expenditure of Nárukot, Rs. 832 in Sindhiápura, Rs. 1,030 in Ráika, and Rs. 339 in Anghad as compared with the figures of Samvat 1951. The increase in the Nárukot State is due to the construction of Public Works and a portion of the police charges of the last year having been included in the charges of the year under report. The increase in Sindhiápura is explained by the fact that expenditure was incurred in connection with the demise of some relations of the Thákor and the construction of a Háveli for the Thákor. The increase in Ráika is mainly due to funeral expenses of the Pagedár Ganpatráo. The increase in Anghad can be accounted for by the fact that expenditure was incurred in connection with the marriage of the sister of the Thákor. The decrease in the expenditure of the following tálukas is due to reasons shown against each :—

No.	Name.	Amount of decrease.	Reasons.
		Rs.	
1	Dudhpur	616	Less debt was paid during the year and no extraordinary expenses were incurred.
2	Shihora	6,070	No extraordinary expenses on account of Thákor's marriage were incurred and British currency was introduced.
3	Pándu Nathukhán's share ...	1,255	Introduction of British currency and want of extraordinary expenses, &c.
4	Pándu Dosukhán's share ...	762	Introduction of British currency and other minor causes.

The variations in the amounts of expenditure of the other States are trifling and further explanatory remarks about them appear unnecessary. Excluding Rájpipla, there was a balance in hand of Rs. 5,68,911, of which Rs. 45,000 are invested in Government securities. The finances of the States of Chhota Udepur, Kadána, Nasvádi, Nárukot, Umetha and Shihora are in a flourishing condition. A large balance was retained in Kadána to meet the expenses of the marriage of a daughter of the late Kumár of Kadána. The financial condition of all the States on an examination of the closing balances will be found to be satisfactory on the whole, except in regard to Bihora, Dudhpur, Palásni, Rájpur and Ráika, owing to each and all of them having been more or less involved in debt since former times: these debts will, however, be liquidated gradually during the subsistence of the Government management and though the Anghad estate is nominally free from debt, some of its lands have been sold or mortgaged since the time of the late Thákor, and it is proposed that these be recovered in due course by careful and economical management of limited revenues.

72. Chief events. The only event worthy of notice during the year under report was the celebration of the marriage of Thákor Mansingji of Nasvádi, for which a sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned by the Political Agent.

73. Debt. The investigation of claims against the States of Chhota Udepur and Sunth has not been completed as yet and consequently the amount of the debts has not been ascertained, but they are not believed to be at all considerable. As the táluka of Palásni was attached only during the year under report, the debt has not been ascertained as yet. The debts in the managed estates of Bihora and Dudhpur have been inherited from the late Thákors and by means of the surplus balances in the former it could have been entirely liquidated during the year had there not been unavoidable necessity of reserving the whole or a portion of the balance for the late Thákor's daughter's marriage which can no longer be delayed now owing to her having attained marriageable age. The debts will consequently have to be paid off by instalments as determined by the Political Agent, and in Dudhpur also instalments have similarly been fixed with due regard to its limited revenues and the necessary annual expenditure.

Raika.—Thákor Jaisingbawa's $\frac{2}{3}$rd share was first placed under Government management on account of his minority. The táluka was however found to be so much encumbered with debt (and almost ruined by sales and mortgages of vast portions of land) that it was considered necessary in the interests of the Thákor and his successors to clear off the debts and redeem the land, and with that end in view the management has been allowed to continue in spite of the Thákor's having come of age about 13 years ago. Since the completion of enquiries into the titles of all holders of lands which have been alienated from the táluka a liquidation scheme has been drawn up for payment to the alienees in instalments of the amount of their debts, and according to this scheme it will still take about 9 years to recover the lands clear of all liabilities.

In the same way the management of both the aforementioned portions of the Pándu Táluka was forced upon Government on account of the poverty of the Khánjádas, which led to heavy accumulations of arrears of the Gáikwár's Tribute in consequence of their inability to pay the same according to the fixed instalments, and although the arrears have since been paid in entirely by careful and judicious Government management and the current instalments are also being paid regularly at present, the management has been still continued by Government with a view to ameliorate the condition of the shareholders by redeeming the táluka and jivai lands sold and mortgaged by them. The enquiries into these matters will shortly be commenced by the special Enquiry Officer appointed for the purpose.

74. Minors. The following statement will give particulars relating to the education, health and conduct of the minors under the charge of this Agency ;—

No.	Names.	State.	Age.	Where receiving education.	Health.	Mental capacity.	Conduct.	Remarks.
1	Kumár Shri Fatehsingji .	Chhota Udepur.	12	Rájkumár College, Rajkot.	Good ...	Fair ...	Good	
2	Do. Jorawarsingji	Sunth ...	16	Do. ..	Do. ...	Good ...	Do.	
3	Do. Chhatrasalji .	Kadána ...	18	Tálukdári Girásiá School, Wadhwán.	Do. ...	Fair ...	Do.	
4	Do. Mansingji ...	Násvádi ...	15	Associated with the Japtidár to learn administrative work.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Educated at the Vajiria Tá lukdári School.
5	Do. Narwarsingji.	Shihora ...	20	Tálukdári Girásia School, Wadhwan.	Do. ...	Good ...	Do.	
6	Do. Anopsingji...	Dudhpur ...	17	Primary School at Vohra.	Do. ...	Fair ...	Do.	
7	Do. Hetamkhán .	Bihora ...	15	Tálukdári School at Vajiria.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
8	Do. Himatsing ...	Rájpur ...	18	Primary School at Chháliar.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
9	Do. Motising ...	Anghad ...	14	Primary School at Anghad.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
10	Do. Indrasing ...	Palásni ...	11	Tálukdári School, Vajiria.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	

75. The following table shows the names of the Japtidárs and the estates under management (excluding the estates of Rájpipla, Chhota Udepur and Sunth) :—

No.	Names.	Names of Estates.	Remarks as regards works.
1	Abheshankar Vijayshankar ...	Kadána	Satisfactory.
2	Hirachand Parbhudás	Umetha	Unsatisfactory.
3	Jhaverlál Ranchhod	Nasvádi	Satisfactory.
4	Dhirajram Lallubhái	Sindiápura...	Do.
5	Lalbhái Ishwar	Dodka, Raika and Anghad .	Do.
6	Vacant	Both shares of Pándu ...	Do.
7	Wamanrao Abaji	Shihora and Rájpur ...	Do.
8	Jekisandás Mohanlál	Palásni	Do.
9	Himatrám Trimbuknath ...	Dudhpur and Bihora ...	Do.

Gothda is managed by a Kárkùn under the Thándár of Pándu Mewás.

CHAPTER III.—Protection.

Strength and cost of Police.

76. Appendix III shows the strength and cost of the stipendiary Police in the whole of this Agency.

77. The total strength in the jurisdictional States and tálukas was 1,188 against 1,155 in the previous year, showing a net increase of 33. There was a decrease of 12 in the mounted police, while there was an increase of 45 in the foot police. In the mounted police there was a decrease of 8 in Chhota Udepur and of 6 in Sunth, while on the other hand there was an increase of 1 in Bálásinor and 1 in Chháliar. The number of mounted police in Chhota Udepur and Sunth was reduced chiefly on economical grounds. In the foot branch there was an increase of 9 in Chhota Udepur, 1 in Lunávada, 9 in Bálásinor, 5 in Umetha and 24 in other petty jurisdictional tálukas, while on the contrary there was a decrease of 3 in Sunth. As the strength of the Police in Umetha was inadequate to cope with the work it was doubled and put under a Chief Constable whose services were transferred from the Panch Maháls police force. The total cost of the whole force amounted to Rs. 1,40,655 against Rs. 1,40,352 in the preceding year.

Police in Petty Jurisdictional States.

78. The question of police in petty jurisdictional States forms the subject of correspondence and has been referred to Government for final orders.

Nárukot Police.

79. The strength of the Nárukot police remained the same. The expenditure for 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 5,040, of which Rs. 1,845 were payable by the State and the balance

by Government. This police force forms part of the Panch Maháls police and proposals for its separation from the Panch Maháls, and amalgamation with the Agency Police have been submitted to Government but as yet no final orders have been passed on the subject.

Superintendent of the Agency Police.

80. The Agency and the Nárukot Police were under Mr. R. P. Lambert till 1st August 1896. Mr. C. H. Longley succeeded him and took charge on 2nd August 1896. He was relieved by Mr. Lambert on 12th November 1896, who has since then been Superintendent of the Agency Police till the close of the year under report.

Drill and Uniform of the Police.

81. The Police force in the important States is chiefly armed either with rifles or with swords. Uniforms are supplied to the men in Chhota Udepur, Báriya, Lunáváda, Bálásinor, Sunth, Sanjeli and Kadána, but there is no satisfactory arrangement for drill. In making appointments preference is given in some of the States to those who have received some kind of education.

Working of the Police.

82. The results of the working of the Police during the year under report are shown in Appendix IV. The total number of offences reported to the Police was 1,336 against 1,530 in 1895-96. The total number of persons arrested was 1,657 against 2,006 in the year previous. Of 1,657 persons arrested, 1,583 were sent up for trial and 1,092 were convicted and 453 acquitted or discharged. The remaining 38 were pending trial, transferred or died. The percentage of convictions to those arrested and sent up for trial, come to 66 and 69 against 67 and 72 of the preceding year.

Remarks.

83. The figures of the Thána Circles have already been noticed in paragraphs 46 and 47 above. With regard to jurisdictional States, I have called the attention of the Darbárs to the necessity for providing drill instructors and in the case of the two large States of Chhota Udepur and Sunth, special arrangements have been made, which will, it is trusted, result in an improvement in the efficiency and bearing of the men. On my visit to Lunáváda I found that the police were very badly clothed and on calling the Rája's attention to the matter he personally promised to provide new uniforms for the men.

Unsuccessful cases.

84. The number of offences remaining undetected at the end of the year amounted to 394 against 381 in the previous year. The police frequently failed in detecting the offences of theft and house-breaking by night as can be gathered from the large number of these offences remaining undetected.

Serious Crime.

85. The number of serious offences for the whole of the Agency amounted to 30 against 56 in 1895-96, as detailed below. The value of property stolen in cases of robberies and dacoities amounted to Rs. 1,981 against Rs. 1,576 in the previous year :—

		1895-96.	1896-97.
1.	Murder	14	4
2.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	12	5
3.	Robbery	21	13
4.	Dacoity	6	5
5.	Robbery and dacoity with murder	1	...
6.	Do. grievous hurt ...	2	3
	Total ...	56	30

Of the above 30 offences, 12 were committed in Rájpipla against 21 in the previous year; 3 against 6 in Chhota Udepur; 3 against 8 in Báriya; *nil* against 3 and 5 in Lunáváda and Bálásinor respectively; 4 against 4 in Sunth, and 8 against 9 in other tálukas including the Thándárates.

General Remarks on Crime.

86. Comparatively speaking crimes are more numerous in Rájpipla than in other parts of the Agency, but the size of the State has to be taken into consideration. No serious crimes were reported at all in Lunáváda and Bálásinor during the year under report.

Accidents and casualties.

87. The following statement gives details of casualties which occurred from suicides, snake-bites, &c., in this Agency as compared with the previous year :—

No.	Name.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	Suicides	23	22
2	Snake-bites	138	94
3	Drowning	51	72
4	Fall from trees	58	34
5	Killed by wild animals... ...	20	11
6	Other causes	59	46
	Total ...	349	279

88. This shows a decrease under all heads except drowning. Examining the figures for the several States individually, Rájpipla shows an increase of 10, Lunávada of 4 and Bálásinor of 8, while Chhota Udepur shows a decrease of 18, Báriya of 33, Sunth of 31, and the petty States and Thánas of 10. The decrease in Báriya is found under all heads, the most marked being one of 20 from snake-bites. In Chhota Udepur the most marked decrease is under the head of snake-bites being 10 against 20 of the previous year. The most marked increase in Rájpipla is under the head of drowning being 23 against 10 in the preceding year.

Stolen Property.

89. The following is a comparative statement of property lost and recovered :—

No.	States.	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered.		Remarks.
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
1	Rajpipla	13,777	22,508	7,963	11,723	57	53	
2	Chhota Udepur	4,945	2,183	865	828	17	37	
3	Báriya	1,706	1,186	889	945	52	79	
4	Lunávada	4,738	5,095	862	1,495	18	29	
5	Bálásinor	1,218	2,621	436	316	36	12	
6	Sunth	3,537	1,985	847	1,004	24	50	
7	Kadána	899	922	247	532	27	58	
8	Bhádarva	370	1,134	130	459	35	40	
9	Sanjeli	706	457	62	291	9	64	
10	Umetha	249	417	29	108	12	26	
11	Nárukot	31	105	26	73	83	69	
12	Other petty States...	36	29	5	22	14	75	
13	Sankheda Mewás Thándárate ...	670	2,998	166	783	24	26	
14	Pándu do.	1,812	1,961	432	1,231	23	62	
	Total ...	34,694	43,151	12,959	19,810	34	45	

90. On the whole there was an increase of Rs. 8,457 in the value of property stolen as compared with 1895-96. The percentage of recoveries amounted to Rs. 45 in 1896-97 against Rs. 34 in 1895-96 and Rs. 30 in 1894-95.

91. Taking the States individually Chhota Udepur, Báriya, Lunávada, Sunth, Kadána, Bhádarva, Sanjeli and Umetha show an improvement while all the rest show a decrease. The best percentage was in Nárukot.

Jails and lock-ups.

92. The following table furnishes information regarding the jails and lock-ups :—

No.	States.	Number of Jails.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
					1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.			
1	Rájpipla	8	74	643	788	717	61	68	69	6,888	
2	Chhota Udepur ...	1	41	242	244	283	45	45	43	1,742	
3	Báriya	1	60	98	195	158	62	51	44	3,245	
4	Lunávada... ..	1	26	175	213	201	29	28	28	2,095	
5	Bálásinor	2	36	181	200	217	35	43	52	1,424	
6	Sunth	1	24	156	208	180	25	16	20	1,192	
7	Kadána	1	1	50	45	51	45	5	9	174	
8	Bhádarva	1	3	9	34	12	...	...	8	278	
9	Sanjeli	1	2	27	15	29	1	2	4	452	
10	Umetha	1	1	21	19	22	...	...	1	65	
11	Nárukot	1	...	25	19	25	...	...	...	19	
12	Other petty States.	6	...	14	1	14	...	...	1	162	
13	Sankheda Mewás .	1	7	67	60	74	3	8	5	38	
14	Pándu Mewás ...	2	1	28	53	29	...	...	1	16	
	Total ...	28	276	1,736	2,094	2,012	...	...	285	17,740	

93. This shows that at the end of 1895-96 there were 276 prisoners in the jails and lock-ups; 1,736 were received during the year under report against 1,864 in the previous year, making a total of 2,012 against 2,094. The number remaining at the end of the year was 285 against 276. The total cost amounted to Rs. 17,740 against Rs. 15,880 in the previous year. The number of jails during the year under report was 28 against 27 in the preceding year. The increase of one being due to the fact that a new jail was established at Gad, the Thákor of which estate was invested with magisterial powers during this year.

94. The jails and lock-ups of the several States and tálukas situated at the places visited by the Political Agent during the course of his tour were inspected by him. On the whole the jail arrangements were found to be satisfactory, but the jail building at Lunávada is rather insecure and I impressed on the Rája the necessity of fulfilling his promise to my predecessor to build a new jail.

Infanticide.

95. There is nothing to remark under the head of infanticide in this Agency. Such crimes are not heard of here nor is there any fund to meet expenditure in aid of the prevention of this crime.

Working of Criminal Courts.

96. The work done by the several Criminal Courts in this Agency is given in Appendix V which shows that 1,995 offences were reported during the year under report against 2,395 in the previous year; that 3,293 persons were dealt with against 3,625, of whom 1,502 were convicted against 1,848, giving a percentage of 46 against 51. There remained 90 persons and 82 cases to be disposed of at the end of the year.

Considering the States individually the result in Rájpipla shows a great improvement, while the results in almost all the other States appear satisfactory.

Agency Courts.

97. The following table shows the number of original cases decided by the Political Agent and his assistants :—

No.	Names.	Tribunals.	Number of cases disposed of	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Total number of persons tried.	Remarks.
1	Political Agent	Session Judge and District Magistrate.	8	5	3	8	
2	Assistant Political Agent.	First Class Magistrate.	3	4	...	4	
3	Huzúr Deputy Assistant Political Agent.	Do. ...	2	*1	1	2	* Committed for trial at the Court of Sessions.
4	Deputy Assistant Political Agent, in charge Mewás.	Do. ...	38	37	29	66	
	Total ...		51	47	33	80	

98. Compared with the previous year, 8 cases and 8 prisoners were tried by the Political Agent against 13 and 23 respectively in the year previous. The Assistant Political Agent tried 3 cases and 4 persons against nil in the previous year. The Huzúr Deputy Assistant Political Agent tried 2 cases and 2 persons against 11 and 14 respectively in the last year and the Deputy Assistant Political Agent in charge Mewás dealt with 38 cases and 66 persons against 6 cases and 11 persons in the previous year. The number of cases outstanding at the end of the year in each of these Courts were 0, 0, 0 and 1 respectively against 0, 0, 0 and 2 in the preceding year.

Sentences.

99. The sentences awarded by the several Courts in the Agency are shown in Appendix VI. No person was sentenced to undergo capital punishment. Two were sentenced to transportation for life, 20 to imprisonment above 2 and up to 14 years, 62 from 6 months to 2 years, 749 to less than six months, 654 to fines only and 15 to whipping only, making a total of 1,502, the figures for the previous year being respectively 1, 4, 20, 85, 854, 874 and 10 making a total of 1,848. Sentences of whipping were passed only by the Political Agent and in Rájpipla, Bálasinor and Nárukot.

Criminal appeals.

100. Appendix VII shows the number of appeals disposed of by the Political Agent. There were 21 appeals against 6 in the previous year.

Civil justice.

101. Appendix VIII furnishes information as regards the original civil work performed by all the Agency and State Courts. There were in all 26 tribunals against 25 in the preceding year. The increase of one in the number of tribunals being due to the investiture of the Thákor of Gád, with the power of hearing civil suits up to the value of Rs. 250 within his jurisdiction. At the end of 1895-96 there remained 1,181 cases for disposal, and 3,894 were filed during the year under report. The total number on the file was 5,075 against 4,668 in 1895-96. Of these 3,788 were disposed of against 3,487 in the previous year leaving 1,287 in arrears against 1,181, showing an increase of 106. The number of cases disposed of shows an increase of 301 as compared with 1895-96. The number of cases filed during the year under report shows an increase of 367 as compared with the preceding year. The Courts on the whole thus kept good pace with the work for disposal.

102. Taking the States separately Báriya, Lunáváda, Sunth, Kadána and Bhádarva show better results than in the past year, both as regards the number of cases decided and the number outstanding. The work in Sunth was rather heavy. Chhota Udepur and Bálásinor do not show any improvement over the last year. The work in the other States is very light and so no remarks seem called for. The work in the Thána circles has been dealt with in paragraphs 54, 55 and 56.

103. The value of the suits filed amounted to Rs. 2,58,532 against Rs. 2,17,080 giving an average value of Rs. 66-6-3 against Rs. 61-8-9 in the previous year.

104. The time spent in the disposal of the suits average 4 months and 11 days against 4 months and 18 days in the year 1895-96.

Civil appeals in Agency Courts.

105. Appendix IX furnishes information as to the appellate work performed by the Agency Courts. There were 5 appeals in arrears at the end of 1895-96, 10 were filed during the year under report, making a total of 15 on the file against 23 in the previous year. Of this number 14 were disposed of against 18 in the previous year leaving 1 in arrear as against 5 in the previous year. The number of cases filed during the year shows a decrease of 7 as compared with the last year.

Civil Political work.

106. The following table shows the original and appellate Civil Political work performed by the Courts of the Agency during the year under report as compared with the preceding year:—

No.	Courts.	Arrears on 31st March 1896.	Filed during 1896-97.	Total.		Disposed of.		Arrears on 31st March.	
				1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.
1	Political Agent's Court of Appeal	3	10	13	17	12	14	1	3
2	Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent in charge Mewás ...	4	18	22	17	18	13	4	4
3	Court of the Assistant Political Agent	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	29	36	34	41	27	5	7

107. This shows that 7 cases were in arrears at the end of 1895-96, 29 were filed during the year 1896-97, making a total of 36 against 34 in the previous year. Of this number 31 were disposed of against 27, leaving an arrear of 5 against 7 in 1895-96.

108. In addition to the above 16 appeals against the order of the Administrator of the Rájpipla State in alienation and other claims were disposed of.

Laws.

109. No British Acts except the A'bkári Act have been formally applied to the Thándárates of the Sankheda and Pándu Mewás. The Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and other Acts are, however, deemed to be in force, so far, as suitable and their spirit is followed in the conduct of business. Special Limitation Rules and Opium Regulations, &c., have been introduced. The Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890 was applied into this Agency in April 1896 "so far as is practicable," but no steps were taken by my predecessor to define what was practicable and what impracticable, and the matter is in somewhat an inchoate condition. Except Rájpipla no other State has special laws of its own, British law and procedure are followed in the spirit, if not in the letter, especially in the case of the Administration of Justice.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Rainfall.

110. The following table shows the rainfall registered at the several stations in this Agency from May to November 1896 :—

No.	Stations.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total of 1896.	Total of 1895.
			In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
1	Rájpipla	...	7 99	33 95	8 47	1 52	...	0 19	52 12	26 71
2	Chhota Udepur ...	...	7 20	18 72	12 18	1 94	...	...	40 4	51 15
3	Báriya	...	6 74	16 94	15 31	0 64	...	...	39 63	33 21
4	Lunávada	...	7 71	18 57	16 53	0 43	...	0 39	43 63	35 3
5	Bálásinor	...	11 20	20 32	13 96	1 60	...	...	47 8	32 68
6	Sunth...	...	3 75	21 64	16 52	0 19	...	...	42 10	29 92
7	Vadia (Sankheda Mewás)	...	6 21	30 24	7 79	2 56	...	0 65	47 45	23 96
8	Pándu	...	10 48	16 54	17 54	1 4	...	0 73	46 33	41 70
9	Dodka	...	7 41	21 56	7 22	...	...	...	36 19	27 62
10	Jambughoda ...	...	8 59	21 35	11 42	1 71	...	0 71	43 78	41 17
	Total ...	...	77 28	219 83	126 94	11 63	...	2 67	438 35	343 15
	Average for the Agency ...	...	7 72	21 98	12 69	1 16	...	0 26	43 83	...
	Average for 1895 ...	...	6 43	12 21	10 95	3 10	1 60	...	...	34 31

Remarks.

111. The rainfall during the year has been 43 inches 83 cents on the average for the Agency against 34 inches 31 cents in the previous year. The fall was most remarkably great in Rájpipla, while it was very small in Dodka, the former having the

maximum and the latter the minimum fall of rain. The heaviest fall registered in 1896, was in July, being 21·93 inches against 12·21 inches during the same month in 1895. The almost total absence of rain in October and November following on a deficient fall in September unfavourably affected the yield of the later or winter crops.

112. The total average fall of the district during the year, as compared with the previous five years is given below :—

A. D.	1891-92	... ...	... 34·75
„	1892-93	... ...	... 48·04
„	1893-94	... ...	... 50·81
„	1894-95	... ...	... 60·25
„	1895-96	... ...	... 34·31
„	1896-97	... ...	... 43·83

It will be seen that the fall in 1896-97 was only a little below the average fall of the last five years, namely 45·65.

Crops.

113. The fall of rain during the year had an injurious effect upon the prospects of agriculture on account of the sowing operations having been greatly retarded by an excessive fall in July, while the long and continuous break in the subsequent months had a bad effect upon the crops sown in August. Bájri, rice, cotton and tur, &c., were also similarly affected by the unseasonable rain, but on the whole the Rewa Kántha may congratulate itself on not meeting the fate of the Deccan and being spared the ill effects of famine.

Prices of food-grains.

114. The prices of food-grains in seers per rupee during the year under report, as compared with those of the previous five years, are shown in the following table :—

Names.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894 95.	1895-96.	Average of 1891-92 to 1895-96.	1896-97.	Remarks.
Bájri	31½	31¼	27¾	27	28	29	22	
Udid	29¼	29¾	29½	29	27	29	21	
Mug	26	26	24¼	27	26	26	21	
Til	15	14	13¼	14	14	14	13	
Bávto	44¼	42½	39	41	41	41	33	
Gram	30½	29¼	39	42	35	35	25	
Tur Dál ...	26½	27¾	20	28	28	26	18	
Rice, 1st sort ...	15	14½	15¼	16	16	15	14	
Do. 2nd sort ...	19½	18½	20	20	20	20	17	
Do. course ...	23	22½	23¾	25	25	24	19	
Maize	45½	42½	37½	39	40	41	36	
Mug Dál ...	19¾	21	18¾	21	20	20	17	
Mhowra ...	91¼	75½	102¼	62	63	79	43	

Remarks.

115. The prices of all the food-grains during the year under report were higher than those in the last year. There were marked variations in the prices of udid, bájri, mug, bavto, coarse-rice and mhowra, of which the rise in mhowra was the highest. The rábi crops of udid, mug, gram, tur, &c., suffered on account of the failure of later rains and the rise in the prices of khárif crops may partly be attributed to poor crops owing to excessive early rainfall. As some of the Deccan districts were famine stricken, food-grains were exported to such districts and in consequence, scarcity prevailed in almost every part of the Agency. In order to help the poor and labouring classes in a time of scarcity extra public works were undertaken according to the necessities of the various places in the Pandu and Sankheda Mewáses. In Rájpipla also steps were taken in the same direction. Though Government granted the concession of grain compensation allowance to the low paid servants and though the Administrators of certain Local Funds also adopted the same course, yet no Native State appears to have taken any step in that direction.

Public Health.

116. The general health of the public was fairly good. The diseases most prevalent were fever, cough, cold, itches, ring-worm, &c. Not a single case of Bubonic Plague was reported to have occurred in the whole of the Agency.

The Rája of Báriya was advised to make arrangements for medical inspection at the railway stations situated within his territory with a view that Bubonic Plague might not enter his territory. The Hospital Assistant at Chánod performed medical inspection daily on the arrival of the train. The climate of Rájpipla, Chhota Udepur, Sunth, Rampur, Báriya, Nárukot, Sanjeli, Kadána and Sankheda Mewás and especially of the hilly tracts is generally unhealthy during the rains and in the cold season. The climate of the remaining portion of the Agency is somewhat better.

Epidemics.

117. Cholera appeared in Rájpipla, Bálásinor, Báriya, Sankheda Mewás, Pándu Mewás and Bhádarva from June to November, and 128, 163, 62, 10, 79 and 1 persons were attacked during the year and 67, 89, 13, 4, 50 and 1 persons respectively died from the effects in Rájpipla, Bálásinor, Báriya, Sankheda Mewás, Pándu Mewás and Bhádarva respectively.

Small pox appeared in Sankheda Mewás, Pándu Mewás, Chhota Udepur, &c., of 194 cases 44 proved fatal.

Cattle diseases.

118. Cattle diseases appeared in Rájpipla, Báriya, Sanjeli and Sankheda Mewás. The prevailing diseases were malignant sore-throat, rinderpest and foot and mouth diseases. In Rájpipla 139 cattle were attacked, of these 33 died and 106 were cured. In the other States no reliable statistics are maintained.

Forests.

119. There are no "high forests" in the Native States under this Agency. Establishments are maintained for the preservation of these forests and the forest employés work in due subordination to the central local authority. The Native States have now realized the value of conserving their forests and in some cases they yield a large amount of revenue.

Post.

120. No new Post Offices were opened during the year under report. The Administrator of Chhota Udepur has expressed a desire to open new offices in that State and the matter is under inquiry, on completion of which the necessary steps will be taken.

Trade.

121. The principal items of export are timber, mhowra, firewood and other forest produce. Maize, bájri, gram, rapeseed, til, rice, cotton, castor oil seeds, and cornelian stones from Rájpipla, and country soap from Lunávada and Bálsinor are also exported. The chief imports are piece-goods, salt, sugar, jagri, metals, groceries, kerosine, wheat and stone.

Fairs.

122. Fairs are held at the following places on the dates shown against each :—

No.	Names of Places.	Tálukas.	Dates.	Number of persons collected.	Value of commodity exchanging hands.	Remarks.
1	Sulpan	Rájpipla ...	Chaitra Vad 30 ...	5,000	1,000	
2	Mota Saja ...	Do. ...	Posh Sud 11 to Maha Sud 11.	12,000	10,000	
3	Káli Makwana ...	Do. ...	Fágun Vad 1 ...	5,000	200	
4	Amda	Do. ...	Do. ...	4,000	300	
5	Ratanpur ...	Do. ...	Rajab 11 and 12 ...	5,000	1,000	
6	Telav	Chhota Udepur.	Fágun Sud 10 ...	2,500	1,700	
7	Chhota Udepur ...	Do. ...	Aso Sud 10 ...	9,000	1,000	
8	Báriya	Báriya ...	Do.	14,000	5,000	
9	Mulana Kenon ...	Do. ...	Do.	2,000	500	
10	Lunávada ...	Lunávada .	Shrawan Vad 8 ...	1,300	...	
11	Virpur	Bálásinor .	Rabi-ul-Akbar ...	3,000	3,000	
12	Rámpur	Sunth ...	Aso Sud 10 ...	15,000	5,000	
13	Kadána	Kadána ...	Maha Sud 15. ...	5,000	2,000	
14	Dhengalwáda ...	Do. ...	2nd Sunday in Bhádrawa.	5,000	2,000	
15	Chánod	Mándwa ...	Kártik Sud 15, and Chaitra Sud 15.	17,000	10,000	

123. No. 1 is a place of pilgrimage on the Narbada, and the high precipice is still pointed out whence devotees used to dash themselves down on the river rocks below and disappear into a deep pool. Nos. 3 and 4 are famous for the fact that pilgrims in fulfilment of vows used to walk on live coals. These practices have been put a stop to since the introduction of the British Administration in Rájpipla. The people who visit these places of pilgrimage are mostly Bhils and Dhankas. At No. 5 there is a hollow rayan tree and accused who succeeded in creeping through the hollow trunk were believed to have thereby proved their innocence. The fair is called "Bawa Ghore's fair. The fair at Virpur, No. 11, is held in honour of a Mahomedan saint named "Mira Datar" whose tomb is held in great veneration, and people from all parts of Gujarát visit the place. No. 15, Chánod, is held most sacred by Hindus, and large numbers of pilgrims from all parts of Gujarát, Káthiáwar and other provinces find their way to the place where the sacred waters of the Or and of the Narbada meet just above Chánod. On account of the plague large gatherings at Chánod were discouraged this year.

Railways.

124. The Godhra-Rutlam Railway passes through 20½ miles of Báriya territory, and the Gáikwár's Dabhoi Railway through a portion of the Sankheda Mewás. The first section of the Ankleshwar-Nándod Branch was under construction during the year, and the earth-work of the second section is to be commenced on completion of the work of the first section.

125. Chhota Udepur is 22 miles from Bodeli, the terminus of the Gáikwár's Railway. Bálásinor is ten miles from Sevalia on the Anand-Godhra Branch. Lunáváda is 25 miles from Godra Station, and Sunth is 30 miles from the Sunth Road Station. There are two railway stations in the Báriya territory, one is Limkheda and the other Piplad. The former is 11 miles from Báriya and the latter 8 miles.

Opium.

126. The opium arrangements of Bhádarva, Umetha, Nárukot and the Sankheda and Pándu Mewás are under the control of the Political Agent, and the right to sell opium in these tálukas is let out to a farmer. The opium arrangements in the more important States have been noticed in Chapter I.

127. The following table shows the quantities of consumption of opium in the several States in the year 1895-96 ending on 31st July 1896, as compared with the previous year:—

No.	Name of State.	Population.	Number of Opium Shops.		Quantity of Opium sanctioned to be imported.	Special sanction granted in		Sales.		Rate per head (grains).		Sales in the first 8 months of 1896-97.	Remarks.
			1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.		
					Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			Lbs.	
1	Rájpipla	171,771	22	22	2,400	490	..	2,205	2,123	92	88	1,387	*No limit is fixed for these States.
2	Chhota Udepur..	93,637	7	7	480	..	..	262	259	20	19	208	
3	Báriya	111,268	16	16	560	64	140	596	686	39	44	444	
4	Lunáváda ..	90,147	15	15	900	..	..	639	722	57	64	495	
5	Bálasinor ..	53,218	13	13	600	..	..	354	421	47	56	285	
6	Sunth	74,277	9	9	500	..	..	382	455	37	44	285	
7	Kadana	18,639	2	3	60	..	26	50	81	19	31	55	
8	Bhádarva ..	10,637	3	3	*	*	*	204	209	138	141	115	
9	Sanjeli	6,311	1	1	60	..	..	50	54	56	61	39	
10	Umetha	6,189	2	2	*	*	*	57	47	65	54	33	
11	Nárukot	7,456	1	1	*	*	*	27	29	26	25	23	
12	Sankheda Mewás.	61,990	11	11	*	*	*	763	699	88	81	438	
13	Pándu Mewás ..	27,976	17	17	*	*	*	788	813	204	244	485	
		733,506	119	120				6,377	6,598	62	64	4,292	

128. It will thus be seen that the total sales amounted to 6,598 lbs. or 64 grains per head of population in 1895-96 against 6,377 lbs. or 62 grains per head in 1894-95. Rájpipla, Chhota Udepur, Umetha and Sankheda Mewás show decreases, while the rest show increases. On the whole there is an increase of 221 lbs. or 2 grains more per head of population. The number of opium shops during the year under report was 120 against 119 during the previous year. The increase of one shop is due to the opening of a new shop at Detwas in the Kadána State.

129. The following statement shows the number of smuggling cases and the number of accused dealt with in the year 1895-96, as compared with those in the previous year (opium year ending on 31st July):—

No.	Name.	Number of cases.		Quantity of Opium seized.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused convicted.		Remarks.
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
				Lbs. t.	Lbs. t.					
1	Rájpipla	3	3	0 2	0 12	3	3	3	3	
2	Chhota Udepur ...	3	...	165 0	0 0½	9	...	2	...	
3	Báriya	5	5	19 1	13 36	10	10	8	10	
4	Lunávada	45	19	5 17	0 32	53	19	53	19	
5	Bálásinor	22	49	1 13	19 32	33	65	29	59	
6	Snuth	18	23	62 16	0 35	22	27	22	27	
7	Kadána	9	11	1 6	1 17	9	12	9	12	
8	Bhádarva	2	2	0 0½	0 1	2	2	2	2	
9	Sanjeli	4	...	0 6	...	5	...	5	...	
10	Umetha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Nárukot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Sankheda Mewás ...	...	9	...	0 24	...	9	...	9	
13	Pándu Mewás ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	111	121	254 21½	37 29½	146	147	133	141	

130. The seizures of importance were effected in Báriya and Bálásinor. Those in other States seem to be very petty cases of imports from frontier States in Rájputána. The number of cases during the year was 121 against 111 in the preceding year. The quantity of opium seized was lbs. 37 29½ tolas against lbs. 254 21½ tolas in the year previous. The number of accused arrested and convicted was 147 and 141 respectively against 146 and 133. Though the quantity of opium seized during the year was very small, the number of accused arrested does not show any decrease at all as compared with the previous year.

A'bkári.

131. The A'bkári management of the Sankheda and Pándu Mewás, Bhádarva and Umetha Tálukas is in the hands of Government under arrangement with the Thákors. There is a separate license-holder for Sankheda Mewás working under the control of the Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, while Pándu, Bhádarva and Umetha Tálukas are placed under the Collector of Kaira for the purposes of the A'bkári arrangements. The still-head duty system prevails in all these tálukas and in the States of Rájpipla and Báriya. The introduction of this system into Chhota Udepur which is under Government management will be carried out from 1st November 1897. In all other States, the right to sell liquor is farmed out to the highest bidder.

132. In Rájpipla a fee is charged for the use of trees for drawing toddy, and the drawers are at liberty to sell toddy in any place except the town of Nándod. In other States the use of toddy for domestic purposes is free.

Local industries.

133. Soap is manufactured at Bálásinor and Lunávada. The cornelian stone found in Rájpipla is exported to Cambay. There are three ginning factories in Rájpipla.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

134. Appendix X shows the revenue and expenditure of the several States under this Agency for the Samvat year 1952 ending on 31st October 1896, as compared with those of Samwat 1951.

135. Appendix X A shows the details of the revenue and expenditure of the principal States for the Samwat year 1952 classified under the several main heads.

136. The reasons for increases and decreases in revenue and expenditure have been explained hereinbefore while noticing the administration of the different States in Chapter I.

British tribute.

137. On 31st March 1896 there was a balance of Rs. 17,036-9-5 due to the British Government on account of tribute, and Rs. 31,696-9-5 fell due in Samwat 1953 or A.D. 1896-97. The total demand thus amounted to Rs. 48,733-2-10, of which Rs. 31,696-9-5 were recovered during the year under report, leaving as usual a balance of

Rs. 17,036-9-5 outstanding on 31st March 1897 due from the following States and to be collected after the close of the year :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Lunávada	6,840	0	0
Bálásinor	6,696	9	5
Sunth	3,500	0	0
	17,036	9	5

Tribute of His Highness the Gáikwár.

138. The following will show the details of the collection of tribute due to His Highness the Gáikwár :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Balance outstanding on 1st April 1896 according to Baroda account	55,183	6	9
Add—			
(2) Due for Samwat 1953, *i.e.*, 1896-97	1,70,041	13	2
Total ...	2,25,225	3	11

Deduct—	Rs.	a.	p.			
(3) Remitted before 1st April 1896, but acknowledgments received during the year under report...	15,877	1	11			
Remitted and acknowledged during the year	1,58,738	3	9			
				1,74,615	5	8
(4) Balance remaining due on 31st March 1897 ...				50,609	14	3
Less—Amount remitted but not acknowledged ...				18,433	1	4
Actual arrears on 31st March 1897 ...				32,176	12	11

Local Funds.

139. Appendix XI shows the income and expenditure of the two Local Funds at the disposal of the Political Agent, *viz.*, the Rewa Kántha Agency Fund and the Mewás Administration Fund.

The Rewa Kántha Agency Fund.

140. The Agency Fund is composed of five distinct Funds, of which four are permanent and the fifth, the Anghad Improvement Fund, is temporary. The total receipts of this fund for the year 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 13,667 and expenditure to Rs. 7,273 against Rs. 9,841 and Rs. 5,401 respectively in 1895-96. The cash balance at the end of 1896-97 was Rs. 18,778 against Rs. 12,384 in the previous year, the invested balance remaining the same. This increase is due to the excess in receipts over the present expenditure of the Education Pension Fund.

Vajiria Tálukdári School Fund.

141. Taking each fund separately, the Vajiria Tálukdári School Fund is raised by means of annual contributions leviable from the several Thákors and Tálukdárs according to the status and revenues of each. This fund shows an increase of about Rs. 2,474 in receipts on account of the revision of the amount of contribution and recovery of the cost of repairs from Vajiria, the increase in expenditure being due to certain special repairs to the school building, &c.

Vajiria Dispensary Fund.

142. There is an increase of Rs. 1,266 in receipts on account of the recovery of the cost of repairs, &c., from the táluka and credit of the same to this fund instead of the repairs being carried out by the táluka and direct disbursement on that account. The increase in expenditure is apparently due to cost of repairs. This fund appertains to the Vajiria Táluka only as it was set apart from the large balances of that State by the investment of a sum of Rs. 29,000 in Government Promissory Loans from the interest of which the dispensary is maintained and managed by the Agency.

Rewa Kántha Education Fund.

143. The receipts of the Rewa Kántha Education Fund, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 2,588 against Rs. 2,173 in the preceding year. The expenditure of the year being Rs. 2,287 against Rs. 2,107 in the year

previous. The increase in the amount of receipts is due to the revision of the amounts of contribution. The increase in expenditure can be explained by the fact that the amount of pension contribution was paid from this fund into the Education Pension Fund, during the year under report, according to the arrangements sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 7793 of 16th December 1895.

Rewa Kántha Education Pension Fund.

144. There are decreases in both the receipts and expenditure of the Education Pension Fund. The decrease in the amount of receipts is due to the revision of the amounts of pension contribution under altered arrangements. The decrease in expenditure being due to no arrears of pension having been paid during the year.

Anghad Improvement Fund.

145. A school building is to be erected at Anghad from the Anghad Improvement Fund. The plan and estimate though repeatedly called for from the Executive Engineer, Kaira, have not been received from him as yet.

Mewás Administration Fund.

146. The account of the Mewás Administration Fund shows increases in both the receipts and expenditure. The increase in receipts can be explained by the fact that a portion of the Thána cess falling due in April 1897 was paid in March 1897 and hence credited in the accounts of 1896-97. The difference in the expenditure of this fund is not very appreciable. The financial condition of the fund continues satisfactory. The closing balance shows an increase of about Rs. 9,000 in the cash balance.

Examination of the Accounts by the Special Audit Officer.

147. Ráo Sáheb Bulakhidás Bapuji, Mámlatdár of Chorási, was deputed by the Commissioner, Northern Division, to audit the accounts of these funds and those of the States under management. His reports on these examinations have been duly forwarded to the Commissioner, Northern Division, with the remarks of the Political Agent.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Dispensaries.

148. The following statement shows the dispensaries and the patients treated in them during the year under report, as compared with those of the previous year :—

State or Táluka.	Names of Dispensaries.	No. of Dispensaries.		Patients treated.		Average daily attendance.		Cost of maintenance.		Remarks.
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
Rájpipla	Nándod	1	1	13,348	11,468	148	124	6,174	5,987	
	Jagadia...	1	1	3,359	2,209	55	49	1,696	1,673	
	Valia	1	1	928	1,082	20	19	895	842	
	Gardeswár	1	1	1,381	1,365	9	13	1,121	869	
	Bhálod	1	1	4,377	4,160	46	48	1,047	1,002	
	Dediápáda	1	1	481	541	8	10	804	806	
Chhota Udepur ...	Chhota Udepur ...	1	1	6,144	5,554	70	63	4,506	2,298	
	Travelling Dispensary	1	1	1,649	1,145	18	10		365	
Báriya	Báriya	1	1	3,107	3,312	73	75	2,603	2,695	
Lunávada	Lunávada	1	1	10,202	9,778	74	70	3,160	3,116	
	Travelling Dispensary	1	1	4,698	2,178	18	10	448	604	
Bálásinor	Bálásinor	1	1	10,623	11,407	60	85	1,114	1,329	
Sunth	Sunth	1	1	5,567	6,044	56	51	1,804	1,449	
Nárukot	Jámbughoda	1	1	1,349	1,487	21	22	397	418	
Mandwa	Chánod...	1	1	4,515	4,550	51	50	1,924	1,222	
Vajiria	Vajiria	1	1	2,184	3,154	37	37	1,016	961	
	Total ...	16	16	73,912	70,094	759	736	28,704	25,641	

Remarks.

149. The number of dispensaries, including the travelling dispensaries, remained unchanged during the year under report. The aggregate daily attendance and the number of patients treated were 736 and 70,094 respectively in 1896-97 against 759 and 73,912 respectively in the preceding year. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 25,641 against Rs. 28,704 in the preceding year.

150. The dispensary of Nándod in Rájpipla and all the dispensaries in the other States and tálukas were visited by the Political Agent during the year under report.

Vaccination.

151. Appendix XII shows the results of vaccination for the year under report as compared with those of the previous four years.

152. Excluding the excess of operations over persons, *viz.*, 52, there were performed during the year under report 25,588 primary vaccinations and 421 re-vaccinations, against 24,150 and 383 respectively during the year previous, showing an increase of 1,438 in primary vaccinations and 38 in re-vaccinations, or a total increase of 1,476 in the number of persons operated on. The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 4,529-13-10, and the cost of each successful case was two annas and ten pies against Rs. 4,490 and annas 3 respectively of the previous year. The number of vaccinators, *viz.* 15, remains the same.

153. The results of the year under report thus appear to be better than those of the previous three years, while the total number of persons operated on during the year exceeded that of the last four years.

Small-pox.

154. 194 cases of small-pox, causing 44 deaths, were reported in the months of April, May, June, September and November, 1896, and January to March, 1897, from seven States of the Agency, *viz.*, Sankheda Mewás, Pándu Mewás, Chhota Udepur, Bálásinor, Devgurh, Báriya, Sunth, Rámpur and Rájpipla.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

155. The subjoined table shows the number of schools of various denominations during the year under report, as compared with those in the previous year:—

No.	Name of State.	High Schools.	English Schools.	Gujarati Boys' Schools.		Urdu Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Evening Schools.	Police Schools.	Sanskrit Schools.	Agricultural Schools.	Talukdari Schools.	Total.	Remarks.
				Superior.	Inferior.									
1	Rájpipla	1	...	19	64	1	5	7	1	...	...	...	98	
2	Chhota Udepur	...	...	2	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	
3	Báriya	...	...	2	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	
4	Lunávára	...	1	6	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	14	
5	Bálásinor	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	
6	Sunth...	..	...	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	12	
7	Kadána	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
8	Bhádarva	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
9	Sanjeli	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
10	Umetha	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
11	Nárukot	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
12	Sankheda Mewás	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	
13	Pándu Mewás	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	Total in 1896-97 ...	1	2	40	113	3	10	7	1	1	1	1	180	
	Total in 1895-96 ...	1	2	40	111	3	10	8	1	1	1	1	179	

156. The above statement shows that at the end of 1896-97 there were 180 schools of all descriptions, against 179 at the end of 1895-96. During the year under report two schools were newly opened, one at Utia and the other at Sejpur, both being in the Rájpipla State. The evening school at Lachrus was closed during the year, and hence a net increase of one in the total number of schools. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools remains the same.

157. Besides the above schools, English classes are maintained in connection with the Gujaráti schools at Bhálod and Jagadia in Rájpipla and Chánod in Sankheda Mewás.

158. There were 15 indigenous schools in 1896-97 against 22 in the previous year. Of the 15 schools, 5 are for Hindus and the remaining 10 for Mahomedans. The former are attended by 206 boys including 30 Mahomedans while the latter are attended by 382 pupils, 119 girls being included. It is, however, satisfactory to note that though the number of these schools has decreased the number of pupils has risen from 500 to 588 indicating an increase of 88.

159 Appendix XIII is a statement showing the number of pupils and the average attendance in the several schools of the States as compared with those of the previous year. The result is as follows;—

Description of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Average Attendance.		Remarks.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
High School	1	1	159	165	103·6	142·05	
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	2	2	70	86	62·70	68·40	
English Classes	...	...	52	45	35·8	35·30	
Gujaráti and Urdu Schools ...	154	156	8,003	8,229	5,379·5	5,606·97	
Girls' Schools	10	10	588	577	352·8	354·80	
Girls attending Boys' Schools ...	...	...	145	157	91·8	81·74	
Evening Schools	8	7	129	141	59 0	61·20	
Police Schools	1	1	95	103	17·7	18·10	
Sanskrit School	1	1	41	63	35·0	52·30	
Agricultural School	1	1	13	9	11·8	10·30	
Vajiria Tálukdári School ...	1	1	18	18	7·7	10·50	
Total ...	179	180	9,313	9,593	6,157·0	6,441·66	

160. The number of pupils and average attendance in the High School, as well as in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools show an increase while the English classes show a decrease. The increase in the High School and the Anglo-Vernacular Schools tend to show gradual improvement in the said institutions.

161. The Vernacular Schools also show an increase both in number and average attendance, while the girls' schools show a decrease in the number but there is an improvement in the average attendance. Girls attending boys' schools show an increase in number but there is a decrease in the average attendance. Though the number of evening schools was reduced by one still there was improvement in both directions. Similarly the Vajiria Tálukdári school has gained both in number and efficiency. The other schools, with the exception of the Sanskrit School at Lunávada, show slight variations.

162. On the whole there was an increase of 280 in the number of pupils and of 284·66 in the average attendance as compared with the previous year.

163. In the Vernacular Schools there are 74 trained masters and 10 trained assistants, while the number of untrained masters and assistants are 90 and 140 respectively.

164. Two candidates presented themselves at the Second Grade Public Service Certificate Examination, one from Bhálod in the Rájpipla State and the other from Virpur in the Bálásinor State. The Bhálod candidate passed.

165. At the 3rd Grade Public Service Certificate Examination, Rewa Kántha sent up 54 candidates in all, 46 appearing at Godhra and 8 at Broach, of whom 19 passed.

166. Different castes under instruction (except in the High School at Nándod) during the year as well as during the preceding year can be seen at a glance from the subjoined table :—

Castes.	Number of scholars at the end of March 1896.	Number of Scholars at the end of March 1897.
Native Christians	1	1
Pársis	39	45
Mahomedans	949	952
Brahmins	1,731	1,860
Other Hindus	4,641	4,773
Low Castes	58	64
Aborigines	1,735	1,733
Total ...	9,154	9,428

167. There are no special schools for depressed castes in this Agency. During the year under report the boys of these castes attending ordinary schools was 64 against 58 during the preceding year.

168. Mahomedans are here as elsewhere backward in education. Monthly prizes and scholarships to Mahomedan boys are given in the Rájpipla State. The number of Mahomedan boys attending ordinary schools is 749 and that in the Urdu schools and classes is 205. In all the number of Mahomedan boys is 952 against 949 during the preceding year.

169. The number of Bhil Schools shows an increase of 2 being 51 against 49 during the previous year. The increase is due to the opening of two new schools in the Rájpipla State. The number of pupils attending these schools was 1,028 against 988 during the preceding year. Monthly prizes and scholarships for diligence and regular attendance in addition to the annual prizes are sanctioned every year for the encouragement of Káliparaj boys in the Rájpipla State. Similar encouragement to these people, though on a smaller scale is also given in the Sunth, Kadána, Chhota Udepur and Narukot States. Masters of Bhil Schools are specially instructed by their superiors of the Educational Department to employ some of their leisure hours in going round in the surrounding villages for the purpose of inducing Káliparaj (aboriginal) people to send their children to school.

170. Three daughters of the Nándod family and two daughters of the Chhota Udepur family attend the local girls' schools. Three sons of the Nándod family attend the Nándod Táluka School. Two sons of the Thákor of Dhesia attend the School at Vardhari. The young Thákor of Kadachla attends the Kadachla School.

Printing Presses.

171. The usual return of printing presses (No. XIV) is appended. The number of printing presses remains unchanged. There are two presses in Rájpipla, one State and the other belonging to a private individual, named Parbhudas Bapuji, and a lithograph press at Báriya.

Publication and Newspapers.

172. A Darbári Gazette is issued fortnightly from the Rájpipla Darbári Press at Nándod, and a paper called "Satya Vijay" (Success of Truth) is published in Mr. Parbhudas Bapuji's Press. Only forms for the use of the State are printed in the press at Báriya.

Horse-breeding.

173. There are no Government stallions in this Agency. Excluding Rájpipla, the Sunth State has one English stallion. There was also a Turkish stallion at Sunth, the particulars in regard to which are given in paragraph 31 (24).

Mischief by fire.

174. A fire took place at Kawat in Chhota Udepur on 14th February 1897, 31 persons' houses, &c., were burnt causing a damage of about Rs. 49,365.

Returns of Civil Divisions, &c.

175. The usual returns of Civil Divisions of territory and population required by Government Resolution No. 1692, dated the 12th April 1879, are appended hereto, Nos. XV and XVI.

Map of the Agency.

176. A sketch map of the Rewa Kántha Agency is also attached with my tour marked thereon.

Conclusion.

177. The year has on the whole been one of steady progress. The Agency is a fairly large one in extent of territory and Political importance, and my task has been chiefly to gain an insight into the multifarious wants and circumstances of the various States and Tálukas. I have initiated reforms in Sunth and and Chhota Udepur, two of the 2nd Class States, now under Agency management.

I have been much assisted in the details of my work by my personal Assistant, Ráo Bahádur Manibhái Haribhái, whose intimate acquaintance with the

Rewa Kántha has been invaluable to me. He has well maintained his character for assiduity, integrity and faithful and fearless discharge of his duties which are not always pleasant ones.

My District Deputy, Ráo Bahádur Manecklál Goculdás, is new to the Rewa Kántha, but I have been pleased with his evident desire to make himself acquainted with the wants and circumstances of his charge and with further experience he should prove a valuable Government officer.

The Agency Head Clerk, Mr. Erachshaw Hormasji has continued to give satisfaction, but the bulk of the English work of the Agency has under my direct and personal supervision fallen on the special clerk, Bihárilal Jiwanlal, to whom my acknowledgments are due for satisfactory hard work.

W. DODERET,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX I.

Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Remarks
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.							Rs.			
Rájpipla	65,001	Gáekwár	171,771	98	4,814	6,385	Fever ...	8,56,261	98	Not	In column 10 figures of Police force were entered last year but they have now been omitted.
Chhota Udepur ...	10,500	Do.	93,637	14	610	4,186	Do. ...	2,61,775	...	Do.	
Bária	*...	.....	111,269	13	673	3,965	Do. ...	5,03,639	...	Do.	*Remitted by Government Resolution No. 7498, dated 28th November 1892, Political Department.
Lunáváda	12,000 6,501	British ... ... Gáekwár	90,147	14	1,115	2,870	Do. ...	3,72,654	...	Do.	
Bálásinor	4,001 12,696	Do. ... ... British	53,215	6	718	1,384	Do. ...	1,77,402	...	Do.	
Sunth	7,000	Do. Government...	74,275	12	521	2,738	Do. ...	1,66,560	...	Do.	
			49,514								

W. DODERET,
Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

APPENDIX II.

Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their Families, principal Members of their Court.

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mahárána Gambhirsingji, Rája of Rajpipla.†	Nándod ...	.....	Gohel Rajput, Hindu.	51	At home	*.....	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	6 Sons— Age. Years. 1 Chhatrasinghji ..: 35 2 Rámsinghji... ... 27 3 Kiratsinghji ... 25 4 Narsinhsinghji ... 22 5 Digvijaisinghji ... 20 6 Parakaramsinghji ... 7	* Since October 1887 deprived of all share in State Administration. † 2 Died on 10th January 1897.
Mahárával Fattehsingji, Rája of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur.	Minor... ..	Chowan Rajput, Hindu.	12	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	In study ...	Yes	Do. ...	.....	The State is under British management.
Khán Bahádur Dadabhai Hormasji.	Surat... ...	Administrator.	Pársi	56	Surat High School.	In affairs of the State.	.....	.....	.....	
Mahárával Mansingji, Rája of Báriya.	Báriya ...	Ruler of the State.	Chowán Rajput. Hindu.	42	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	2 Sons— 1 Ramsinghji ... 11 2 Naharsinghji ... 9	
Harilál Mansukhrám	Nadiád ...	Kárbhári ...	Bania	46	Surat High School.	Assisting in State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	
Mahárána Sir Wakhatsingji, K.C.I.E., Rája of Lunávada.	Lunávada ...	Ruler of the State.	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	38	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	In affairs of the State.	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	2 Sons— 1 Rangitsinghji ... 15 2 Rughnáthsingji ... 12	
Dolatrám Kirpárám	Nadiád ...	Kárbhari ...	Nágar Bráhmin .	41	Elphinstone College, Bombay.	Assisting in State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	
Manwarkhanji Bábi of Bálasinor.	Bálasinor ...	Ruler of the State.	Musalmán ...	51	At home	In affairs of the State.	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	1 Son— Jamiat Khánji... ... 2	
Ráo Sáheb Premchand Kasandás.	Thásra ...	Kárbhári ...	Bania	50	Thásra	Assisting in State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	
Mahárána Jorawarsingji, Rája of Sunth.	Sunth	Minor... ...	Pavár Rajput, Hindu.	16	Rájkumár College, Rakot.	In study ...	Yes.	Follows primogeniture.	.....	The State is under British management.
Kirpáshankar Bhagwánji ...	Kaira	Administrator.	Odich Bráhmin .	44	Kaira School ...	In affairs of the State.	.....	.....	.....	

W. DODERET,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

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APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength and cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the Year 1896-97.

No.	States.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost. Rs. a. p.
1	Rájpipla	20	220	240	45,169 0 0
2	Chhota Udepur...	13	222	235	26,535 0 0
3	Bá·iya	19	150	169	18,570 0 0
4	Lunáváda	21	127	148	15,355 0 0
5	Sunth	26	122	148	14,269 0 0
6	Bálásinor	16	105	121	11,003 0 0
7	Kadána	7	27	34	3,896 0 0
8	Bhádarwa	4	27	31	1,644 0 0
9	Sanjeli	5	13	18	1,114 0 0
10	Umetha	...	10	10	336 0 0
11	Mándwa	2	10	12	885 0 0
12	Shanor	...	5	5	447 0 0
13	Vasan Virpur	...	6	6	401 0 0
14	Uchad	...	6	6	552 0 0
15	Chhaliár	1	4	5	479 0 0
16	Gad	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	134	1,054	1,188	1,40,655 0 0
17	Jambughoda	2	33	35	5,040 0 0
18	Rewa Kántha Agency	24	135	159	24,328 0 0
	Total ...	26	168	194	29,368 0 0
	Grand Total ...	160	1,222	1,382	1,70,023 0 0

W. DODERET,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Result of the Working of Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1896-97.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported to Police.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of Accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of Accused sent for trial.	
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	Rájpipla...	521	443	611	487	500	421	302	191	180	207	49	39	60	45
2	Chhota Udepur... ...	127	114	134	138	133	137	108	111	26	20	41	83	41	85
3	Báriya	98	80	160	102	160	102	118	88	45	12	72	86	72	86
4	Lunáváda	135	148	176	157	176	157	138	119	36	36	78	75	78	75
5	Sunth	240	148	277	189	277	189	203	129	71	56	74	68	74	68
6	Bálásinor	141	110	262	200	256	197	170	145	62	50	64	72	66	73
7	Kadána	36	40	49	52	49	52	43	49	6	3	88	94	88	94
8	Bhádarva	38	26	68	38	68	38	53	15	15	18	77	39	77	39
9	Sanjeli	20	22	32	39	32	39	25	38	3	1	78	97	78	97
10	Umetha...	22	29	18	26	18	26	15	18	3	8	83	69	83	69
11	Mándwa...	...	4	...	6	...	6	...	4	...	2	...	66	...	66
12	Shanor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Vasan Virpur	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	100	...	100
14	Uchád	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	100	...	100
15	Chhaliár	...	5	...	12	...	12	...	8	...	4	...	66	...	66
16	Gad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,378	1,172	1,787	1,449	1,669	1,379	1,175	924	447	417	65	63	70	67
17	Jambughoda	16	33	22	38	22	38	19	34	3	4	86	81	86	81
18	Sankheda Mewás ...	57	65	101	120	97	120	88	103	9	17	87	83	90	83
19	Pándu Mewás	79	66	96	50	93	46	78	31	15	15	81	62	83	67
	Total ...	136	131	197	170	190	166	166	134	24	32	84	78	87	80
	Grand Total ...	1,530	1,336	2,006	1,657	1,881	1,583	1,360	1,092	474	453	67	66	72	69

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APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and the number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1896-97.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of.													Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases, remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		1895-96.	1896-97.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily		1895-96.	1896-97.								
1	Thándár of Sankhedu Mewás.	89	92	2	96	35	41	9	5	182	188	64	33	87	...	...	4	5	
2	Thándár of Pándu Mewás...	104	52	2	40	30	34	3	...	145	109	58	13	34	...	1	3	2	
3	Third Class Magistrate of Dodka	18	20	...	9	10	10	...	....	30	29	16	1	12	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	211	164	4	145	75	85	12	5	357	326	138	47	133	...	1	7	7	
4	Rájpipla	890	604	*53	421	184	312	34	0	1135	1,004	363	342	266	...	...	33	33	*7 Persons out of 60 shown in the last year's statement omitted as the cases against them were pending in Police and not before Magistrates.
5	Chhota Udepur	211	172	4	143	61	52	2	...	311	262	56	35	168	1	...	2	1	
6	Bíriya	98	80	15	102	...	...	...	...	178	117	7	6	88	...	...	16	1	
7	Lunávada	158	195	2	157	58	66	...	...	268	283	4	99	178	...	...	2	1	
8	Sunth...	305	222	26	189	29	66	...	...	379	310	36	83	174	...	...	17	4	
9	Balásinor	211	204	27	197	33	150	...	...	416	407	139	66	195	...	2	5	23	
10	Kadána	36	40	...	52	3	24	...	6	75	85	15	9	58	3	...	...	...	
11	Sanjeli	27	37	2	39	9	14	...	...	32	64	...	6	58	...	...	....	...	
12	Bhádarva	90	83	1	40	74	31	1	7	166	154	6	113	30	...	...	5	1	
13	Umetha	40	54	...	38	1	27	7	...	88	73	18	3	40	12	...	...	6	
14	Mándwa	32	11	5	6	6	4	...	...	59	21	5	3	6	5	...	2	2	
15	Shanor	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
16	Vasan Virpur	5	18	...	1	8	13	...	...	19	22	9	3	10	...	...	...	2	
17	Uchád	...	6	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	6	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	
18	Chhaliár	31	22	...	12	5	11	...	...	53	28	8	5	15	...	...	...	...	
19	Gad	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
20	Jambughoda...	18	31	...	31	2	7	7	...	32	47	6	6	35	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	2,155	1,781	135	1,430	474	780	53	13	3214	2,885	673	779	1,328	21	2	82	74	
21	Political Agent	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	9	23	9	...	3	5	...	1	...	...	
22	*Ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	
23	Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent	10	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	14	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
24	Deputy Assistant Political Agent, in charge Mewás ...	8	37	6	41	...	9	...	11	17	67	...	29	34	3	...	1	1	
	Total ...	29	50	6	47	...	9	...	20	54	82	1	32	41	6	1	1	1	
	Grand Total ...	2,395	1,995	145	1,622	549	874	65	38	3625	3,293	812	858	1,502	27	4	90	82	

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APPENDIX VI.

Rewa Kántha State—Criminal Justice Sentences.

No.	Courts and States.	Whipped.	Fined.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Transportation for life.	Death.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Rájpipla	10	53	165	12	12	4	10	...	...	266	
2	Chhota Udepur	...	67	89	10	1	1	...	...	...	168	
3	Báriya	...	7	75	5	...	1	...	...	...	88	
4	Lunávada	...	117	53	6	1	1	...	...	...	178	
5	Sunth	...	106	66	1	...	...	...	1	...	174	
6	Bálásinor	2	64	123	2	2	2	...	...	...	195	
7	Kadána	...	23	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	
8	Bháderwa	...	20	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	30	
9	Sanjeli	...	39	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	
10	Sankheda Mewás... ...	...	42	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	
11	Pándu do. ...	...	20	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	
12	Dodka do. ...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
13	Umetha	...	34	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	
14	Mándwa	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
15	Shanor	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
16	Uchád	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
17	Vasan Virpur	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
18	Chhaliár	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
19	Gad	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
20	Jámbughoda	2	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
21	Political Agent, Rewa Kántha..	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	5	
22	*Ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
23	Huzúr Deputy Assistant Political Agent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Deputy Assistant Political Agent, in charge Mewás ...	...	8	23	3	...	...	...	...	...	34	
	Total ...	15	654	749	44	18	10	10	2	...	1,502	

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APPENDIX VII.

Return of Criminal Appeals disposed of by Criminal Courts of the Political Agency, Rewa Kántha, during the year 1896-97.

Name of Court.	Number of appeals in which sentence was confirmed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was reversed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was altered.	Total Number of appeals disposed of.	Remarks.
First Class Magistrate in charge Mewás ...	9	1	...	10	
Second Class Magistrate, Sankheda Mewás	3	1	...	4	
Second Class Magistrate, Pándu Mewás ...	5	...	...	5	
Third Class Magistrate, Mandwa ...	...	1	...	1	
First Class Magistrate, Sunth	1	...	...	1	
Total ...	18	3	...	21	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Rewa Kántha Political Agency during the year 1896-97.

No.	State.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on file at the end of the year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
						1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	
1	Sankheda and Pándu Mewás.	Deputy Assistant Political Agent.	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	
2	Shankheda Mewás ...	Thándar	122	409	531	345	227	186	122	
3	Pandu do. ..	Do.	7	106	113	103	109	10	7	
4	Umetha	Japtidár	...	10	10	9	23	1	...	
5	Kadána and Jambughoda.	*Ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Kadana	Japtidár	1	48	49	49	26	...	1	
7	Jambughoda... ...	Mahálkari	...	5	5	5	7	...	...	
8	Mándwa	State Courts... ...	8	15	23	15	24	8	8	
9	Rajpipla	Do.	113	684	797	683	641	114	113	
10	Chota Udepur ...	Do.	56	92	148	109	195	39	56	
11	Báriya	Do.	64	320	384	359	457	25	64	
12	Lunávada	Do.	343	614	957	666	661	291	343	
13	Bálásinor	Do.	34	483	517	499	534	18	34	
14	Sunth...	Do.	380	937	1,317	768	478	549	380	
15	Sanjeli	Do.	...	46	46	43	...	3	...	
16	Bhádarwa	Do.	49	116	165	128	102	37	49	
17	Shanor	Do.	3	4	7	4	1	3	3	
18	Chhaliár	Do.	...	3	3	3	2	...	...	
19	Gad	Do.	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	
		Total ...	1,181	3,894	5,075	3,788	3,487	1,287	1,181	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, during 1896-97.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	
1	Political Agent	5	2	7	6	6	1	5	
2	Deputy Assistant Political Agent, in charge Mewás	...	8	8	8	12	...	...	
	Total ...	5	10	15	14	18	1	5	

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APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the Rewa Kántha Agency.

Number.	State.	Gross Revenue.		Expenditure.		Revenue.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
		For Samvat 1951, A.D. 1895-96.	For Samvat 1952, A.D. 1896-97.	For Samvat 1951, A.D. 1895-96.	For Samvat 1952, A.D. 1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Rájpipla	10,36,369	8,56,261	12,17,298	10,17,592	...	1,80,108	...	1,99,706	
2	Chhota Udepur...	3,11,256	2,61,775	3,20,216	2,19,818	...	49,481	...	1,00,398	
3	Báriya	3,88,942	5,03,639	2,82,633	3,69,115	1,14,697	...	86,482	...	
4	Lunávada	2,57,112	3,72,654	2,44,854	3,07,175	1,15,542	...	62,321	...	
5	Bálásinor	1,79,822	1,77,402	1,58,549	1,58,589	...	2,420	40	...	
6	Sunth	1,71,015	1,66,560	1,73,925	1,44,043	...	4,455	...	29,882	
7	Kadána	30,528	23,505	19,681	22,903	...	7,023	3,222	...	
8	Sanjeli	21,518	22,306	18,520	20,219	788	...	1,699	...	
9	Umetha	44,235	39,097	48,164	23,873	...	5,138	...	24,291	
10	Bhádarva	45,680	47,849	43,435	46,982	2,169	...	3,547	...	
11	Sankheda Mewás	2,70,765	2,60,990	2,94,863	3,28,980	...	9,775	34,117	...	
12	Pándu Mewás	69,551	62,802	65,091	58,815	...	6,749	...	6,276	
13	Dodka	14,813	13,533	15,598	15,109	...	1,280	...	489	
14	Jámbughoda	15,616	15,498	12,328	13,920	...	118	1,592	...	
	Total ...	28,57,222	28,23,871	29,15,155	27,47,133	2,33,196	2,66,547	1,93,020	3,61,042	
						33,351		1,68,022		

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APPENDIX X-A.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1896-97.

No.	Name.	Rájpipla.	Chhota Udepur.	Báriya.	Lunáváda.	Bálásinor.	Sunth.	Kadána.	Umreth.	Bhadarva.	Sanjeli.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	5,69,837	1,46,130	1,34,642	1,39,200	89,730	94,915	14,242	28,366	29,327	13,325
2	Local Cess	.....	4,515	4,637	11,785	5,173	6,364	247	280	3,339	690
3	Sale-proceeds of Lands	6,780	...	215	1,062	3,851	2,047	...	...	110	...
4	Opium Revenue	12,797	4,249	5,541	6,224	2,787	3,536	434	233	999	415
5	Abkári Revenue (including Bháng and Gánja,)	1,30,126	27,342	35,445	6,997	11,456	19,350	2,106	1,088	4,339	3,661
6	Jama, &c., from, Bháyats and Patáwat.	.....	...	...	2,854	...	4,156	...	...	...	...
7	Customs Receipts...	.....	48,531	76,521	29,237	19,340	23,153	2,515	...	125	2,604
8	Forests	78,299	11,919	2,32,293	52,303	23,118	671	1,403	...	3,900	954
9	Judicial Receipts, including Stamps ...	5,676	3,295	2,100	9,775	11,923	4,547	405	554	2,309	429
10	Educational Receipts (fees, &c.) ...	3,506	107	88	563	158	...	22	13	56	4
11	Guaranteed Rights	13,634	1,561	4,774	1,698	15	...	230	7,246	...	...
12	Extraordinary Receipts	.....	112	...	99,490	88	...	...	...	537	...
13	Other Receipts	35,606	14,014	7,383	11,466	9,763	7,821	1,091	1,317	2,708	224
	Total ...	8,56,261	2,61,775	5,03,639	3,72,654	1,77,402	1,66,560	23,505	39,097	47,849	22,306
	Expenditure.										
1	Darbár Expenses	1,26,965	35,766	1,08,245	46,752	46,276	36,666	3,196	4,736	16,702	13,512
2	Tribute	55,144	8,842	...	18,501	16,697	7,000	...	7,595	19,076	...
3	Extraordinary Charges	15,104	2,000	49,214	91,151	3,501	15,877	305	54	2,201	...
4	Administrative Establishments ...	41,941	13,985	12,918	10,132	12,488	7,659	2,084	...	...	...
5	Revenue Department	87,658	12,763	16,760	8,669	9,345	5,964	2,706	3,942	4,032	1,966
6	Judicial Department	15,141	1,836	2,656	2,299	4,190	1,338	57	23	...	81
7	Educational Department... ...	43,177	3,809	4,956	5,955	2,546	4,426	693	197	...	169
8	Military (Sibandi)	30,111	8,184	11,357	19,787	10,172	...	...	...	...	...
9	Police	42,921	27,618	20,461	14,062	8,523	18,433	4,170	1,332	1,524	1,136
10	Jail	7,217	1,631	2,213	1,242	1,925	692	695	65	182	41
11	Dispensary (including Vaccination) ...	12,569	3,225	3,406	4,541	1,824	2,802	200	90	90	39
12	Forests	53,443	2,661	3,613	1,131	957	621	481	...	54	319
13	Public Works (including Repairs) ...	3,96,759	61,425	88,106	59,296	23,676	22,586	396	1,912	612	512
14	Minor Establishments	28,952	17,334	3,093	4,793	738	9,806	...	...	385	...
15	Dharmáda Devasthán	10,233	5,763	5,145	5,147	3,079	1,465	187	3,065	439	803
16	Guaranteed Rights	28,266	264	...	1,884	...	...	195	27	...	75
17	Paid in liquidation of Debts ...	.....	1,753	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	...
18	Miscellaneous	12,990	10,959	36,972	11,833	12,652	8,708	7,538	834	1,234	1,566
	Total ...	10,17,591	2,19,818	3,69,115	3,07,175	1,58,589	1,44,043	22,903	23,872	46,982	20,219

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APPENDIX XI.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Rewa Kántha Local Funds for the year 1896-97.

Number.	Name of Funds.	Opening Balance on the 1st April 1896.	Receipts during the year 1896-97.	Expenditure during the year 1896-97.	Balance on the 1st April 1897.			Remarks.
					In Cash.	Invested.	Total.	
	Rewa Kántha Agency Funds—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	(*a*) Vajiria Tálukdári School Fund... ...	1,108	3,658	2,372	2,394	...	2,394	
	(*b*) Vajiria Dispensary Fund	30,279	2,278	2,160	1,397	29,000	30,397	
	(*c*) Rewa Kántha Education Fund ...	14,459	2,588	2,287	760	14,000	14,760	
	(*d*) Rewa Kántha Education Pension Fund.	60,922	4,988	395	12,515	53,000	65,515	
	(*e*) Anghad Improvement Fund ...	1,616	155	59	1,712	...	1,712	
	Total ...	1,08,384	13,667	7,273	18,778	96,000	1,14,778	
2	Mewás Administration Fund	28,155	22,469	13,453	22,171	15,000	37,171	
	Grand Total ...	1,36,539	36,136	20,726	40,949	1,11,000	1,51,949	

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APPENDIX XII.

Abstract of the result of Vaccination in the year 1896-97 contrasted with the returns of the four preceding years.

	Years.														
	1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.
Rájpipla	4	6,430	29	4	6,008	55	4	5,738	119	4	5,988	72	4	6,309	76
Deogadh-Báriya ...	2	3,807	31	2	3,310	37	2	3,328	56	2	3,574	105	2	3,857	108
Sanjeli...		192	7		201	3		294	12		126	4		174	1
Chhota Udepur ..	2	3,761	23	2	3,357	21	2	3,534	27	2	3,772	38	2	4,141	45
Sunth	2	2,964	33	2	2,710	47	2	2,670	68	2	2,492	38	2	2,683	55
Kadána		961	27		601	13		218	8		638	14		546	20
Bálásinor	1	1,506	3	1	1,422	5	1	1,493	13	1	1,643	4	1	1,376	8
Sunkheda Mewás ...	2	2,074	27	2	2,008	35	2	2,165	19	2	1,735	38	2	2,151	33
Lunáwáda	2	2,721	1	2	2,815	12	2	2,845	16	2	2,710	24	2	2,843	27
Pándu Mewás ...	1	1,375	20	1	1,308	22	1	1,050	18	1	1,472	46	1	1,508	48
Total ...	16	25,791	201	16	23,740	250	16	23,335	356	16	24,150	383	16	2,5588	421

W. DODERET,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the increase or decrease of Schools and Scholars.

No.	Name of School.	Name of State.	Number of Schools in 1895-96.	Number of Schools in 1896-97.	Number of Pupils in 1895-96.	Number of Pupils in 1896-97.	Average attendance in 1895-96.	Average attendance in 1896-97.	Remarks.
1	High School ...	Rájpipla... ...	1	1	159	165	103·6	142·5	
2	Anglo-Vernacular School.	Lunáváda ...	1	1	57	53	53·20	45·10	
		Bálásinor ...	1	1	13	33	9·50	23·30	
		Total ...	2	2	70	86	62·70	68·40	
3	English Class ...	Rájpipla... ...	...	...	22	20	17·30	15·70	
		Mándwa... ...	...	...	30	25	18·50	19·60	
		Total ...	...	...	52	45	35·80	35·30	
4	Gujárati and Urdu Schools.	Rájpipla... ...	82	84	3,887	3,969	2,483·60	2,601·25	
		Chhota Udepur..	13	13	515	560	350·90	378·8	
		Lunáváda ...	11	11	838	925	670·0	684·70	
		Sunth Rámpur ...	10	10	478	467	311·0	339·40	
		Bálásinor ...	4	4	605	602	448·50	463·90	
		Devgad Baria ...	12	12	605	624	373·50	407·17	
		Sankheda Mewás.	9	9	501	507	348·10	359·90	
		Pándu Mewás ...	5	5	171	180	116·70	91·70	
		Bhádarva ...	2	2	180	178	131·20	136·62	
		Umetha	1	1	33	31	24·60	22·50	
		Kadána	3	3	113	114	72·90	75·35	
		Sanjeli	1	1	39	20	20·70	14·60	
		Nárukot... ...	1	1	47	40	27·80	31·80	
		Total ...	154	156	8,003	8,229	5,379·50	5,606·97	
5	Girls' Schools ...	Rájpipla... ...	5	5	285	287	178·20	183·70	
		Chhota Udepur...	1	1	43	43	21·50	26·90	
		Devgad Baria ...	1	1	53	46	30·40	25·10	
		Lunáváda ...	1	1	76	74	44·10	40·0	
		Sunth Rámpur...	1	1	48	44	25·50	25·70	
		Bálásinor ...	1	1	83	83	53·10	53·40	
		Total ...	10	10	588	577	352·80	354 80	
6	Girls attending Boys' Schools.	Rájpipla... ...	...	...	119	129	74·0	69·34	
		Chhota Udepur...	...	...	...	7	2·0	2 20	
		Devgad Baria ..	...	...	2	3	...	3·0	
		Lunáváda ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
		Sunth Rámpur ...	...	...	2	1	1·10	0·40	
		Sunkheda Mewás.	...	...	3	8	2·0	1·20	
		Pándu Mewás ...	...	..	3	3	3·0	3·0	
		Bhádarva ...	...	...	6	...	6·50	...	
		Kadána... ...	...	...	6	6	3·20	2·60	
		Total ...	...	...	145	157	91·80	81·74	
7	Evening School...	Rájpipla... ..	8	7	129	141	59·0	61·20	
8	Police School ...	Do.	1	1	95	103	17·70	18·10	
9	Sanskrit School...	Lunáváda ..	1	1	41	63	35·0	52·30	
10	Agricultural School.	Rámpur ...	1	1	13	9	11·80	10·30	
11	Tálukdári School..	Vajiria	1	1	18	18	7·70	10·50	
		Total ...	12	11	296	334	131·20	152·40	
		Grand Total...	179	18	9,313	9,593	6,156·86	6,441·66	

W. DODERET,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

Submitted to Government in the Political Department.

2. The chief event of the year was the death of the late Rája Gambhirsing from uræmic poisoning on 10th January 1897. He has since the close of the year been succeeded by his eldest son Chhatrasing, to whom the full powers of the State were entrusted on 21st May 1897. It is most desirable that some employment should be found for the younger Kumárs. Ramsingji can hardly be expected to settle to anything at his age, but the other men are much younger and with their education must find time hang rather heavily on their hands. It is improbable that they will get and perhaps undesirable that they should have any share in the actual administration of the State, and hence they should look to other States for employment. I have personally impressed this on both His Highness Chhatrasing and the Kumárs.

3. It is satisfactory to note that the detailed revenue survey measurements in State villages have been completed. Good progress also was made with the operations of the Nándod City Survey. Classing operations were completed in 32 Darbári villages of the Valia Táluka, and one alienated village of the Jhagadia Táluka. Speaking generally, survey operations in the State are approaching completion, thus allowing a considerable reduction in expenditure. The alienation enquiry is also complete or approaching completion in all its branches, except as regards "Kadim inám" lands, concerning which there are practical difficulties in the way of a settlement. The survey of the "Ráni" villages of the Valia Táluka is complete so far as it has been decided to go for the present.

4. The affairs of the Wards' estates appear to be satisfactory and the debts outstanding against them have either been settled or are in process of settlement. The forest revenue of the Vasáwa of Sagbára suffered owing to the general falling off in the demand for timber owing to scarcity. The Political Agent has seen the Vasáwa, who is a good specimen of an old Bhil Chief and willing to abide by advice. His forests are well managed and are his chief stand-by for revenue. The Administrator has not explained the reasons for the increase both in revenue and expenditure of the Vasáwa of Vádi.

5. The conduct of the police force was only fair. The decrease in the volume of cognizable crime is satisfactory when the fact that the year was one of scarcity is borne in mind. The percentage of convictions to arrests was very low and indicates either one or both of two things—arrests on insufficient evidence or undue leniency on the part of the Magistracy. About half the property stolen was recovered and, as Rs. 22,000 worth was stolen, this percentage is not bad. On the whole the police force appears to require improvement in several directions.

6. The total number of offences reported has decreased and there was less serious crime, but more thefts; the latter being due to the dearness of grain. The value of the property involved in the arson cases was not large, but the number of such cases has increased. The reference in paragraph 63 to the summary procedure obtaining in Gáikwári territory is not understood. The percentage of convictions reversed has increased to 55, a very high percentage and it appears from paragraph 66 that the fault lies with the subordinate Magistracy. The jail was efficiently managed and its population underwent a decrease, due probably to the decrease in reported crime. It cost the State about Rs. 86 per annum net to maintain each prisoner.

7. The location of a Munsiff at Jhagadia would be a desirable measure to save litigants time and trouble. The volume of litigation was on the whole successfully coped with. The work of disposing of applications for executions of decrees is in arrears, but the bulk of the undisposed of decrees are less than 6 months old. The increase in the Registration Department figures is noteworthy.

The town of Nándod is a model for cleanliness, and it is evident from paragraph 83 of the report that much attention is paid to the details of sanitation.

8. The season here, as elsewhere in the Panch Maháls and Rewa Kántha, was marked by excessive early rain and almost total failure of late rain. Thus both khárif and rábi food-crops suffered in outturn, the former as regards quality the latter as regards quantity. Cotton, however, proved a better crop than at first anticipated, a most fortunate circumstance seeing what an important crop it is. Prices of food-grains rose owing to export to famine districts. Mhowra, as in the Panch Maháls, proved a bumper crop and formed an important item of food for the poor Bhils. The assurance contained in the concluding part of paragraph 94 of the report that the people are becoming more reconciled to forest restrictions is gratifying. There was an appreciable falling off in forest revenue, due partly to a mistake in accounting, whereby the price of sleepers supplied by the department to the Railway was not placed to its credit and partly to a slack demand for timber. The boom ought to stand any flood if worked properly and with vigilance to prevent the flood sweeping it away. Since the departure of Mr. Wallinger, who is a trained forest officer, things seem to have necessarily drifted, and the new forest officer will have several important matters to dispose of, particularly the working plan.

9. In the Public Works Department expenditure was chiefly confined to the Railway. Establishment charges have increased for some unexplained reason and were decidedly high. Of the various works executed the expenditure (Rs. 20,000) on works designed to protect the town against the inroads of floods was important and very necessary. The first section of the Railway has been completed and since the close of the year steps have been taken by the new Rája to go on with the second section; which ought to be completed if the Railway is ever to be of any use.

10. The gross receipts for the year were $14\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs of rupees and the total disbursements $15\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs. There was a closing balance of $2\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs and an invested balance of $2\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs. The only noteworthy increase in revenue was under "Ábkári, Opium, &c.," while under "land revenue" and "forest" there were large decreases. The decrease under forest has already been explained, while that under land revenue was due to more revenue having been credited in the accounts of 1895-96. Owing to earlier collections than usual the charges for construction of the Railway are telling on the finances of the State, but there is no reason why with economy in administration and Darbár charges the new Rája should not build the railway to completion without embarrassing the resources of the State. Good progress was made in the collection of land revenue, seeing that the season was an unfavourable one. The Ábkári and Opium Department was managed successfully on the general lines obtaining in British districts. It is probably true that Gáikwári opium on the frontiers, being cheaper, undersells the State opium, much as happens in Kaira and elsewhere. The small Bháng and Gánja revenue shows an increase. The revenue from the sale of stamps has increased and approximated to that of 1893-94, since when there was a fall for two years.

11. Owing to a healthy year there was an appreciable falling off in the attendance at the Nándod Civil Hospital. At Gardeshwar there was, however, a marked increase. Vaccination operations received due attention.

12. The number of schools in the State increased by one and there was an increase of 118 scholars. The departmental expenditure increased for reasons explained in paragraph 148 of the report. Owing to the poor season the effort to induce Káliparaj boys to attend the schools in greater numbers was not very successful. The Political Agent had no opportunity of visiting the schools as they were closed on the occasion of his official visits.

13. The retrospect given in paragraphs 161 to 182 of the report is interesting reading, as showing what has been done during the period of rather less than 13 years of British administration. The Political Agent took the opportunity, when the State was handed over to His Highness Mahárána Shri Chhatrasing, to dwell briefly on the various improvements effected, and he has every reason to

believe that His Highness is sensible of the debt he and his subjects owe to the British Government. It is satisfactory to note the commendations bestowed by the Administrator on the various officers of the late administration. Lieutenant-Colonel Snell, the Administrator, has worked with zeal and energy during the year and has been ably assisted by the present Kárbhári, Mr. Dhanjishah Edalji, who acted as Administrator during Colonel Snell's absence on privilege leave.

W. DODERET,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

Godhra, 22nd July 1897.

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

REWÁ KANTHA AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

LETTER from W. DODEBET, Esquire, I. C. S., Political Agent, Rewa Kántha; to S. W. EDGERLEY, Esquire, C.I.E., I. C. S., Secretary to Government, Political Department,—No. $\frac{1125}{90}$, dated Godhra, 14th July 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report on the administration of the Rewa Kántha Political Agency for the year 1897-98, ending on 31st March last.—I have, &c.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE REWA KANTHA POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Important events.

1. The most noteworthy event of the year was the commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. The Jubilee celebrations were performed most loyally and appropriately throughout the Rewa Kántha. In the principal and important States of the Agency the event was marked by establishing permanent memorials which took the shape of dispensaries for women, dharmshálas for travellers, gateways, gardens, fountains, wells for the public, and scholarships for students in schools. The 21st and 22nd June were observed as public holidays. The celebrations were marked by the firing of salutes, holding of Darbárs, release of prisoners, offering public prayers, distribution of alms and food to the poor, and of prizes and sweetmeats to school children, sports, illuminations, and fire-works, &c. A Darbár was held by the Political Agent at Godhra on the morning of the 21st June, at which the Thákors of Sanjeli, Mándwa, Vajiria and others of the Sankheda and Pándu Mewás were present.

2. The other important events were: (1) the installation of Maháraná Shri Chhatrasingji on the Gadi of Rájpipla, and (2) the opening of the 1st section of the Rájpipla State Railway, and last, but not the least, the almost total absence of plague in the whole of the Agency with the exception of a slight outbreak at Chándod and two imported cases at Poicha in Rájpipla territory.

Casualties.

3. Thákor Ráising Ratansing Báwa, of the Umetha Táluka, died at the early age of 34 years, leaving two widows and two sons, the eldest of the latter, Ganpatsingji, aged about six years, being recognized as the heir. Thákor Ráising, who succeeded his deceased grandfather Thákor Hathisingji, died just before the management of the táluka could be handed over to him.

4. Thákor Kábhai Shivbhai, a petty Thákor of Itvad in Pándu Mewás, died on 25th September 1897 and was succeeded by his brother and heir Jivbhai Shivbhai, aged 32 years.

5. Thákor Gembhai Amarsing, of Mokapaginamuada in the Pándu Mewás, died on 13th May 1897. His eldest son, Máhábhai, aged 35 years, succeeded to his deceased father's estate.

6. Thákor Ranchodbhai Dalubhai, of Vaktápur in the Pándu Mewás, died on the 29th December 1897 and was succeeded by his only son and heir Nathubhai.

Changes in the Personnel of Officers.

7. I was in charge of the Agency throughout the year and both my Huzúr (or personal) and District Deputy Assistants, Ráo Bahádurs Manibhai Haribhai and Máneklál Gokaldás, held charge of their respective offices uninterruptedly during the year under report.

Tours of the Agency Officers.

8. During the early part of May 1897 I visited Bálásinor and stayed there from the 3rd to 7th idem. On the 18th of May I proceeded to Nándod to instal Maháraná Shri Chhatrasingji on the Gadi of Rájpipla and returned to head-quaters on the 22nd idem. I set out on my regular tour in the Panch

Mahál and Rewa Kántha in the beginning of November 1897 and on the 19th of that month visited Sanjeli, where I stayed two days, moving to Sunth on 21st and halting there till 25th inclusive. On the 26th November I visited Kadána and camped at Kalibel in the Western Mahál of the Sunth State from 27th to 29th November. I next proceeded to Lunávada, where I halted from 30th November to 2nd December inclusive. The next State visited was Bálásinor in the latter part of December (19th to 22nd). Owing to the prevalence of plague in Baroda territory my presence was required in the Kálol and Hálol tálukas of the Panch Mahál District which adjoin the Baroda frontier. It was up to the 6th of February that I remained in those tálukas, paying a flying visit to Pándu in the meantime. I visited the Nárukot State on the 7th February and made a four days' halt at its head-quarters (Jámbughoda). Thence I proceeded to Chhota Udepur and stayed there for 9 days, and at Dhokalia in the same State for 2 days (February 20th to 21st). It was my intention to visit the Sankheda Mewás and Rájpipla after leaving Chhota Udepur, but I was obliged to return to the Panch Mahál as plague had appeared in some of the Gáikwári villages closely adjoining the British villages. While at Kálol in March I was officially informed that plague had made its appearance at Chándod and was being dealt with by the Gáikwári authorities in virtue of the Darbár's criminal jurisdiction. I therefore at once ordered my District Deputy Assistant, who was then supervising the plague preventive arrangements at Dodka-Ráika, near the Mahi to immediately proceed to Mándwa to organize arrangements to prevent Sankheda Mewás from being infected, and I myself proceeded to Dodka-Ráika, which was threatened with infection from Sakarda and other Baroda villages in the close vicinity. I halted at Dodka from the 14th to 21st March and visited Bhádarva and Ráika from that place on the 19th and 20th, respectively. The District Deputy Assistant having made the necessary arrangements at Mándwa returned to Dodka and I came back to the Mahál. Just after the close of the year I visited the Devgad Báriya and Rájpipla States (April 18th to 19th and April 24th to May 1st, respectively) and also inspected the Sankheda Mewás Thána at Wadia, where I asked all the petty Thákors to meet me, and explained to them personally the need to exercise vigilance in the matter of the plague. I also visited Chándod on my way back from Nándod and saw the plague arrangements there. The only State that unavoidably remained unvisited during my tour was Umetha. And, as already explained, an extended tour in the Sankheda Mewás was impossible in the peculiar circumstances of the year.

Deputy Assistant's Tour.

9. The tour of my District Deputy Assistant, Ráo Bahádur Máneklál Gokaldás, was as under:—

> During the first two months of the year (April and May) Mr. Máneklál was in the Sankheda Mewás, where he encamped at eleven different places. The number of days spent at each place was from 2 to 11. He visited several villages also from his camps. In the beginning of November he started again for his annual tour and encamped at four places in Pándu Mewás during that month. In the month of December and the early part of January he made seven camps in the same Mewás halting at each place from 2 to 11 days besides visiting surrounding villages. He visited Bhádarva on the 10th January and halted there for six days. He then proceeded to Dodka Mewás, where, owing to the prevalence of plague in the surrounding Baroda villages, he remained, under my orders, till the end of the year, but he visited some of the Pándu Mewás villages, and also went to Umetha for a couple of days and camped for some time at Bhádarva.

10. I may here state that the Rewa Kántha villages of Dodka, Ráika, Bhádarva and Anghad were threatened with plague owing to the proximity of the Baroda plague-stricken villages of Sakarda, Koyali, Undera, Ankoria, Bajva, Dashrath and Padamla, but, owing to the excellent arrangements made by Mr. Máneklál and his constant vigilance in preventing inter-communication, they remained free from the disease.

Relations with Tributary States.

11. The usual statements of political relations with the Native States are appended and marked I and II. The relations of all the States under this

Agency, both with the British Government and the Frontier States, have been friendly and satisfactory, except that occasional disputes between the Gáikwár's Government and the Mándwa State arise in consequence of the dual jurisdiction in Chándod, which it is contemplated to do away with, and steps in that direction are being taken. I hope soon to discus the matter personally with the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda and endeavour, if possible, to effect a mutual agreement between the parties concerned for the separation of the joint interests in Chándod.

12. Now that the Government of India have approved of the rules for regulating certain questions connected with giras and wánta cases in Baroda territory, the long standing disputes between the States under this Agency and the Baroda Government will, it is hoped, be disposed of.

13. It is satisfactory to note that the long pending dispute between Bhádarva and Baroda in regard to the village of Jaspur has been decided by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in favour of the Thákor of Bhádarva. The jurisdiction over the village has been ordered to be restored to the Thákor and compensation paid on account of the opium shop established therein by Baroda (*vide* Government Resolution No. 1631, dated 14th March 1898, Political Department). As regards the question of compensation, I am in correspondence with the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda.

14. RA'JPIPLA.

(1) First class State.
(2) Salute, 11 guns.
(3) Area, 1,514 square miles.
(4) Population, 171,771.
(5) Revenue, Rs. 8,64,258.
(6) Expenditure, Rs. 8,38,579.

Political Agent's visit.

(7). As stated in paragraph 8 of this report, I visited this State in the latter part of May 1897 and installed His Highness Mahárána Shri Chhatrasingji as Rája of Rájpipla on the 20th of that month at a Darbár held at Nándod, the chief town of the State. The following is a brief account of the installation ceremony.

Installation ceremony.

(8). The ceremonial Darbár was held in the Darbár Hall in the palace at 2 P.M. on the 20th May 1897, in pursuance of the orders of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council.

The Political Agent, accompanied by his Personal Assistant Ráo Bahádur Manibhai Haribhai, arrived with the Rája at the palace at 1-55 o'clock and was received at the foot of the staircase leading to the Darbár Hall by Lieutenant-Colonel Snell, the Administrator, and the principal officers of the State, the guard presenting arms and the band playing. A procession was then formed consisting of the State Chobdárs and the principal officers of the State, the Personal Assistant to the Political Agent and Colonel Snell, who preceded His Highness Mahárána Shri Chhatrasingji and the Political Agent with the Agency pattáwállas and State Chobdárs bringing up the rear, and the party proceeded to the Darbár Hall, where the assembled guests, nearly 500 in number, received the procession standing. The Political Agent took his seat to the right of the chair of State on the dais, His Highness occupying a chair immediately to the left thereof, and on His Highness' left sat the Rája of Báriya. The Political Agent was supported on his right by Lieutenant-Colonel Snell and his Personal Assistant Ráo Bahádur Manibhai Haribhai, and the officers of the State. In the left line sat the Kumár Shri Samatsingji, brother of the Thákor of Pálitána, and the four brothers of His Highness the Rája and the other guests.

After all had taken their seats, the Political Agent rose and delivered an address to His Highness, in which he briefly dwelt on the various improvements made in the State during the period of British Administration. The Political Agent then proceeded to the chair, where His Highness was seated,

and leading him by the hand to the chair of State placed him thereon and declared him invested with the full powers of his State under the orders of the Government of India. The Political Agent then resumed his seat and a salute of 11 guns was fired in honour of His Highness, who presented his nazar, and in return received the poshák of the British Government. His Highness then rose and read a suitable reply to the Political Agent's address expressing in befitting terms his gratitude and loyalty to the British Throne. After receiving nazars and poshâks from various Darbârs, his brothers and the assembled guests, and the distribution of attar and pân, the procession reformed and the Political Agent took his departure from the Darbâr. After the ceremony the usual formal visit was paid by the Râja and returned by me.

Relations between the Chief and his family.

(9). The relations between the Chief and his family now appear to be of a cordial nature, though there were some dissensions with the Râja's step-mothers and brothers in the matter of their allowances, but these disputes have now been amicably settled during my recent visit to Nândod. The Chief has only one son, who is about eight years old, and attends the vernacular school in Nândod.

Settlement of allowances, dowries, &c.

(10). After the installation Lieutenant-Colonel Snell remained until November 1897 as special Political Agent to facilitate the transfer of the administration. Marriage portions were set aside for the three daughters of the late Râja and jivai villages and allowances fixed for the Kumârs, the brothers of the present Râja, and allowances for the ex-Ránis, the widows of the late Râja. The money set aside for the dowries of the two younger daughters was invested by Colonel Snell in Government paper and the ornaments have been placed in a separate safe in the Nândod Treasury under Lieutenant-Colonel Snell's seal, and the key is in my charge. The eldest daughter, Nand Kuverba, was married to the eldest son of the Thâkor Sâheb of Morvi in May 1898, and the orders of Government as regards her marriage portion have been duly carried out. The ultimate selection of the jivai villages for the Kumârs was made by me to the satisfaction of both parties during my visit to Nândod in April 1898 and His Highness with great generosity was pleased to increase the cash allowances fixed for the Kumârs by Government by Rs. 500 per annum for each hereditarily, and has informed me of the fact. In accepting this increase the Kumârs have agreed with His Highness to forego any further claim they might otherwise have wished to urge to Government regarding increased allowances and their share in the khângi property of the late Râja. Similarly the ex-Ránis have each been granted an additional Rs. 800 per annum for life by His Highness the Râja and have renounced any further intention to petition Government for increased allowances and grant of villages. The Kumârs and ex-Ránis fully understand that these additional allowances have been made by the Râja owing to his generosity and are over and above what was fixed by Government as obligatory provision. During my stay at Nândod I inspected the land allotted for houses for the Kumârs. Kumár Rámsingji and Digvejaysingji are building their houses. Kumár Keritsingji has obtained employment in Baroda as A.-D.-C. to His Highness the Gáikwár. Kumár Narsinhsingji is learning drill at Râjkot with a view to being employed at Bhávnagar in some semi-military capacity.

Kumár Digvejaysingji has been appointed Superintendent of Fauj at Nândod by his brother.

The land allotted for the houses is sufficient.

Remarks on the Rajá's administration and his Diván Mr. Dhanjishâh Edalji Kothâwála.

(11). His Highness Mahárána Shri Chhatrasingji has had the advantage of watching the methods of British administration during his father's lifetime and appears to be most anxious to continue his own administration on these lines. He has made a good beginning in promptly finding funds for the completion of the 2nd section

of the Rájpipla State Railway from Párdi to Nándod. And in my inspection of the public institutions in April 1898 I found that none of them had lost in efficiency and good management.

In Mr. Dhanjisháh the Rája has an able and steady Diván, who is well acquainted with the details of British administration, having been senior Assistant Administrator when the State was under British management. The first year of the Rája's administration must be pronounced successful.

Relations between the Chief and his feudatories.

(12). The relations between the Chief and his feudatories seem to be good.

Matters of Political or general importance which occurred during the year.

(13). The two days, 21st and 22nd June 1897, were observed as public holidays in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. There was a parade of the State troops on the morning of the 21st, when a *feu de joie* was fired ; also a salute of 60 guns. His Highness the Rája, the Kumárs, heads of Departments, and Colonel Snell, the Special Political Agent, were present. Some prisoners were released from the jail and some were granted remissions of their sentences. The foundation stone of the Diamond Jubilee gateway was laid by Mrs. Snell. The next ceremony was the laying of the foundation stone at the entrance to the public garden and place of recreation for the use of the townspeople. A full dress darbár was held in the evening when the special Political Agent presented the kharita from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to His Highness the Rája, whose speech was characterized by sentiments of the deepest loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

Revenue.

(14). The total revenue of the Rájpipla State amounted during the year to Rs. 8,64,298 against Rs. 8,56,261 in the preceding year. The increased receipts are under the A'bkári and Miscellaneous heads. The following are the principal items of revenue :—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	... 5,24,072
Abkári	... 1,34,094
Forest	... 1,22,422

Expenditure.

(15). The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,38,579, or Rs. 1,79,013 less than that of the previous year, when a large sum of money was disbursed for the construction of the Ankleshvar-Ráj-Párdi Section of the Rájpipla State Railway.

Public Works.

(16). An expenditure of Rs. 2,04,005 was incurred on public works during the year under report. The details are given below :—

Works of public utility.

	Rs.
Original Works—	
Construction of roads and buildings	52,201
Do. wells and tanks	2,734
Repairs—	
Repairs to roads and buildings	16,186
Do. wells and tanks	729

Works paying or useful to the State only.

	Rs.
Construction of Ankleshvar-Ráj-Párdi Railway ...	85,940
Construction of, and repairs to, Darbári buildings ...	31,372
Establishment charges, &c.	14,843

Survey.

(17). The survey settlement work in the greater part of the State was completed during the British administration. What little remains is being done and will shortly be finished.

(18). The forests in this State are well managed under the supervision of an experienced officer of the British Forest Department, whose services have been lent to the State.

Forests.

(19). The financial condition of the State is sound, although very large sums of money have been spent on the construction of railway and other important public works.

Financial condition.

15. CHHOTA UDEPUR.

(1). Second class State.

(2). Salute, 9 guns.

(3). Area, 873 square miles.

(4). Population, 93,637.

(5). Revenue, Rs. 2,89,944.

(6). Expenditure, Rs. 2,28,900.

(7). I visited the State in February last, and halted at Chhotá Udepur from 11th to 19th. Examined the treasury records and accounts of the State; inspected the dispensary and the jail, and visited the schools. No serious mistakes were found during my examination of the State records and accounts. The State is administered by an officer of the British Government during the minority of its Chief, who is now about 13 years of age, and is being educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. The young Rája continues to make fair progress, though the Principal of the College remarks that he is occasionally inattentive. His general conduct is reported to be quite satisfactory.

Political Agent's visit.

(8). The relations of the minor Chief with his uncles and others are friendly; those between the State and its feudatories are also good.

Relations between the Chief and his family.

(9). In commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, the two days, 16th and 17th of June, were observed throughout the State as public holidays, and to commemorate the auspicious event a portrait in oil of Her Majesty was placed in the Chandrasingji Library at Chhota Udepur, an English class was opened in the main vernacular school, a well with a fountain has been built out of subscriptions from the general public, and a small garden laid out from the same source. The ceremony of unveiling the portrait and opening the well and garden was performed by me at the time of my visit to Chhota Udepur.

Matters of Political or general importance which occurred during the year.

(10). Khán Bahádur Dádábhai Hormasji, the Administrator of the State, has made considerable improvements and reorganized the several departments of the State since he took charge of his office in March 1897. The following is a brief sketch of the general results of the year's management:—

General results of the year's management.

i. The total revenue of the State increased from Rs. 2,61,775 in the preceding year to Rs. 2,89,944 during the year under report. The expenditure, Rs. 2,28,900, though in excess of the previous year's by Rs. 9,082, was well within the income.

ii. The central distillery system was introduced from the 1st of November 1897.

iii. The survey operations were pushed on vigorously during the year with the help of an increased establishment. 14,900 acres of land were surveyed and 5,407 acres classified.

iv. The old plough tax system, which pressed hard on poor cultivators, was replaced by a system of rates calculated on a bigha of land pending the introduction of the survey settlement.

v. The collection of the Custom's duties, which was formerly farmed out, was, this year, managed departmentally with success. To give a stimulus to traffic, as well as relief to the cultivators, the duty on export of grain has been abolished from 1st March 1898, by which in the interest of the public the State has foregone an anual revenue of about Rs. 12,000 in the hope that cultivation will increase and new settlers be attracted.

vi. Endeavours were made to bring as much of the waste land as possible under cultivation. Seventy seven new settlers have been registered during the year, and they have taken up 1,863 kumbhás of waste land. Two new villages have been populated in the tálukas of Jabugam and Vásna under the special rules in force for such colonies, according to which for the first three years remission in assessment is wholly allowed, and then the assessment is levied gradually so as to make up the full assessment in the 7th year.

vii. The import duty on salt was remitted during the year.

Income.

(11). The income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 2,89,944 against Rs. 2,61,775 in the previous year. The subjoined table shows the principal items of revenue compared with the amounts of the preceding year :—

Items.	Amount, 1896-97.	Amount, 1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	1,46,129	1,47,020	891	.....
Customs	48,530	52,176	3,646	.....
A'bkári	27,342	31,997	4,655	.....
Forests	11,919	10,101	.....	1,818
Opium	4,248	7,641	3,393	.....

The increase in the land revenue is due to extension of cultivation; that in Customs is merely nominal, as a portion of the previous year's receipts was credited during the year under report. The increase in A'bkári is due to the liquor contract of the State being given for five years at more favourable rates. The decrease in forest revenue is attributed to less timber sold during the year. The trade in timber having been greatly hampered owing to plague restrictions.

The increase under the head "Opium" is due to opium compensation having been credited in this year's accounts and increased sales under departmental management.

Expenditure.

(12). The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,28,900 against Rs. 2,19,818 in the previous year. The increase is due to the reorganization of the Forest, the Revenue and other minor departments, and to exchange charges in converting Baroda coins into Government rupees.

The financial condition of the State is sound, there being on the 1st of November 1897 a balance of Rs. 1,73,682-6-5 * in the State Treasury, besides Rs. 2,50,000 have been invested in Government Promissory Notes.

Public Works.

(13). The expenditure on public works has amounted during the year to Rs. 44,832, of which Rs. 20,305 have been spent on the construction of and repairs to roads, Rs. 3,338 on wells and tanks, and Rs. 18,513 on dharmshálas, schoolhouses and State buildings. The Dhokalia-Udepur road work and the construction of the new central distillery building have been entrusted to the British Public Works Department.

* Rs. 1,21,689-2-3 in British coins; Rs. 51,993-4-2 Bábásái coins.

(14). The central distillery system was introduced during the year, and the right to manufacture and sell country spirit of 25° and 60° U.P. farmed out for a period of five years to a Pársi Mr. Sorábji Dádábhai, of Jámbughoda, for an annual minimum guaranteed amount of Rs. 32,000. Pending the construction of the permanent distillery at Chhota Udepur, a temporary distillery has been opened at Tejghad, which is about six miles from the town of Chhota Udepur on the Dhokalia road, and is reported to be working fairly.

A'bkári.

(15). The departmental retail sale of opium has yielded better results than the farming system. Opium smuggling into Chhota Udepur is said to be of rare occurrence, as the bulk of the inhabitants who indulge in intoxicants prefer liquor to opium.

Opium.

16. BÁRIYA.

(1). Second class State.

(2). Salute, 9 guns.

(3). Area, 813 square miles.

(4). Population, 111,269.

(5). Revenue, Rs. 4,87,307.

(6). Expenditure, Rs. 2,64,162.

(7). I was about to visit Báriya towards the end of December and had actually made every preparation to start for that place, but was called away to the frontier villages of the Kálol and Hálol talukas, which were threatened with infection from the plague that prevailed in the adjoining Baroda villages. However I visited this State soon after the close of the year, as stated in paragraph 7 of this report, when the Chief, Rája Mánsingji, paid the usual formal visit, which was returned. He appeared to be in good health, although still slightly lame from the effects of an accidental fall three months ago. The Rája met me at Piplod, a station on the Godhra-Ratlam line, and within his territory, where he has lately built a nice commodious bungalow, in which he spends some part of the year when Báriya, the principal town in the State, is considered to be unhealthy. From Piplod I proceeded to Báriya and inspected the jail, dispensary and schools, which all appeared to be well managed.

Political Agent's visit.

(8). As in the other States of the Agency, the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India was celebrated with great rejoicings, and as a permanent memorial of the event a Jubilee Dharmshála for travellers has been proposed to be constructed at Piplod at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,000. I laid the foundation stone of this building on the 18th of April last when I was at Piplod.

Matters of Political or general importance in connection with the State which occurred during the year.

(9). The Chief has two sons, Ranjitsingji and Naharsingji, the former is 12 years old and the latter 10 years. He lost his Ráni some four years ago and has not remarried since.

Chief's family.

(10). The relations between the Chief and his feudatories still continue strained. The dispute relates to claims made by Mádhavsingji and Sáhibsingji, of Báriya, to be recognized as Bháyads of the Chief of Báriya and their right to the Giras held by them as such Bháyads. The matter went as far as the Secretary of State for India in Council, who upheld the decision of the Bombay Government that the claimants cannot be recognized as Bháyads.

Relations between the Chief and his feudatories.

(11). Both the Kumárs, Ranjitsingji and Naharsingji, continued to study at home during the year under a tutor, but they will join the Rájkumár College at Rájkot shortly and the Rája has made the necessary arrangements for their reception.

Kumárs' education.

Remarks on the Rája's administration and his Kárbhári.

(12). The Rája's administration continues to be satisfactory. Mr. Harilál Mansukhrám is still Kárbhári and serves his master well.

Finances.

(13). In the Samvat year 1953, corresponding to the year extending from 1st November 1896 to 31st October 1897, the total income from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,87,307, the greater part of which was from forest cuttings, *viz.*, Rs. 2,23,492. Land revenue brought in Rs. 1,36,738, Sayer or Customs Rs. 63,926, A'bkári Rs. 36,280, Opium Rs. 5,810, the remaining Rs. 21,001 comprising several miscellaneous or petty items of revenue. The total receipts of the previous year were Rs. 5,03,639, or Rs. 16,332 in excess of those of the year under report. The decrease was mainly in Forest and Sayer revenue, and the decrease is mostly attributed to plague restrictions.

Expenditure.

(14). The total expenditure of the State during the year was returned at Rs. 2,64,162, which is considerably less than that of the preceding year, when it amounted to Rs. 3,69,115. The principal items of decrease are reported to be (1) Public Works, in that only Rs. 20,115 were spent on the new bungalow at Piplod against Rs. 45,338 in the year preceding, and (2) in making purchases of ornaments, clothes, &c., required for the marriage of the Rája's daughter who has just been betrothed to the son of the Thákor Sáheb of Morvi.

Public Works Fund.

(15). The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1898 of the Báriya Public Works Fund created under Article 5 of the treaty concluded by Báriya, *vide* Government Resolution No. 7498, dated 28th November 1892:—

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Charges.	Amount.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
	Opening Balance ...	6,561 0 0	1	Toll establishment and other charges	644 0 0	
1	Contribution from the State for Samvat 1953...	12,500 0 0	2	Revenue survey	4,776 0 0	
			3	Overseer	171 0 0	
2	Revenue from tolls ..	2,883 0 0	4	New road from Piplod to Chandrai, 3½ miles ...	1,332 0 0	
			5	Repairs to Roads—		
3	Profits by exchange of British to Shihasai coin .	503 0 0		(a) Portion of Gohdra-Dohad Road, 21¼ miles...	2,013 0 0	
				(b) Portion of Limkheda-Jhalod Road	1,201 0 0	
				(c) Portion of road from Asardi to Báriya, 8¼ miles	1,186 0 0	
			6	Repairs to wells and tanks	1,088 0 0	
			7	Repairs to schools and dharmshálas	122 0 0	
			8	Repairs to Sagtola Road ...	3 0 0	
			9	Miscellaneous	40 0 0	
				Total ...	12,576 0 0	
	Total Receipts ...	15,886 0 0		Closing Balance ...	9,871 0 0	
	Grand Total ..	22,447 0 0		Grand Total ...	22,447 0 0	

The charges for toll establishment are more than double those of the previous year, as a check toll was established during the year under report and an additional peon was engaged at the Báriya toll.

Public Works.

(16). Besides the above expenditure the State spent a sum Rs. 45,338, the greater part of which, *viz.*, Rs. 37,694, was on State buildings.

Survey.

(17). The revenue survey work, which commenced in 1894, was vigorously pushed on during the year under report, and, it is hoped, will be completed in a year or two.

A'bkári.

(18). The central distillery system introduced in the year 1895-96 appears to be working satisfactorily. The still-head duty on liquor 25° U.P. is annas 12 per gallon and on 60° U.P. annas 6. The selling price is Rs. 2-4-0 per gallon of 25° U.P. and Re. 1-2-0 per gallon of 60° U.P.

(19). Arrangements as regards the retail sale of opium are carried on departmentally. A special preventive establishment is kept to check the smuggling of opium and the licit consumption is increasing.

Opium.

17. LUNÁVÁDA.

(1). Second class State.
(2). Salute, 9 guns.
(3). Area, 388 square miles.
(4). Population, 90,147.
(5). Revenue, Rs. 2,36,392.
(6). Expenditure, Rs. 3,25,529.

(7). I visited this State at the close of November; the usual formal visits were paid and returned. The Rája Sir Wakhatsingji, K.C.I.E., appeared to me then in somewhat better health than when I saw him in November 1896, but, of late, his health is reported to be very indifferent.

Political Agent's visit.

(8). The Jubilee celebrations were loyally and enthusiastically conducted in this State. The 21st and 22nd of June were observed as public holidays. A salute of 101 guns was fired in honour of the occasion on the morning of the 21st June. A grand Darbár was held, at which the State Kárbhári delivered a short speech dwelling on the benefits derived both by the Native States and the people generally in India from the benign rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, also on the progress achieved during Her Majesty's reign. The Rája himself expressed in befitting terms his and his subjects' gratitude towards Her Majesty for the benefits they had derived during Her Majesty's reign. Sweetmeats and prizes to school children and food to the poor and helpless persons were distributed. The foundation stone of a dharmshála, to be called the Jubilee Dharmshála, was laid by the Rája, and a female ward was opened as an addition to the present dispensary building.

Matters of political or general importance which occurred during the year.

(9). The relations between the Rája and the heir-apparent (who is now nearly 17 years of age) and the Bháyads seem to be of a cordial nature. The two Kumárs Ranjitsingji and Raghunáthsingji continued to attend the Mayo College at Ajmere. Their progress is reported to be good.

Relations between the Chief and his family and feudatories.

(10). Owing to ill-health the Rája has at times been a sufferer, but he has continued to conduct State business with his usual assiduity and interest, aided by his Kárbhári, Mr. Dolatrám, who is a capable and experienced officer.

Political Agent's opinion as to the administration of the State.

(11). The income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 2,36,392 as against Rs. 3,72,654 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,36,262, which is mainly due to the extraordinary receipts on account of Chándla and Kesarpáthan received in the previous year in connection with the marriage of the eldest son of the Chief. The bulk of the revenue is derived from Land revenue and Sáyer (Customs).

Revenue.

(12). The expenditure is returned at Rs. 3,25,529 against Rs. 3,07,175 in the preceding year. The increased expenditure is reported to be due to the Rája's illness and the cost of the pilgrimage performed by him to A'mbáji as also to the purchase of some Rs. 6,000 worth of ornaments.

Expenditure.

(13). A large sum of Rs. 81,000 was spent on Public Works during the year. Of the above amount, Rs. 16,556 were expended in the construction of the Lunávádа-Shera road, Rs. 11,304 in building a new central distillery, Rs. 8,126 for a library and school, and the rest in the building of a palace.

Public Works.

(14). The central distillery system was introduced into the State from the 1st of November last. The retail sale of opium is conducted departmentally.

A'bkári and Opium.

(15). During the year the State started a system of granting Takávi advances of seed grain to poor cultivators.

Takávi.

18. BÁLA'SINOR.

(1). Second class State.

(2). Salute, 9 guns.

(3). Area, 189 square miles.

(4). Population, 53,215.

(5). Revenue, Rs. 1,72,913.

(6). Expenditure, Rs. 1,82,709.

(7). In the latter part of December I visited Bálásinor. The usual formal visit was paid by the Naváb and I returned it. The State dispensary, jail and schools were duly inspected by me, and they all appeared to be well conducted, the girls' school being a particularly good one.

Political Agent's visit.

(8). The Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India was celebrated with public rejoicings and in a manner befitting the occasion. The Naváb held a Darbár at his palace on the morning of the 21st June. The State Kárbhári delivered a short speech, in which sentiments of loyalty towards the British Throne were expressed. Some prisoners were released; each of them was given 2 pieces of cloth. Prayers were offered for Her Majesty the Queen by the different sects, and the Naváb himself attended the mosque. The foundation stone of a fountain near the school-houses was laid by the Naváb, and it is proposed to have a small garden round this fountain at a cost of Rs. 4,000 as a permanent memorial of the Jubilee. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was set apart by the Naváb on this occasion for the construction of two school-houses in his State.

Matters of political or general importance in connection with the State which occurred during the year.

(9). The relations between the Naváb and his half-brother Nevaj Khánji *alias* Badhumia are not of a friendly nature, and no improvement is hoped for. The Naváb has only one child, a boy aged 3 years.

Relations between the Chief and his family and feudatories.

(10). I consider that the administration of this small State is very well conducted, and the people, who are more advanced than those in the rest of the Agency, seem to be quite contented. In Ráo Sáheb Premchand Kasandás the Naváb has a Kárbhári who has served him loyally and improved the resources of the State during the long period of 25 years. During my visit I had the pleasure of laying the foundation stone of a katcherry building at the request of the Naváb. Thus one more will be added to the several public buildings of utility which adorn the town of Bálásinor.

Remarks on the State Administration and the Kárbhári.

(11). The total income of the State during the year under report was Rs. 1,72,913 as against Rs. 1,77,402 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,489, which is wholly in forest receipts. The principal sources of revenue are, as in most of the Rewa Kántha States, Land Revenue, Customs, Forest and A'bkári.

Revenue.

(12). The expenditure is returned at Rs. 1,82,709 against Rs 1,58,589. The increase is mainly under the head Public Works, the total sum spent on them amounted to Rs. 37,013 during the year, against Rs. 23,676 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

Public Works.

(13). The works carried out during the year are shown below:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Works of public utility—	
1. Canal from the Jermar river to Bálásinor ...	15,590
2. New school-houses	4,778
3. Repairs to tanks and wells	2,339
4. Improvements to a Masjid	398
5. Road repairs	622
	23,727
(*b*) State Buildings—	
1. Original works	10,118
2. Repairs	1,816
	11,934
(*c*) Establishment	1,352

A large building for public offices is under construction, the cost is estimated at Rs. 35,000, and I laid the foundation stone of the building when I visited Bálásinor in December last.

Abkári and Opium.

(14). The manufacture and sale of country liquor is farmed out, while the retail sale of opium is carried out departmentally.

19. SUNTH.

(1). Second class State.

(2). Salute, 9 guns.

(3). Area, 394 square miles.

(4). Population, 74,275.

(5). Revenue, Rs. 1,67,681.

(6). Expenditure, Rs. 1,29,971.

Political Agent's visit.

(7). This State, which is under British management in consequence of the minority of its Chief, was visited by me in the latter part of November 1897. I inspected the Huzúr office, the Mahál and Munsiff's katcheries, the jail, dispensary and the boys' and girls' schools, and they all appeared to be in good order and well managed.

The Chief and his family.

(8). The minor Rája Joráwarsingji continues to attend the Rájkumár College at Rájkot. He is reported by the Principal of the College to be "hard-working and attentive, but still very backward, and seems unable to retain what he is taught. In the play-ground he is most active and cheerful, and his general conduct is excellent."

Of the two widows left by the late Rája, the senior Ráni Dariakunverba died on the 6th August 1897 of liver complaint and remittent fever. The deceased has left two daughters, who are now under the care of the junior Ráni Fulkuvarba. The elder daughter Vasantkunverba is of marriageable age. The Jhábua Darbár has after all come to terms and the marriage of the Kumári Vasantkunverba with the present Rája of Jhábua was to have taken place this year but was postponed owing to the death of the former's mother. The wedding will now probably be celebrated after the rains. The relations of the minor Chief with his uncle and others continue to be friendly, and those between the State and its feudatories also appear to be good.

Matters of political or general importance which occurred during the year.

(9). The Administrator of the State held a Darbár on the 22nd June in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. A salute of 101 guns was fired. Few prisoners were released. Sweetmeats were distributed to the school children. I performed the opening ceremony of the Diamond Jubilee Hall on the 25th November 1897.

(10). Mr. Kirpáshankar Bhagwánji has administered the State with ability and discretion and carried out very satisfactorily several reforms and improvements, which, it is trusted, will be of advantage both to the State and the people.

Political Agent's opinion about the Administrator's work.

(11). No regular and systematic survey of the State has been made. A rough measurement and classification in some villages was made during the late management. The question of a regular survey of the whole State was discussed by me with the Administrator, and after full consideration of the present as well as future circumstances it was decided that the introduction of a systematic and regular survey on the lines adopted in British districts was both undesirable and too expensive, but that rough measurement work with a chain and cross-staff should be undertaken by measurers trained in survey work and that an experienced classer should be employed to roughly ascertain the relative values of the soil so as to fix the assessments. A small establishment, consisting of five measurers and an Ajmávisdár with six peons, has been entertained this year at an annual cost of Rs. 1,566. Some 18 villages have been measured and 15 classified.

Revenue Survey.

(12). The forests in this State are not compact but scattered all over the State. They are nominally of two kinds protected and reserved, but their exact area is not known. The forests in the Eastern Maháls have not as yet been disposed of for cutting, as nobody would come forward to bid at the auction-sales, partly owing to the prevailing scarcity, but mainly on account of the railway and timber market being at a long distance, and owing to the inaccessibility of the locality in which the forests are situated owing to the absence of cart tracks. Provision has been made in this year's budget for the construction of a road through the jungle and so as to connect it with the road to Jhálod in the Panch Maháls. The road is under construction, and the difficulty of transport will thus be removed. Government by their Resolution No. 4387, dated 10th June 1897, Revenue Department, were pleased to depute the Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Maháls, to inspect the State forests and favour the Administrator with his professional opinion as to the measures which should be adopted for their improvement. Mr. Wallinger, the Divisional Forest Officer, inspected the greater part of the forests in both the Eastern and Western Maháls and came to two conclusions, viz: (1) to have a working plan framed on scientific principles and to have the area which it is proposed to treat as forest clearly demarcated by a Working Plan Officer. He also made several other suggestions in connection with fires, treatment of coppice growth of teak, the removal of old bambus, leaving new growth untouched, and the grazing arrangements. The suggestions are being gradually given effect to. The question about appointing a Working Plan Officer is under consideration and has been referred to Government.

Forests.

(13). The income of the State during the year was returned at Rs. 1,67,680 against Rs. 1,38,800 in the previous year. The increase is reported to be chiefly in the following items :—

Income.

Increase Rs. 10,042 due to the revision of the Law of Limitation, which necessitated the filing of money suits for old debts within the time allowed by the notification issued in connection therewith, thus a large amount in commission fees was received.

Commission fee in civil suits.

Increase Rs. 4,697 due to the contract for the manufacture of catechu having been given during the year and to the sale-proceeds of teakwood felled by the contractor but not taken away within the time of his contract being credited to the State.

Forest.

Increase Rs. 5,520 due to the contract being given for five years.

Abkári.

Miscellaneous. Increase Rs. 5,027 due to the sale of Tagávi grains during the year.

(14). The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 1,29,971 against Rs. 1,20,035 in the preceding year. The increase is attributed to the expenditure incurred in connection with the young Rája's education at the Rájkumár College.

Expenditure.

(15). During the year Rs. 7,354 against Rs. 8,877 last year were spent on public works, which were all of public utility. More cannot well be spent at present owing to the annual payment of the nazarána instalment and the necessity of providing for the marriage expenses of the eldest daughter of the late Rája. When funds are available the portion of the Sunth-Godhra road, which lies in Sunth limits (about 10 miles), will be metalled throughout. A small portion has already been done.

Public Works.

20. KADA'NA.

(1). Fourth class State.

(2). Area, 130 square miles.

(3). Population, 18,639.

(4). Revenue, Rs. 23,059.

(5). Expenditure, Rs. 17,084.

(6). I visited Kadána from Sunth on the 26th of November, examined the treasury and the records, and inspected the jail and the school.

Political Agent's visit.

(7). Owing to the minority of the Thákor the State is administered by the Agency. The young Thákor continues to attend the Tálukdári Girássia School at Wadhwán, where he is reported to be making good progress.

Administration.

(8). The proposal for the marriage of the late Kumár Pratápsingji's daughter with the heir-apparent of Kushálgadh, which was dropped last year, was renewed during the year at the expresss desire of the girl's mother and the alliance has after all been formed and the marriage completed on 12th June 1898.

Marriage of the late Kumár Pratápsingji's daughter.

(9). The Japtidár Mr. Hiráchand Parbhudás, whom I transferred from Umetha last year to a lighter charge, has performed his work fairly well after the warning and punishment administered, but he is by no means a hard-working or reliable officer.

Political Agent's opinion of the Japtidár's work.

(10). The revenue of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 23,059 against Rs. 23,505, showing a slight decrease of Rs. 446, which was mainly under the head Forest. The sources from which the bulk of the revenue is derived are Land Revenue, Forest, Customs, and A'bkári receipts.

Revenue.

(11). The expenditure is returned at Rs. 17,084, or Rs. 5,819 less than that of the previous year, when a large sum was debited on account of exchange in converting Bábásái rupees into British currency.

Expenditure.

Public Works. (12). A sum of Rs. 1,642 was spent on the following public works:—

	Rs.
Sinking a well	344
Repairs to a school-house	14
Repairs to the State buildings, Private Darbári residence, Katcheries, &c.	1,284

Survey. (13). The survey work, which is in progress will probably be completed next year.

21. BHA'DARVA.

(1). Area, 27 square miles.

(2). Population, 10,637.

(3). Revenue, Rs. 45,384.

(4). Expenditure, Rs. 64,463.

Political Agent's visit.

(5). To this State I paid only a flying visit in the middle of March last from Dodka, where I was encamped to see how the plague preventive arrangements were being carried out. I inspected the jail and the school at Bhádarva.

Thákor's family.

(6). The Thákor has no male issue, but he has a young daughter, about 11 years old, who has recently been betrothed to the son of the heir-apparent of Dhrángadhra in Káthiáwár.

The relations between the Thákor and his family.

(7). The relations between the Thákor and his younger brother Amarsingji continue to be unfriendly.

Administration.

(8). There is room for some improvements in this State, but the heavy amount of tribute which the State has to pay annually to the Gáikwár's Government precludes the Thákor from undertaking them. A good jail is required, and I am urging the Thákor to build one soon. Mr. Bhailál Varajbhai appears to be a fairly successful Kárbhári.

Income.

(9). The income of the Bhádarva State during the year amounted to Rs. 45,384, of which the very large sum of Rs. 19,076 is paid to the Gáikwár as annual tribute. The revenue of the previous year was returned at Rs. 47,850. The decrease is reported to be nominal, as the last year's receipts were largely supplemented by the miscellaneous revenue derived from the sale of bábul trees which fetched about 7,000 rupees in that year.

The bulk of the revenue is derived from the following sources :—

i. Land Revenue.

ii. A'bkári and Opium.

iii. Forest.

Expenditure.

(10). The expenditure of the year is returned at Rs. 64,463 against Rs. 46,983 in the preceding year. The large increase is entirely due to the expenses connected with the betrothal of the Thákor's daughter.

Public Works.

(11). Rupees one-thousand one hundred and eighty-one were spent on public works during the year as under :—

	Rs.
Construction of a new school-house at Vánkáner...	953
Repairs to the Bhádarva school-house and to the Jalampara tank	17
Repairs to the Darbári buildings	211

This is an improvement on last year's figures.

Survey.

(12). The survey operations in the State will, it is hoped, be completed next year.

Forest.

(13). There is little or no forest proper in the State, but bábul trees growing on waste lands are reserved by the State.

22. SANJELI.

(1). Area, 34 square miles.

(2). Population, 6,311.

(3). Revenue, Rs. 24,885.

(4). Expenditure, Rs. 25,246.

Political Agent's visit.

(5). I visited Sanjeli in November last, and inspected the jail and the school.

Thákor's family.

(6). The Thákor has two sons, of whom the elder, Ranjitsingji, is thirty years old and the younger, Pushpsingji, six years. The relations between Ranjitsingji, the heir-apparent, and his father have improved, and the son has followed my advice to live at peace with his father, and has taken up his abode at Sanjeli.

The Political Agent's opinion of the Administration of the Thákor.

(7). The Thákor is willing to listen to Agency advice, as witnessed by his spending more money on public works, and curtailing his private expenses so as to reduce his private debt. In Mr. Shevakrám the Thákor possesses a sensible and steadfast Kárbhári.

Revenue.

(8). The total revenue of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 24,885 against Rs. 22,306 in the previous year. The increase is partly in the land revenue, due to extension of cultivation, and partly in the ábkári receipts owing to a larger amount realized by giving the liquor contract of the whole State to one farmer instead of auctioning the shops to several individuals. The bulk of the revenue is derived from (1) Land, (2) A'bkári, (3) Customs, and (4) Forest receipts.

Expenditure.

(9). The expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,246 against Rs. 20,219 in the previous year. The increase is due to a large sum of Rs. 4,598 paid up in liquidating the State debts, which amounted to a year's revenue.

Public Works.

(10). A large sum of Rs. 3,639 was spent as follows on public works :—

	Rs.
New wells	421
Construction of, and repairs to, roads	1,886
Nursery	108
Repairs to Darbári buildings	1,224

Debt.

(11). The Thákor appears to have reduced his personal expenditure, and thus he was enabled to pay off a much larger sum towards his debt during the year than in the preceding year. Rs. 19,467 have still to be paid.

23. UMETHA.

(1). Area, 21 square miles.

(2). Population, 6,189.

(3). Revenue, Rs. 39,338.

(4). Expenditure, Rs. 33,531.

Political Agent's visit.

(5). I could not visit Umetha this year owing to the outbreak of plague in the Baroda territory adjoining the Kálol and Hálol Tálukas in the Pauch Maháls. However my District Deputy Assistant Ráo Bahádur Mánecklál Gokaldás visited the State in February last.

Management.

(6). The restoration of the management of this State to Ráising Ratansing, the grandson of the late Thákor Hathising, was sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 3516, dated 4th June 1897, but about that time the Thákor became ill, and before the management of the State could be handed over to him, he died of fever on the 31st July 1897 at the early age of thirty-four years, leaving two widows and two sons, the eldest of the latter, Ganpatsingji, aged nearly six years, being the heir. The succession of Ganpatsingji to the Umetha State was, therefore, sanctioned, but the Government management has been continued during the young Thákor's minority. An old and experienced native officer of the British Government has been appointed as Japtidár of the State with the sanction of Government.

(7). The relations between the mother and grandmother of the minor Thákor and other members of the family of the deceased Thákor's uncle Prathiráj are reported to be far from satisfactory.

Relations between the members of the family.

(8). Kumár Ganpatsingji at present attends the Vernacular School at Umetha, but it is under contemplation to employ a special tutor for him, as it is not thought advisable, for obvious reasons, to send him to the Táluka School, nor is it convenient to remove him from the care of his mother at so tender a age and send him to the Tálukdári Girássia School at Wadhwán.

Kumár's education.

(9). Mr. Abheshankar Vajeshankar is reported by my District Deputy to have been managing the affairs of the State satisfactorily, and I personally know him to be a reliable and hardworking officer.

Opinion about the Japtidár's work.

(10). The income of the Umetha State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 39,338 against 39,097 in the preceding year, showing an increase of only Rs. 241. The main sources of revenue are the following :—

Income.

	Rs.
(i) Land Revenue	28,642
(ii) Toda Giras and the cash allowances received from the Baroda Treasury	7,119

(11). The expenditure is returned at Rs. 33,531 against Rs. 23,873 in the previous year. The large increase is chiefly due to the expenses incurred during the year under report in connection with the death ceremonies of the late Thákors Ráisingji and Hathisingji.

Expenditure.

(12). The financial condition of the State is now fairly satisfactory, there being a balance of Rs. 21,747 at the end of the year, of which it is proposed to invest a sum of Rs. 12,000 in Government paper.

Financial condition.

(13). The following public works were carried out during the year :—

Public Works.

	Rs.
Sinking a well	249
Construction of a new school-house ...	555
Repairs to dharmsháls	6
Construction of, and repairs to, Darbári buildings	2,695
Total Rs. ...	3,505

(14). The survey and settlement of the lands in all the villages within the jurisdiction of Rewa Kántha forming the Bilpad Tapa has been completed by the Agency Survey. The classification and settlement work of the remaining five villages situated within the Kaira limits, *viz.*, Asarma, Umetha, Amroli, Kothiapad and Sankhiad, will shortly be undertaken by the Gujarát Revenue Survey Department, under Government Resolution No. 2744, dated 7th May 1898.

Survey.

(15). The alienation enquiry work in this State was taken up in January last by the special officer appointed by Government Resolution No. 3400, dated 26th May 1896, after finishing the greater portion of the alienation work of the Mándwa State in Sankheda Mewás.

Alienation.

(16). At the end of the year there was an outstanding balance of Rs. 7,924 against Rs. 21,083 remaining unrecovered at the close of the previous year. Almost the whole of the amount to be recovered appertains to the abovementioned five villages of the Kaira District. With a view to facilitate the recovery of these revenue demands, Government have sanctioned my proposal to grant a Commission conferring on the Japtidár the powers specified in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of Section 88 of the Land Revenue Code.

Outstanding balances.

24. NA'RUKOT.

(1). Area, 143 square miles.

(2). Population, 7,450.

(3). Revenue, Rs. 14,309.

(4). Expenditure, Rs. 14,779.

(5). I visited this State in the early part of February, examined the treasury and records, and inspected the school, the dispensary, and the new central distillery.

Political Agent's visit.

(6). Ever since 1839 the State has been under the administration of the British Government owing to the incapacity of its Chief to manage the affairs of State.

Administration.

(7). The relations between the Thákor and his family continue to be friendly. The only son and heir of the Thákor named Gambhirsingji is about 29 years of age.

Relations between the Thákor and his family.

(8). The total revenue of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 14,309 against Rs. 15,498 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 1,189 is in forest receipts. The revenue is chiefly derived from land, forest and ábkári sources.

Revenue.

(9). The expenditure is returned at Rs. 14,779 against Rs. 13,920 in the preceding year. The increase is due to a larger amount spent during the year under report on public works than in the previous year.

Expenditure.

(10). The following public works were carried out during the year under report :—

Public Works.

	Rs.
Sinking new wells	182
Road repairs	322
Repairs to tanks	2,529

(11). The central distillery system was introduced into this State during the year under report, and the farm has been given to the old Pársi contractor for a period of five years at a guaranteed minimum amount of Rs. 3,000 per annum, which is nearly four times the amount of each of the preceding three years.

A'bkári.

(12). During the year under report the forests in six villages were sold by public auction for a sum of Rs. 17,300, which is to be recovered in full in the year 1898-99.

Forests.

(13). The amalgamation of the Nárukot (Jambughoda) Police with the Rewa Kántha Agency Police was sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 1292, dated 24th February 1898, Political Department, and has taken effect from the 1st April last.

Police.

THA'NA CIRCLES.

25. The subjoined table shows the Thána Circles in this Agency and the main particulars of their constitution, &c. :—

No.	Name.	Area in square miles.	How constituted.	Population.	Revenue.		Tribute paid to Baroda.
					Samvat 1952, *i.e.*, 1895-96.	Samvat 1953, *i.e.*, 1896-97.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Sankheda Mewás ...	311·6	The revenues of the tálukas in these Mewásis go to the Chiefs, who contribute 4½ per cent. thereon towards the Mewás Administration Fund, from which the Thana establishments are maintained.	61,990	2,60,990	2,64,824	23,022
2	Pándu Mewás ...	81·7		27,976	76,335	76,995	23,942

26. The Sankheda Mewás comprises 27 tálukas and the Pándu Mewás 24. The undermentioned Tálukdárs exercised during the year under report civil and criminal jurisdiction to the extent shown against each :—

No.	Name.	Thandárate.	In Criminal Cases.	In Civil Cases.
1	Rána of Mándwa ...	Sankheda Mewás.	3 months' imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine.	Suits up to the value of Rs. 500.
2	Thákor of Vajiria ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
3	Do. Gad Boriád.	Do. ...	Ordinary powers of a Third Class Magistrate.	Suits up to the value of Rs. 250.
4	Do. Agar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do.
5	Do. Shanor ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do. 200
6	Do. Uchad ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	None.
7	Do. Virpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.
8	Do. Chháliar ...	Pándu Mewás.	Do. ...	Suits up to the value of Rs. 100.

The Thákor of Agar was entrusted for the first time during the year under report with the powers specified against his name under the sanction of Government conveyed in Resolution No. 3071, dated 12th May 1897, Political Department; while the Thákor of Chháliar was deprived of his Magisterial powers by Government Resolution No. 5747, dated 21st September 1897, Political Department, he having abused his powers and having been found totally unfit to exercise them. The other Thákors named in the above table exercised their powers fairly satisfactorily.

Thána Funds.

27. As stated in previous years' reports, there are no separate Thána Funds for the administration of the Thánas. The Thána cess recovered from the Tálukdárs and other income from fees, fines, &c., is credited to the Administration Fund, which provides for the expenses of the Thána and other establishment and charges on account of education, vaccination, &c., in the Thána Circles. The details of the Mewás Administration Fund will be noted in Chapter V.

Survey.

28. The survey system has not been introduced into all the tálukas of the Sankheda and Pándu Mewás. In only 13 tálukas noted in the margin has the measurement and classification of the lands been carried out and the survey rates introduced during their management at various times by the British Government. In Gad and Virpur the Thákors have had measurement work carried out, and the Gad Thákor has also fixed assessments in some of his villages; while in Bihora and Dudhpur and in part of Bhilodia, belonging to Thákor Chhatrasingji, measuring operations were commenced last year, and completed in Bihora and Dudhpur during the year under report. The classification and assessment work in Bihora and Dudhpur has been commenced and will probably be finished next year.

1. Mándwa.
2. Vajiria.
3. Pálasni.
4. Nasvadi.
5. Agar.
6. Vohra.
7. Alwa.
8. Vasan Virpur.
9. Sindhiapara.
10. Jiral Kamsoli.
11. Nahara.
12. Shiora.
13. Gothda.

29. A revision survey of the Mándwa and Gothda Tálukas is being carried out under the supervision of the Agency Head Surveyor. The measurement work has been completed and the classing operations will, it is hoped, be finished in the coming year.

Revision Survey.

Police.

30. The subjoined table shows the work done by the Police in the several Thánas during the year under report:—

Working of the Agency Police.

No.	Thana Circles.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of offences in which convictions were obtained.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent to trial.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases reported.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
1	Sankheda Mewás.	65	55	50	42	120	85	120	85	17	22	76·92	76·36	83·33	74·12	83·33	74·12	
2	Pándu Mewás ...	66	29	25	22	50	46	46	46	15	6	37·87	75·86	62·0	86·96	67·39	86·96	
	Total ...	131	84	75	64	170	131	166	131	32	28	57·25	76·19	77·05	78·62	78·91	78·62	

It will be seen from the above that there has been a large decrease in the total number of cases reported to the police during the year under report. The Superintendent of Police reports that the decrease is mainly due to the energy displayed by the Chief Constable of Pándu in keeping his men up to the mark. Of the 84 cases reported to the police, 64 or 76·19 per cent. ended in conviction. This is satisfactory. Of the remaining 20 cases, 4 were discharged, 10 declared undetected, 3 were excluded as false, 2 remained under trial before the Sankheda Magistrate, and in 1 a *primâ facie* case has been made out but the accused persons have not yet been surrendered.

31. The following statement shows the value of the property stolen and recovered during the year;—

No.	Thána Circles.	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.		Remarks.
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1	Sankheda Mewás	2,998	789	783	361	26·11	45·75	
2	Pándu Mewás	1,961	253	1,231	57	62·80	22·53	
	Total ...	4,959	1,042	2,014	418	40·62	40·21	

The result of the recovery of stolen property is very poor this year in the Pándu Mewás, but it may be attributed to the Pándu Police having been engaged during the year in plague preventive arrangements which taxed their energies to a somewhat unusual extent. On the whole the working of the Agency Police during the year under report would appear to be satisfactory.

32. There is no district or sub-jail in the Thána Circles but there is a lock-up at each of the Thána head-quarter stations, and also one at Dodka, the peta Thána of Pándu. These lock-ups are under the supervision of the local Magistrates. In the Wadia (Sankheda Mewás) lock-up only prisoners sentenced to three months' imprisonment are kept and longer term prisoners are sent to the central jail at Ahmedabad. In Pándu and Dodka lock-ups one month's term prisoners are kept, those sentenced to imprisonment beyond 1 month are sent to the sub-jail at Godhra in the Panch Maháls District.

Lock-ups.

Criminal Justice.

33. The following statement shows the work of the Criminal Courts in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Names of Courts.	Number of offences during		Number of persons dealt with							Persons disposed of.						Number of cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.
		1896-97.	1897-98.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial during 1897-98. Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	Total. 1896-97.	Total. 1897-98.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or transferred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at the end of the year.	
1	Thándár, Sankheda Mewás.	92	71	4	78	29	27	10	..	188	148	72	15	58	2	..	1	2
2	Do. Pándu Mewás ...	52	59	3	34	43	32	3	...	109	115	59	14	41	1	..	..	..
3	Kárkun at Dodka	20	18	...	11	4	16	...	..	29	31	19	...	12	..	..	..	..
	Total ...	164	148	7	123	76	75	13	..	326	294	150	29	111	3	..	1	2

34. Both the Thándárs of Sankheda and Pándu Mewás exercise 2nd Class Magisterial powers, while the kárkun at Dodka exercises the ordinary powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate.

35. From the statement in paragraph 32 *supra* it will be seen that the total number of cases brought for trial before the Thána Magistrates during the year under report was less by 16 than that of the previous year, but the number of cases tried by the Pándu Magistrate was greater than that of the preceding year. The total number of persons dealt with also shows a decrease of 32 as compared with the figures of the previous year. Of 294 persons dealt with 111 were convicted, 179 acquitted and discharged, 3 were committed or transferred, and only one remained under trial at the end of the year.

The percentage of convictions to the total number disposed of (290) comes to 38·27 against 41·8 in the preceding year.

Civil work.

36. The subjoined statement shows the work done by the Civil Courts in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Name of Officer.	Tribunals.	Number of cases outstanding at the end of last year.	Number of cases filed during the year.	Total. 1896-97.	Total. 1897-98.	Number of cases disposed of. 1896-97.	Number of cases disposed of. 1897-98.	Balances at the end of the year. 1896-97.	Balances at the end of the year. 1897-98.	Remarks.
1	A'jam Sámaldás Bhogidás. A'jam Ranchodlál Ráiji...	Thándár, Sankhed Mewás.	186	191	531	377	345	315	186	62	
2	A'jam Bhogilál Hakumatrái.	Do. Pándu Mewás.	10	175	113	185	103	175	10	10	
		Total ...	196	366	644	562	448	490	196	72	

During the year under report 562 suits were filed against 644 last year, showing a decrease of 82; but the number disposed of is greater than that of the previous year, and the balance remaining undisposed of at the close of the year was only 72 against 196 at the end of the preceding year.

37. The Thándár of Sankheda Mewás is authorized to entertain suits up to Rs. 3,000, while the Pándu Thándár has power up to Rs. 1,000 only. All suits of higher value are heard by the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, who is also empowered to hear appeals against the Thándár's decisions, only the special appeals against the decisions of the Deputy Assistant lying to the Political Agent.

38. The value of suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 24,277 against Rs. 38,022, showing a decrease of R . 13,745 mainly on account of the

Thákors of Vajira and Agar being invested with civil powers during the year under report. The average value of each suit amounted to Rs. 66-5-3 against Rs. 73-13-3 in the preceding year.

Weather and crops.

39. The season was a favourable one. Though the rainfall of 1897 was considerably less than that of the previous year and also below the average of the preceding five years, it was seasonable and well distributed. The late rains were, however, somewhat deficient. The outturn of kharíf crops was good, say, from 12 to 14 annas in the rupee, except rice, which yielded an eight-anna crop. In Sankheda and Pándu Mewáses rabi crops are, with the exception of cotton, not sown to any great extent. The outturn of mhowra crop was fair.

Station.	Rainfall, 1897.	Rainfall, 1896.	Average of the preceding 5 years.
	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.
Vadia (in Sankheda Mewás)..	37 89	47 45	43 10
Pándu (in Pándu Mewás) ...	25 45	46 33	47 22

Public health.

40. The public health was exceptionally good during the year. There was no kind of epidemic disease. Pándu Mewás was threatened with plague, which prevailed in some of the Baroda villages in close proximity to Dodka, but through the vigilance displayed and energetic measures taken by the Rewa Kántha authorities, especially Mr. Máneklál Gokaldás, the disease was not allowed to affect any of the Agency villages.

Cattle disease.

41. There was no epidemic disease among cattle during the year under report.

Public Works.

42. The expenditure on public works during the year amounted to Rs. 41,026 distributed as follows :—

	Sankheda Mewás. Rs.	Pándu Mewás. Rs.
A.—*Original Works*—		
(1) Works of public utility such as wells, roads, schools, temples, dharmshálas, &c.	2,673	5,362
(2) Darbári buildings	25,362	448
B.—*Repairs*—		
(1) Wells, roads, schools, &c. ...	1,854	2,065
(2) Darbári buildings	2,825	437
Total ...	32,714	8,312

The large expenditure on Darbári buildings in the Sankheda Mewás was chiefly on account of the Thákor's Haveli at Vajiria, which is now completed.

Forest.

43. There is little or no forest of any importance in either of the two Mewáses.

Schools.

44. The subjoined table shows the number of schools and pupils attending those schools in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Name of place.	Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average attendance.		Receipts.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
			1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Vajiria	Tálukdári School.	1	1	18	22	10	15	1,857	2,517	1,428	1,508	
2	Mándwa ...	Superior Vernacular Boys' School.	1	1	136	166	129	129	122	115	643	737	
3	Vohra		1	1	60	60	35	33	26	26	251	272	
4	Nasvadi ...		1	1	62	62	44	39	22	22	245	270	
5	Vajiria... ...	Inferior Vernacular Boys' School.	1	1	41	41	32	32	17	21	187	194	
6	Agar		1	1	31	43	24	26	3	2	166	179	
7	Shanor		1	1	29	23	16	17	13	12	157	163	
8	Savli		1	1	33	29	19	19	6	8	146	149	
9	Vadia		1	1	21	32	20	18	9	9	193	195	
10	Bhilodia ...		1	1	52	52	38	35	35	33	230	240	
11	Pándu		1	1	49	46	26	30	23	17	181	198	
12	Shihora ...		1	1	25	27	10	20	5	6	175	191	
13	Chhálliár ...		1	1	27	29	26	27	14	14	163	188	
14	Dodka		1	1	35	36	15	24	14	14	226	203	
15	Anghad... ...		1	1	47	46	16	27	35	34	210	192	
		Total ...	15	15	716	716	460	497	2,201	2,876	4,607	4,859	

There has been no change in the total number of schools or scholars, though the latter shows an increase of 4 boys in the Tálukdári School at Vajiria and a decrease of 20 boys in the Mándwa School. The decrease in the latter school is attributed to the outbreak of plague in Chándod town, of which it is practically a suburb. The average attendance would appear to be better than that of the preceding year. The increase in the amount of receipts is apparently due to the larger number of scholars attending, during the year under report, the Vajiria Tálukdári School. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Panch Maháls and Rewa Kántha, who inspected the school, reports that the institution has maintained its past character for efficiency and good work. Out of 17 students presented for the annual examination, 13 or 76·5 per cent. passed, which is gratifying. The increase in the amount of expenditure is on account of grain compensation paid to school-masters, &c., during the year.

Frontier Affairs.

Boundary disputes.

45. The cases of boundary disputes between Baroda and the Sankheda Mewás reported to be outstanding in the previous year's administration report still remain unsettled, but correspondence is going on between this office and the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda in the matter, and it is hoped that an early settlement will be effected.

Border Court.

46. It is to be regretted that no Border Court could be held this year too. The last Border Courts for the adjudication of cases pending settlement between the States under this Agency and those under the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywár, and the Assistant Political Agent, Bansváda and Pertábgarh, were held in the early part of 1895, *i.e.*, more than three years ago. This year there was every probability of holding the Courts, but in the very commencement of the touring season my Assistant Mr. Wales was transferred to Surat on special plague duty and I myself was engaged on plague duties. Mr. Rendall, who was posted to the District as Assistant at the end of January 1893, was also required to attend plague preventive work. Every effort will be made to hold the Courts during the next cold weather.

CHAPTER II.—ATTACHMENT.

47. The undermentioned are the attached Estates in this Agency :—

No.	Name.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.	Total Debts, if any.	Amount paid in liquidation during the year.	Balance outstanding.	Reasons for management.
		Miles.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Chhota Udepur ..	873	93,637	2,89,944	2,28,900	3,73,682	...	...	...	Minority.
2	Sunth	394	74,275	1,67,681	1,29,971	1,15,932	...	...	...	Do.
3	Kadána	130	18,983	23,059	17,084	76,358	...	...	...	Do.
4	Umetha	36	6,200	39,338	33,531	21,747	...	...	...	Do.
5	Nárukot	143	7,450	21,116	15,310	26,644	...	...	...	Incapacity.
6	Nasvadi	19	4,728	12,539	8,931	31,078	...	...	...	Minority.
7	Sindhiapara	4	683	3,341	4,434	1,875	...	...	...	Incapacity.
8	Bihora	1	338	1,532	1,712	2,224	3,445	500	1,947	Minority.
9	Pálasni	12	2,535	7,599	8 109	1,189	...	...	...	Do.
10	Dudhpur	¾	120	672	607	352	1,286	117	769	Do.
11	Khareda	4	381	3,573.	1,462	4,464	...	...	...	Do.
12	Shihora	15	4,612	19,159	17,808	29,937	...	...	...	Do.
13	Rajpur	1	152	652	431	769	...	...	...	Do.
14	Gothda	1	5-6	868	963	1,181	...	...	...	Permanent.
15	Pándu Nathukhán's share ..	9	1,904	2,774	3,806	1,204	...	...	...	Incapacity to pay tribute.
16	Do. Dosukhán's share ...			3,060	3,124	1,641	...	...	...	
17	Dodka	4	1,263	2,491	3,127	6,071	...	...	...	Permanent.
18	Ráika ⅓rd share ...	1	466	2,052	4,558	2,337	19,186	3,449	11,884	Indebtedness.
19	Anghad Motising's share	¾	624	838	504	1,186	...	...	...	Minority.
	Total ...	1,648½	2,18,877	6,02,286	4,84,402	6,99,951	23,917	4,066	14,600	

Remarks.

48. During the year under report the Rájpipla State was removed from British management in consequence of the death of the late Rája Mahárána Shri Gambhirsingji and the succession of the heir-apparent Chhatrasingji to the Gadi, while the petty Estate of Khareda in Sankheda Mewás was placed under attachment owing to the

minority of the Thákor. Thus the total number of States or Estates under the Agency management remained the same as in the previous year.

Financial condition.

49. The financial condition of all the States and Estates under attachment, except Bihora, Dudhpur and Ráika, is sound.

Debt.

50. The amount of debt standing against Ráika is still very great, *viz.*, Rs. 11,884, but it will be liquidated within a period of seven years by payment of regular annual fixed instalments. The debts of Bihora and Dudhpur, which are not large, will be paid off in two or three years hence.

Minors.

51. The following statement shows the particulars relating to the education, health and conduct of the minors under the charge of this Agency :—

No.	Names.	State.	Age.	Where receiving education.	Health.	Mental capacity.	Conduct.	Remarks.
1	Kumár Shri Fatehsingji ...	Chhota Udepur ..	13	Rájkumár College, Rájkot ...	Good ...	Fair ...	Good.	
2	Do. Joráwarsingji ...	Sunth	17	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
3	Do. Chhatrasalji ...	Kadána	19	Tálukdár Girásia School, Wadhwán.	Do. ...	Good ...	Do.	
4	Do. Ganpatsingji ...	Umetha	7	Vernacular School at Umetha ...	Do. ...	Fair ...	Do.	
5	Do. Mánsingji ...	Nasvadi	16	Associated with the Japtidár to learn administrative work.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
6	Do. Narwarsingji ...	Sbihora	20	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Good ...	Do.	
7	Do. Anopsing ...	Dudhpur	18	Primary School at Vobra ...	Do. ...	Fair ...	Do.	
8	Do. Hetamkhán ...	Bihora	16	Vajiria Tálukdári School ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
9	Do. Himatsing ...	Rájpur	19	Associated with the Japtidár to learn administrative work.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
10	Do. Motising... ...	Anghad	15	Primary School at Dodka ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
11	Do. Indrasing ...	Pálasni	12	Vajiria Tálukdári School ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
12	Do. Jethisingji ...	Khareda	18	Do. do. ...	Fair ...	Do. ...	Fair.	

52. The subjoined table shows the names of the several Japtidárs and the manner in which they perform their work :—

No.	Names.	Names of Estates.	Remarks as regards works.
1	Hiráchand Parbhudás ...	Kadána	Only fairly satisfactory.
2	Abheshankar Vijayshankar ...	Umetha	Satisfactory.
3	Jhaverilál Ranchod ...	Nasvadi	Do.
4	Himatrám Trambakám ...	Sindhiapara	Fairly satisfactory.
5	Lálbhai Ishwar	Dodka, Ráika and Anghad.	Satisfactory.
6	Tribhovan Motilál	Pándu	Do.
7	Wámanráo Abáji	Shihora and Rájpur ...	Fairly satisfactory.
8	Jekisandás Mohanlál ...	Pálasni	Do.
9	Hargovind Prabháshankar ...	Bihora and Dudhpur ...	Satisfactory.
10	Motibhai Sámalbhai ...	Khareda	Fairly satisfactory.
11	Ranchod Manor	Gothda	Do.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Strength and cost of Police.

53. Appendix III shows the strength and cost of the stipendiary police in the whole of this Agency.

The total strength in the jurisdictional States and tálukas was 1,167 against 1,188 in the preceding year. There has been a decrease of 4 in the total number of mounted police and 17 in that of foot police. The decrease is due to action taken under Government Resolution No. 4792, dated 3rd August 1897, Political Department, ordering the withdrawal of the police from the Tálukdars of the Sankheda and Pándu Mewáses. Chhota Udepur shows an increase of 4, Lunáváda also 4, Sunth 1, Bálásinor 1, Sanjeli 1, and Umetha 3; while Rájpipla shows a

decrease of 1 and Vasan Virpur of 6. The increase in Chhota Udepur and Lunávada is due to extra police entertained for duty at the new distilleries. In Umetha 3 armed constables were appointed to do duty as a guard over the jail. There has been an increase of Rs. 7,453 in the total cost of the police force, which is attributed partly to payment of grain compensation, partly to increased establishment, and partly to charges on account of new uniforms.

54. The strength of the Nárukot (Jambughoda) Police and of the Rewa Kántha Agency Police remained the same as in the previous year. The former (Nárukot) Police force has now been amalgamated with the Agency Police as stated in sub-paragraph 13 of paragraph 23 of this report.

Superintendent of the Agency Police.

55. The Agency Police has been under the supervision of the district Superintendent of Police, Panch Maháls, who is also the Superintendent of the Rewa Kántha Agency Police.

Drill and uniforms.

56. In all the important States the police force is chiefly armed either with rifles or with swords, and supplied with uniforms. Drill instructors have been appointed in Chhota Udepur and Sunth during the year under report, and satisfactory arrangements in this respect exist in Rájpipla. The police in Lunávada have been provided with new uniforms during the year under report.

Working of the Police.

57. The results of the working of the Agency Police during the year under report are shown in Appendix IV. The total number of offences reported to the police was 1,569 against 1,336 in the previous year. The total number of persons arrested was 2,031 against 1,657 in the preceding year. Of 2,031 persons arrested, 1,962 were sent up for trial, of whom 1,385 were convicted and 537 acquitted and discharged. The remaining 40 were pending trial, transferred or died. The percentage of convictions to those arrested and sent up for trial comes to 67 and 69 against 66 and 69 of the previous year, which is on the whole satisfactory. Taking the states individually, Rájpipla and Bhádarva show an improvement over last year's figures, which were poor. Báriya, Lunávada and Kadána have fallen somewhat behind this year. The other states have maintained or improved their high percentages.

Unsuccessful cases.

58. The number of offences remaining undetected at the end of the year amounted to 440 against 394 in the previous year. Nearly half of the number appertain to the Rájpipla State—a state of things which is far from satisfactory. The Darbár, however, explains the difficulties that its police have to encounter in detecting the offenders, who in a great many cases are inhabitants of foreign territory.

Serious crime.

59. The number of serious offences for the whole of the Agency amounted to 46 against 30 in 1896-97, as detailed below. The value of property stolen in cases of robberies and dacoities amounted to Rs. 5,783 against Rs. 1,981 in the preceding year:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
1. Murder	4	10
2. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	5	10
3. Robbery	13	15
4. Dacoity	5	6
5. Robbery and dacoity with murder	...	1
6. Do. with grievous hurt ...	3	4
	30	46

Of the above 46 offences, 17 were committed in Rájpipla, 8 in Chhota Udepur, 7 in Devgad Báriya, 5 in Bálásinor, 3 in Lunávada, 2 in Sunth, 2 in Bhádarva, 1 in Kadána, and 1 in Umetha. Not a single case of serious crime occurred during the year in either Sankheda or Pándu Mewás.

Accidents and casualties.

60. The subjoined statement gives details of casualties which occurred from suicides, snake-bites, &c., in this Agency as compared with the previous year:—

No.	Name.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	Suicides	22	33
2	Snake-bites	94	109
3	Drowning	72	61
4	Fall from trees	34	48
5	Killed by wild animals ...	11	7
6	Other causes	46	59
	Total ...	279	317

61. The greater number of casualties from fall from trees was in Rájpipla and Chhota Udepur, where there are thousands of toddy trees, and the Náikra and Bhils, who generally climb those trees to draw toddy, often meet with such accidents. The number of persons killed by wild aminals is also confined to the above two States, a large part of which is overgrown with thick jungle.

62. The following is a comparative statement of property lost and recovered :—

No.	State.	Value of Property stolen.		Value of Property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered.		Remarks.
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
1	Rájpipla	22,058	22,078	11,723	7,455	53	33	
2	Chhota Udepur	2,183	4,264	828	883	37	15	
3	Báriya	1,186	7,841	945	1,025	79	13	
4	Lunáváda	5,095	8,860	1,495	2,981	29	33	
5	Bálásinor	2,621	2,020	316	1,060	12	52	
6	Sunth	1,985	3,243	1,004	934	50	28	
7	Kadána	922	464	532	194	58	42	
8	Bhádarva	1,134	692	459	317	40	48	
9	Sanjeli...	457	865	291	467	64	54	
10	Umetha	417	171	108	49	26	29	
11	Nárukot	105	117	73	29	69	24	
12	Other Petty States	29	94	22	65	75	69	
13	Sunkheda Mewás Thándárate ...	2,998	789	783	361	26	45	
14	Pándu do. ...	1,961	253	1,231	57	62	22	
	Total ...	43,151	51,751	19,810	15,877	45	30	

63. It will be seen that there has been an increase of Rs. 8,600 in the value of property stolen as compared with the amount of the previous year, while there is a decrease of Rs. 3,933 in the amount of property recovered. The percentage of recoveries has fallen from 45 to 30. Taking the States individually, Bálásimor, Lunáváda, Bhádarva, Umetha and Sankheda Mewás show an improvement over last year. All the rest show a decrease, notably Báriya, Rájpipla, Chhota Udepur, Sunth, Nárukot and Pándu Mewás. The best percentage was in other petty States and the worst in Báriya.

Jails and lock-ups.

64. The subjoined table furnishes information regarding the jails and lock-ups :—

Lock-ups.

No.	States.	Number of Jails.	Number of Prisoners. Remaining at the end of last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. 1896-97.	Total. 1897-98.	Daily Average. 1896-97.	Daily Average. 1897-98.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and Prisoners.	Remarks.
1	Rájpipla	8	69	1,117	717	1,186	68	92	93	8,596	
2	Chhota Udepur ...	1	43	269	283	312	45	43	49	2,276	
3	Báriya	1	44	159	158	203	51	46	48	3,285	
4	Lunávada ...	1	28	232	201	260	28	29	28	2,392	
5	Bálásinor	2	52	211	217	263	43	46	49	1,460	
6	Sunth	1	20	190	180	210	16	20	18	1,541	
7	Kadána	1	9	44	51	53	5	5	1	205	
8	Bhádarva	1	8	25	12	33	...	...	6	328	
9	Sanjeli	1	4	26	29	30	2	2	5	586	
10	Umetha	1	1	31	22	32	...	...	...	53	
11	Nárukot	1	...	35	25	35	...	...	...	21	
12	Other Petty States.	8	1	27	14	28	...	...	...	35	
13	Sankheda Mewás .	1	5	52	74	57	8	4	8	29	
14	Pándu Mewás ...	2	1	30	29	31	...	...	...	32	
	Total ...	30	285	2,448	2,012	2,733	266	287	305	20,839	

65. During the year under report two additional jails were established, one at Vajiria and the other in Agar; both are petty States in the Sankheda Mewás, whose Chiefs were newly invested with Magisterial powers. 2,448 prisoners were admitted into the jails during the year against 1,736 in the preceding year. Of the increased number 712, more than ⅔rds were received in the Rájpipla Jail. In the Báriya Jail there was an increase of 61 prisoners and in the other petty States' jails the number was nearly doubled due to the establishment of the two additional jails above referred to. The total cost has increased proportionately to the increased number of prisoners.

Infanticide.

66. There was no case of infanticide reported during the year under report. As stated in previous reports such crimes are rarely heard of in the Rewa Kántha, nor is there any fund to meet expenditure in aid of the prevention of this crime.

Criminal Justice.

Working of Criminal Courts.

67. The work done by the several Criminal Courts is shown in Appendix V. The total number of offences reported during the year was 2,339 against 1,995 last year. The number of persons dealt with was 4,090 against 3,293: of the former number (4,090), 1,971 were arrested by the police, 765 upon Magisterial warrants, 1,101 on summons, 138 surrendered themselves voluntarily and 25 were received by transfer, and further there was a balance of 90 persons remaining at the end of the previous year. Of the number of persons brought up, 938 were discharged without trial, 909 acquitted, 2,091 convicted, 10 committed to Sessions Court, and 4 died. 138 accused remained under trial at the end of the year in 66 cases against 90 in 82 cases of the previous year.

68. The percentage of convictions to number dealt with was 51·12 as against 45·61 in the previous year.

69. Considering the States individually, the results in the States of Chhota Udepur, Báriya, Sanjeli, and Umetha appear to be creditable; those in Bálásinor, Lunávada, Sunth, and Kadána are fairly good; but those of other States are not satisfactory: the result in Vajiria is the worst.

70. The following table shows the number of original cases decided by the Political Agent and his Assistants:—

No.	Names.	Tribunals.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons tried.	Remarks.
1	Political Agent	Sessions Judge and District Megistrate,	4	4	1	5	
2	Assistant Political Agent.	First Class Magistrate	4	3	1	4	
3	Deputy Assistant and Polical Agent in charge Mewás.	Do. ...	21	10*	18	28	*Of these, 1 committed for trial at the Court of Sessions.

71. Appendix VI shows the sentences awarded by the several Courts in the Agency. No sentence of capital punishment was passed during the year. Two accused persons were sentenced to transportation for life, 34 to imprisonment above two and up to 14 years, 112 to imprisonment above 6 months and up to 2 years, 930 to 6 months and under, 985 to fines only, and 28 to whipping only, making a total of 2,091 against 1,502 of the previous year.

Criminal appeals.

72. Appendix VII shows the number of appeals disposed of by the Political Agent. There were 13 appeals. The orders in 12 of the cases were confirmed and modified in one only.

Civil justice.

73. Appendix VIII gives information as regards the original civil work performed by all the Agency and State Courts. There were in all 31 tribunals against 26 in the previous year, showing an increase of 5, 2 owing to the investiture of the Thákors of Vajiria and Agar with civil powers, 1 newly established in Bálásinor, 1 in Devgad Báriya, and the 5th, that of the Assistant Political Agent in charge of Kadána and Nárukot, in whose Court 2 suits were filed during the year against *nil* in the preceding year. There were 1,287 cases on the file at the end of the previous year and 6,052 were filed during the year under report, making a total of 7,339 cases for disposal. Of this number, 3,969 were disposed of against 3,788 in the preceding year, the number remaining in arrears at the end of the year was 3,370 against 1,287 in 1896-97, showing an increase of 2,083, of which a larger number appertained to Sunth, where an unusually large number of suits were filed owing to revision of the Law of Limitation. The work consequently in that State was very heavy during the year under report. The arrears have increased in Lunávada, but in the other States the Courts kept the work fairly well in hand.

74. The value of the suits filed amounted to Rs. 3,91,688 against Rs. 2,58,532 in the previous year, giving an average of Rs. 64-11-10 per suit against Rs. 66-6-3 in the preceding year.

75. The time spent in the disposal of the suits averaged 4 months and 20 days against 4 months and 11 days in the previous year.

Civil Appeals in Agency Courts.

76. Appendix IX furnishes information as to the appellate work performed by the Agency Courts. At the end of 1896-97 there was 1 appeal in arrear and 12 appeals were filed during the year under report, making a total of 13 on the file against 15 in the preceding year. Of the former number (13), 8 were disposed of, leaving 5 in arrears, *i.e.*, 1 in the Court of the Political Agent and 4 in that of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent.

Civil and Political work.

77. The subjoined table shows the original and appellate civil-political work performed by the Courts of the Agency during the year under report as compared with the preceding year :—

No.	Courts.	Arrears on 31st March 1897.	Filed during 1897-98.	Total.		Disposed of.		Arrears on 31st March.	
				1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.
1	Political Agent's Court of Appeal	1	3	4	13	1	12	3	1
2	Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent in charge of Mewás ...	4	14	18	22	18	18	...	4
3	Court of the Assistant Political Agent	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	5	17	22	36	19	31	3	5

All the 3 appeals in the Political Agent's Court were from Chándod, and as I was not able to camp at that place during the year under report, they have remained undisposed of. It is usual to dispose of such appeals at Chándod itself.

Laws.

78. As mentioned in the previous reports, no British Acts, except the A'bkári Act, have been formally applied to the Thándárates of the Sankheda and Pándu Mewás. The Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and other Acts are, however, deemed to be in force so far as suitable and their spirit is followed in the conduct of business. Special Limitation Rules and Opium Regulations, &c., have been introduced. The Bombay District Police Act of 1890 was extended to this Agency Police by Government Resolution No. 1850, dated 10th March 1896, Political Department. Except Rájpipla no other State has special laws of its own, British law and procedure being followed in the spirit, if not in the letter, especially in the case of the administration of justice.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Rainfall.

79. The following table shows the rainfall registered at the several stations in this Agency from May to November 1897 :—

No.	Stations.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total of 1897.	Total of 1896.
		In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
1	Rájpipla	...	5 33	12 8	8 12	6 31	2 5	...	33 89	52 12
2	Chhota Udepur ...	...	7 32	9 18	9 20	7 52	0 87	...	34 10	40 4
3	Báriya	...	5 10	11 24	12 12	4 8	0 46	...	33 0	39 63
4	Lunávada	...	4 59	13 39	13 25	1 53	...	...	32 76	43 63
5	Bálásinor	...	1 32	8 74	15 73	4 24	0 13	...	30 16	47 8
6	Sunth	...	1 55	10 19	6 81	3 42	...	...	21 97	42 10
7	Wádia (Sankheda Mewás)	...	5 32	11 24	11 41	9 37	5 40	...	37 89	47 45
8	Pándu	...	0 40	10 77	10 91	3 37	...	...	25 45	46 33
9	Dodka	...	1 28	8 65	11 84	4 47	...	...	26 24	36 19
10	Nárukot	0 5	4 5	17 55	16 16	4 88	1 5	...	43 74	43 78
	Total ...	0 5	36 26	113 3	115 55	49 20	5 10	...	319 20	438 35
	Average for the Agency	...	3 62	10 13	11 55	4 93	0 85	...	31 90	...
	Average for 1896 ...	...	7 72	21 98	12 69	1 13	...	0 26	...	43 83

80. Though the rainfall during the year was considerably less than the average of the previous year as well as of the preceding five years, yet it was opportune and seasonable, quite suited to the crops, especially the kharíf. The late rains were somewhat deficient, and had this not been the case, the outturn of rabi crops would have been as good as that of kharíf, which was from 12 to 14 annas in the rupee, except rice, which always requires heavy rain. The season was on the whole a favourable one throughout Rewa Kántha.

Prices of food-grains.

Names.	1892-93.	1893-94.	894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Average of 1892-93 to 1896-97.	1897-98.	Remarks.
Bájri	31¼	27¾	27	28	22	27	21	
Udid	29¾	29½	29	27	21	27	18	
Mug	26	24¼	27	26	21	25	18	
Til	14	13¼	14	14	13	14	14	
Bávto	42½	39	41	41	33	35	27	
Gram	29¼	39	42	35	25	34	19	
Tur dál	27¾	20	28	28	18	24	15	
Rice, 1st sort ...	14½	15¼	16	16	14	15	12	
Do. 2nd sort ...	18½	20	20	20	17	19	14	
Do. coarse ...	22½	23¾	25	25	19	23	17	
Maize	42½	37¼	39	40	36	39	28	
Mug dál	21	18¾	21	20	17	19	14	
Mhowra	75½	102¼	62	63	43	69	59	

81. The marginal table shows the prices of food-grains in seers per rupee during the year under report as compared with those of the previous five years.

82. The prices of almost all kinds of food-grains during the year of report were below those of the previous year as well as the average of the preceding five years owing to the effects of the previous year's scarcity which lasted almost during the whole of the year under report or until the new stock was ready for the market.

Remarks.

83. The public health throughout the year was exceptionally good. Even the usual malarial fever was comparatively less prevalent owing to the absence of heavy late rainfall. Rewa Kántha was fortunately again this year free from plague, though the town of Chándod was attacked by the disease in a mild form in the latter part of the year, but the criminal jurisdiction therein belonging to His Highness the Gáikwár's Government, the plague arrangements were carried out entirely by the Baroda authorities.

Public health.

84. Cattle disease was slightly prevalent during the year in the States of Rájpipla, Sanjeli and Nárukot. Some 69 head of cattle died of foot and mouth disease.

Cattle disease.

85. Rájpipla, Chhota Udepur and Báriya States contain large tracts of forests. Báriya especially derives a large amount of revenue from its forest.

Forests.

86. No new Post Offices were opened during the year under report, but it is proposed to open a new Post Office at Kawant a fairly large village and trading place in the State of Chhota Udepur, and the matter is under correspondence with Postal authorities.

Post.

87. The chief items of export are timber, firewood, mhowra, and other forest produce. Maize, bájri, gram, rapeseed, til, rice, cotton, castor-oil seeds and cornelian stones from Rájpipla, and country soap from Lunávada and Bálásinor are also exported. The principal articles of import are piece-goods, salt, sugar, jagri, metals, kerosine, wheat and stone. In consequence of plague in Bombay and other districts of Gujarát the trade during the year was greatly hampered.

Trade.

88. The only important fairs held in the Agency are those noted in the margin. Nos. 1 and 2 are Hindu Fairs, and No. 3, Mahomedan. The former two (Chándod fairs) were not held during the year owing to plague, while the latter (Virpur fair) was not well attended.

Fairs.

1. Kartik Sud 15th (November).
2. Chaitra Sud 15th (April), held biennially at Chándod in Sankheda Mewás.
3. Dariai Sáheb Raviul Akbar, held annually at Virpur in Bálásinor State.

89. The first or Anklesvar-Párdi Section of some 20 miles of the Rájpipla State Railway was opened for traffic in July 1897, and the work on the Párdi-Nándod Section has commenced and will probably be completed before the next monsoon. The working of the first section during the past half year ending December 1897 has

Railways.

resulted in a net loss of about Rs. 5,540, but when the line is extended as far as Nándod better results may be expected.

90. The opium arrangements of Bhádarva, Umetha, Nárukot and the Sankheda and Pándu Mewás are under the control of the Political Agent, and the right to sell opium in these tálukas is let out to a farmer. The opium arrangements in the more important States have been noticed in Chapter I.

91. The subjoined table shows the quantities of consumption of opium in the several States in the year 1896-97 ending on 31st July 1897, as compared with the preceding year :—

No.	Name of State.	Population.	Number of Opium Shops.		Quantity of Opium sanctioned to be imported.	Special sanction granted in		Sales.		Rate per head (grains).		Sales in the first 8 months of 1897-98.	Remarks.
			1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.		
					Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			Lbs.	
1	Rájpipla	171,771	22	22	2,400	...	...	2,123	2,010	68	84	1,254	
2	Chhota Udepur ...	93,637	7	7	480	...	...	259	315	19	24	215	
3	Báriya	111,269	16	16	560	140	140	686	679	44	43	492	
4	Lunávada	90,147	15	22	900	...	...	722	723	64	64	526	
5	Bálásinor	53,215	13	13	600	...	...	421	413	56	54	281	
6	Sunth	74,275	9	9	500	...	...	455	391	44	37	249	
7	Kadana	18,689	3	3	60	26	25	81	75	31	29	48	
8	Bhádarva	10,637	3	3	...	...	...	209	177	141	119	107	
9	Sanjeli	6,311	1	1	60	...	...	54	57	61	65	39	
10	Umetha	6,189	2	2	...	...	...	47	50	54	58	27	
11	Nárukot	7,450	1	1	...	...	...	29	32	25	30	15	
12	Sankheda Mewás ...	61,990	11	11	...	...	...	699	632	81	73	380	
13	Pándu Mewás ...	27,976	17	17	...	...	...	813	692	244	178	467	
		733,506	120	127	...	...	...	6,598	6,246	64	61	4,100	

92. There has been an increase of 7 opium shops in the Lunávada State in which the sale of the drug during the year was conducted departmentally. It will be seen that Báriya and Kadána States were again allowed this year extra quantities of opium owing to the increased amount of consumption over and above their sanctioned allowances. The total sales during the year show a decrease of 352 lbs. as compared with the amount of the previous year. The decrease is chiefly confined to the States of Rájpipla, Sunth, Bhádarva and Sankheda and Pándu Mewáses. The reasons ascribed for the decrease are: (1) "Sinhast" year (when no marriages take place), (2) scarcity, and 3 death or disappearance of some of the habitual opium-eaters.

Opium-smuggling cases.

93. The following statement shows the number of opium-smuggling cases and the number of accused dealt with in the year 1896-97 as compared with those in the previous year (ending 31st July) :—

No.	Name of State.	Number of Cases.		Quantity of Opium seized.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused convicted.		Remarks.
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
				Lbs. t.	Lbs. t.					
1	Rájpipla	3	3	0 12	0 ¾	3	3	3	2	
2	Chhota Udepur ...	...	5	0 ¼	1 2	...	8	...	8	
3	Báriya	5	4	13 36	19 19	10	8	10	8	
4	Lunávada	19	18	0 32	1 14	19	20	19	19	
5	Bálásinor	49	23	19 32	4 8	65	24	59	24	
6	Sunth	23	15	0 35	18 2	27	25	27	23	
7	Kadána	11	4	1 17	0 7	12	4	12	4	
8	Bhádarva	2	1	0 1	0 1	2	1	2	1	
9	Sanjeli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Umetha	...	4	...	0 6	...	4	...	4	
11	Nárukot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Sankheda Mewás ...	9	9	0 24	0 8	9	9	9	9	
13	Pándu Mewás ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	121	86	37 29½	44 27¾	147	106	141	102	

Though the quantity of opium seized during the year is somewhat larger than that of the preceding year, there were no important seizures effected. The number of smuggling cases detected was less than that of the previous year. Of the 106 accused arrested, 102 were convicted—a creditable result.

94. The period of ten years for which the ábkári management in Bhádarva, Umetha and the Sankheda, Pándu and Dodk Mewáses was assumed by the British Government in January 1888 expired on the 31st December 1897; but as it was stipulated in clause ix of the agreements signed by the Chiefs concerned that "at the conclusion of the present term of the farm it shall be renewable at the option of the British Government for a further period of five years upon the same conditions as herein stipulated," the original agreements have been renewed for a further period of five years on the same terms under the orders conveyed in Government Resolution No. 3430, dated 2nd June 1897, Political Department.

Ábkári.

95. The central distillery and the still-head duty system was for the first time introduced during the year under report in the States of Chhota Udepur, Lunáváda and Nárukot. In Rájpipla, Báriya, Bhádarva, Umetha and in the Sankheda, Pándu and Dodka Mewáses the system already prevailed.

96. No fee is charged for the use of toddy trees in any of the States in the Rewa Kántha, except Rájpipla, where the owners of toddy trees, mostly Bhils, are allowed to tap the trees on payment of a small fee of four annas. The rights of the Bhils to toddy trees are recognized not only in respect of trees in occupied lands, but also of trees in State waste and unculturable lands wherever such rights were found to exist.

Toddy.

97. There are three ginning factories in the Rájpipla State. The cornelian stone is also found there and is exported to Cambay. Country soap is manufactured at Lunáváda and Bálásinor.

Local industries.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

98. Appendix X shows the revenue and expenditure of the several States under this Agency for the Samvat year 1953, ending on 31st October 1897, as compared with those of Samvat 1952.

Revenue and expenditure.

99. Appendix X-A shows the details of the revenue and expenditure of the principal States for the Samvat year 1953 classified under the several main heads.

100. The reasons for increases and decreases in revenue and expenditure have been explained hereinbefore while noticing the administration of the different States in Chapter I.

101. There was a balance of Rs. 17,036-9-5 due to the British Government on account of tribute on the 31st March 1897. and Rs. 31,696-9-5 fell due in Samvat 1954 or A.D. 1897-98. The total demand thus amounted to Rs. 48,733-2-10, of which Rs. 31,696-9-5 were recovered during the year under report, leaving as usual a balance of Rs. 17,036-9-5 outstanding on 31st March 1893 due from the following States to be collected after the close of the year:—

British tribute.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Lunáváda	6,840	0	0
Bálásinor	6,696	9	5
Sunth	3,500	0	0
Total ...	17,036	9	5

102. The following are the details of the collection of tribute due to His Highness the Gáikwár:—

Tribute of His Highness the Gáikwár.

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Balance outstanding on 1st April 1897 according to Baroda account	50,609	14	3
Add—			
(2) Due for Samwat 1953, *i.e.*, 1897-98	1,70,041	13	2
Total ...	2,20,651	11	5
Carried over.....	2,20,651	11	5

				Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward...				2,20,651	11	5
Deduct—	Rs.	a.	p.			
(3) Remitted before 1st April 1897 but acknowledgments received during the year under report ...	18,433	1	4			
Remitted and acknowledged during the year ...	1,01,148	0	4			
				1,19,581	1	8
(4) Balance remaining due on 31st March 1898 ...				1,01,070	9	9
Less amount remitted but not acknowledged ...				58,451	12	5
Actual arrears on 31st March 1898				42,618	13	4

Local Funds.

103. Appendix XI shows the income and expenditure of the two Local Funds at the disposal of the Political Agent, *viz.*, the Rewa Kántha Agency Fund and the Mewás Administration Fund.

The Rewa Kántha Agency Fund.

104. The Agency Fund is composed of five distinct Funds, of which four are permanent and the fifth, the Anghad Improvement Fund, is temporary. The total receipts of this Fund for the year 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 11,287 and expenditure to Rs. 6,270 against Rs. 13,667 and Rs. 7,273, respectively, in 1896-97. The cash balance at the end of 1897-98 was Rs. 11,795 against Rs. 18,778 in the preceding year. During the year under report an additional sum of Rs. 12,000 was invested in Government Promissory Notes on account of the Rewa Kántha Education Pension Fund. There has been a decrease of Rs. 2,380 in the total receipts of the Rewa Kántha Agency Fund for 1897-98 as compared with the amount of the previous year. The decrease is chiefly confined to the Vajiria Tálukdári School and Dispensary Funds and the Anghad Improvement Fund. The decrease in the former two Funds is due to the discontinuance of the practice hitherto followed in recovering the repair charges of the school and dispensary buildings from the Thákor of Vajiria and crediting the amount so recovered to the said Funds. The change in the practice occurred owing to the management of the Vajiria State having been entrusted to the Chief on his attaining majority. The decrease of Rs. 1,003 in the total expenditure is apparently on account of the change in practice above referred to, by which all the repair charges to the Vajiria Tálukdári School and Dispensary buildings are now borne by the Thákor himself instead of by the Funds in question.

Anghad Improvement Fund.

105. The Anghad Improvement Fund is a temporary one. It has no regular receipts. The amount in hand (Rs. 1,192) is the balance of a sum of money allotted for expenditure on works of public utility in Anghad.

Mewás Administration Fund.

106. The receipts from this Fund during the year under report amounted to Rs. 18,840 against Rs. 22,169 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,629, which is nominal, for owing to change in the dates of instalment a portion of the Thána cess falling due in April 1897 was paid in March 1897, as also explained as the cause of increase in the previous year's report. The increase in the amount of expenditure is too slight to call for any detailed explanation.

The financial condition of both the Rewa Kántha Agency Fund and the Mewás Administration Fund is sound.

Examination of the accounts by the special audit officer.

107. The accounts of the States of Chhota Udepur, Sunth and Umetha under Agency management and of the several Agency Funds were audited during the year under report by a special officer of the Mámlatdár's grade deputed for the purpose by the Commissioner, N. D.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

108. The subjoined statement shows the dispensaries and the patients treated in them during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year:—

States or Tálukas.	Names of Dispensaries.	No. of Dispensaries.		Patients treated.		Average daily attendance.		Cost of maintenance.		Remarks.
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
Rájpipla	Nándod	1	1	11,468	11,473	124	120	5,987	4,991	
	Jagadia	1	1	2,959	2,066	49	46	1,673	1,364	
	Valia	1	1	1,082	1,328	19	22	842	735	
	Gardeshwár	1	1	1,265	1,198	13	14	869	605	
	Dhúlod	1	1	4,760	3,705	48	44	1,002	742	
	Dediápada	1	1	541	296	10	10	806	488	
Chhota Udepur ..	Chhota Udepur ..	1	1	5,554	5,291	63	53	2,298	2,023	
	Travelling Dispensary	1	1	1,145	556	10	5	365	366	
Báriya	Báriya	1	1	3,312	2,829	75	73	2,695	2,604	
Lunáváda	Lunáváda	1	1	9,778	11,767	70	102	3,116	3,529	
	Travelling Dispensary	1	1	2,178	489	10	1	609	730	
Bálásinor	Bálásinor	1	1	11,407	13,390	85	137	1,329	1,209	
Sunth	Sunth	1	1	6,044	6,102	51	46	1,449	1,394	
Nárukot	Jambughoda	1	1	1,487	1,402	22	26	418	450	
Mándwa	Chándod	1	1	4,550	4,057	50	48	1,222	1,439	
Vajiria	Vajiria	1	1	3,154	3,051	37	38	961	857	
	Total ..	16	16	70,094	69,600	736	785	25,641	23,497	

109. The number of dispensaries in Rewa Kántha was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 16, and the total number of patients treated shows a decrease of 498 as compared with that of the preceding year. The dispensaries in almost all the States, except Lunáváda and Bálásinor, show a considerable falling off in the number of patients treated. The decrease is apparently due to the year being an exceptionally healthy one. The total amount of expenditure of the year is also considerably less than that of the previous year. The marginally noted dispensaries were visited by me during the year under report. The Nándod and Báriya Dispensaries were visited during my annual tour this year but after the close of the year under report.

Remarks.

1. Sunth.
2. Lunáváda.
3. Bálásinor.
4. Jambughoda.
5. Chhota Udepur.

110. Appendix XII shows the results of vaccination for the year under report as compared with those of the preceding four years. The number of primary vaccinations shows an increase of 1,180 over the average number of the preceding four years, while that of revaccination shows a decrease of 22. The number of vaccinators was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 16. The total cost during the year amounted to Rs. 4,636-4-2 and the cost of each successful case was annas 2 and pies 11, being 1 pie more than last year.

Vaccination.

111. There was no epidemic of small-pox during the year of report. A few sporadic cases were reported from Rájpipla, Báriya and Sankheda Mewás in the months of April, May and July 1897 and January 1898, during which in all 12 deaths occurred from small-pox.

Small-pox.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

112. The following table shows the number of schools of various denominations during the year under report as compared with those in the previous year :—

Education.

Number.	Name of State.	High Schools.	English Schools.	Gujarati Boys' Schools.		Urdu Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Evening Schools.	Police Schools.	Sanskrit Schools.	Agricultural Schools.	Tálukdári Schools.	Total.	Remarks.
				Superior.	Inferior.									
1	Rájpipla	1	..	19	65	1	5	7	1	..	..	..	99	
2	Chhota Udepur .	..	..	2	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	
3	Báriya	..	..	2	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	
4	Lunáváda ..	..	1	6	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	14	
5	Bálásinor . ..	..	1	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	
6	Sunth	..	..	4	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	12	
7	Kadana	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
8	Bhálarva.. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
9	Sanjeli	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
10	Umetha	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
11	Nárukot	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
12	Sankheda Mewás .	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	11	
13	Pándu Mewás ..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
	Total in 1897-98..	1	2	40	117	3	10	7	1	2	1	1	185	
	Total in 1896-97..	1	2	40	113	3	10	7	1	1	1	1	180	

113. During the year 5 new schools were opened in Rewa Kántha, *viz.*, 1 in Rájpipla, 2 in Bálásinor, 1 in Umetha, and 1 (Sanskrit) in Sankheda Mewás. There are English classes attached to the Gujaráti schools at Báriya and Mándwa. The English classes at Bhálod and Jhagadia in Rájpipla were closed during the year under report.

Number of schools.

114. Appendix XIII shows the number of pupils and the average attendance in the several schools. The result is as follows as compared with that of the previous year :—

Description of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Average Attendance.		Remarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
High School	1	1	165	190	142·05	158·50	
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ..	2	2	86	74	68·40	65·70	
English Classes	...	...	45	30	35·30	46·50	
Gujaráti and Urdu Schools ...	156	160	8,229	8,358	5,606·97	6,006·58	
Girls' Schools	10	10	577	568	354·80	383·40	
Girls attending Boys' Schools ...	...	...	157	163	81·74	91·15	
Evening Schools	7	7	141	144	61·20	80·0	
Police Schools	1	1	103	93	18·10	14·50	
Sanskrit School	1	2	63	128	52·30	78·90	
Agricultural School	1	1	9	9	10·30	8·20	
Vajiria Tálukdári School ...	1	1	18	22	10·50	15·90	
Total ...	180	185	9,593	9,779	6,441·66	6,949·33	

115. The number of pupils and average attendance in the High School at Nándod and in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Bálásinor shows an increase, while the same class of school in Lunávada shows a decrease.

The boys' vernacular schools, Vajiria Tálukdari School, the seven evening schools and the Sanscrit schools, all show an increase, both in number of scholars and average attendance, while the girls' and the Police schools show a falling off.

116. On the whole, there was an increase of 186 in the number of pupils and of 507·67 in the average attendance as compared with the figures of the previous year.

117. There were 77 trained masters, 6 mistresses and 10 assistants employed in the vernacular schools in Rewa Kántha in the year under report, besides some 147 untrained assistants who draw less than Rs. 7 per mensem.

118. At the 3rd Grade Public Service Examination, Rewa Kántha sent up 44 boys, of whom 22 passed; at the 2nd Grade Examination 3 passed out of 4 presented—a good result.

119. The following is a comparative table of different castes under instruction at the schools (except the Nándod High School) in 1896-97 and 1897-98 :—

Castes.	Number of Scholars at the end of March 1897.	Number of Scholars at the end of March 1898.
Native Christians	1	.....
Jews	.....	2
Pársis	45	59
Mahomedans	952	1,003
Brahmins	1,860	1,762
Other Hindus	4,773	4,955
Low castes	64	95
Aborigines	1,733	1,713
Total ...	9,428	9,589

120. It is satisfactory to note that the number of Mahomedan boys who attended the schools during the year was greater than that of the preceding year. There is a decrease of 20 in the number of aborigines, but the Deputy Educational Inspector, Punch Mahals and Rewa Kántha, reports that considering the past year was one of unusual severity for the poorer classes in paticular, this decrease is only nominal. It is reported that a Bhil youth has been engaged in one of the Rájpipla schools as Head Master by way of special encouragement to others of this class.

Education of Chiefs and Minors.

121. It is satisfactory to note that the number of students in the Vajiria Tálukdári School has risen from 18 to 22, which is perhaps the highest yet recorded.

The minor Rájás of Chhota Udepur and Sunth attend the Rájkumár. College at Rájkot, and the two Kumárs, of Lunáváda, the Mayo College at Ajmere. The young Thákor of Kadána attends the Wadhwán Tálukdári Girássia School. The Kumár Shri of Rájpipla and also two nephews of His Highness the Rája attend the Nándod Main Vernacular School. The former is in the 1st standard and the two latter are in the 4th and 1st standards, respectively. A daughter of the Rája of Rájpipla and his two sisters attend the local girls' school. The former is in the 1st standard and the two latter are in the 2nd and 1st standards, respectively.

The young Thákor of Bhilodia attends the local school and is in the infant class. Two grandsons of the Thákor of Shanor are learning in the local school—one is in the 3rd standard and the other in the infant class. The young Thákor of Kadwal and his brothers attend the Chhota Udepur School—the former is in the 2nd and the latter in the infant class.

Two sisters of the young Rája of Chhota Udepur attend the local girls' school—one of them is in the 2nd standard and the other in the infant class. The Thákor of Pália attends the Rámpur Táluka School and is in the 4th standard. The son of the Thákor of Chháliar attends the local school and is in the 2nd standard. A son of the Thákor of Anghad and a son of the Ráika Thákor attend the Dodka School and are in the 3rd and 2nd standards, respectively.

Printing presses.

122. The usual return of printing presses (No. XIV) is attached. The number of printing presses during the year was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 3—2 in Rájpipla and one in Báriya. Of the two former one belongs to the State and the other to a private individual named Parbhudás Bápuji, who publishes a fortnightly newspaper called "Satya Vijay" (Success of Truth). The press in Báriya also belongs to the State and is used in printing forms for the State. From the Rájpipla State Press a Darbári Gazette is issued every fortnight.

Horse-breeding

123. There are no Government stallions in the Agency, nor are there any special horse-breeding operations in progress in any of the Rewa Kántha States.

Fire.

124. No fire of any importance is reported to have occurred during the year of report.

Returns of Civil Divisions.

125. The usual returns of Civil Divisions of territory and population required by Government Resolution No 1692, dated 12th April 1879, are appended here to Nos. XV and XVI.

Map of the Agency.

126. A sketch map of the Rewa Kántha Agency is also attached with my tour marked thereon.

Conclusion.

127. On the whole, the year under report has been one of continued progress and the two 2nd class States of Chhota Udepur and Sunth have benefitted owing to management by capable officers as administrators during the minority of the Chiefs. Rájpipla has been handed back to its Chief after a long term of Government supervision.

This is the second complete year of my administration and I have now become more fully acquainted with the wants and condition of my charge. I have, as during the previous year, received ready and able assistance from my Huzúr Assistant, Ráo Bahádur Manibhai Haribhai, who has maintained his long previous record for sound, honest work. Ráo Bahádur Mániklál Gokaldás, my District Assistant, has, like myself, now become acquainted with the details of his work and has acquitted himself in the discharge of his duties to my entire satisfaction. I have elsewhere acknowledged the assistance he rendered to me in plague preventive work. The Agency Head Clerk, Mr. Erachsháh Hormuzsháh, has continued to work with his usual zeal and devotion to duty.

W. DODERET,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

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APPENDIX I.

Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated. Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.							Rs.			
Rájpipla	65,001	Gáekwár	171,771	99	4,839	6,682	Fever ...	8,64,298	98	Not	
Chhota Udepur ...	10,500	Do.	93,637	14	624	3,932	Do. ...	2,89,944	...	Do.	
Báriya	*...	.....	111,260	13	688	3,538	Do. ...	4,87,307	...	Do.	*Remitted by Government Resolution No. 7498, dated 28th November 1892, Political Department.
Lunávada	12,000	British	90,147	14	1,050	2,831	Do. ...	2,36,392	...	Do.	
	6,501	Gáekwár									
Bálásinor	4,001	Do.	53,215	8	786	1,560	Do. ...	1,72,913	...	Do.	
	12,696	British									
Sunth	7,000	Do.	74,275	12	546	2,660	Do. ...	1,67,681	...	Do.	

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Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX II.

Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their Families, principal Members of their Court.

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race or religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mahárána Chhatrasingji, Rája of Rájpipla.	Nándod ...	Ruler of the State.	Gohel Rajput, Hindu.	36	Rájkot, Rájkumár College.	In affairs of the State.	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	Age. 1 Son— Vejeysingji 8	
Khán Bahádur Dhanjisha Edulji.	Ahmedabad ...	Diván ...	Párai	43	Elphinstone College, Bombay.	Assisting in State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	
Maha Raval Fatehsinghji, Rája of Chhota-Udepur.	Chhota-Udepur.	Minor... ...	Chowán Rajput, Hindu.	13	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	In study ...	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	.....	The State is under British management.
Khán Bahádur Dadabhai Hormasji.	Surat	Administrator.	Párai	57	Surat High School.	In affairs of the State.	.....	.....	.....	
Maha Rawal Mansingji, Rája of Báriya.	Bária ...	Ruler of the State.	Chowán Rajput, Hindu.	43	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	2 Sons— (1) Ranjitsingji ... 12 (2) Naharsingji ... 10	
Harilal Mansukhram	Nadiád ...	Kárbhári ...	Baniya	47	Surat High School.	Assisting in State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	
Mahárána Sir Wakhatsingji, K. C. I. E., Rája of Lúnávada.	Lúnávada ...	Ruler of the State.	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	39	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	In affairs of the State.	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	2 Sons— (1) Ranjitsingji ... 16 (2) Raghunathsingji . 13	
Dolutram Kirparam	Nadiád ...	Kárbhári ...	Nágar Bráhmin .	42	Elphinstone College, Bombay.	Assisting in State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	
Manwarkhanji, Bábi of Bálásinor.	Bálásinor ...	Ruler of the State.	Musalmán ...	52	At home	In affairs of the State.	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	(1) Son— Jamiatkhanji... ... 3	
Ráo Sáheb Premchand Kasandas.	Thásra ...	Kárbhári ...	Bania	51	Thásra	Assisting in State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	
Mahárána Jorawarsingji, Rája of Sunth.	Sunth... ...	Minor ...	Powár Rajput, Hindu.	17	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	In study ...	Yes	Follows primogeniture.	.....	The State is under British management.
Kirpashankar Bhagwanji ...	Kaira... ...	Administrator.	Odich Bráhmin .	45	Kaira School ...	In affairs of the State.	.....	.....	.....	

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APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the Year 1897-98.

No.	States.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost during 1897-98. Rs. a. p.
1	Rájpipla	20	219	239	47,708 0 0
2	Chhota Udepur	13	226	239	27,333 0 0
3	Báriya	19	150	169	19,499 0 0
4	Lunáváda	21	131	152	17,889 0 0
5	Sunth	26	123	149	15,557 0 0
6	Bálásinor	15	107	122	12,345 0 0
7	Kadána	7	27	34	3,480 0 0
8	Bhádarwa	4	27	31	1,804 0 0
9	Sánjeli	5	14	19	1,149 0 0
10	Umetha	...	13	13	1,339 0 0
	Total ...	130	1,037	1,167	1,48,108 0 0
11	Jámbughoda	2	33	35	5,040 0 0
12	Rewa Kántha Agency	24	135	159	26,104 0 0
	Total ...	26	168	194	31,144 0 0
	Grand Total ...	156	1,205	1,361	1,79,252 0 0

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Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Result of the Working of Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1897-98.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported to Police.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of Accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of Accused sent for trial.	
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	Rájpipla	443	614	487	723	421	655	191	368	207	295	39	50	45	56
2	Chhota Udepur	114	142	138	176	137	176	117	153	20	16	83	87	85	87
3	Báriya	80	136	102	214	102	214	88	161	12	42	86	75	86	75
4	Lúnáváda	148	180	157	190	157	190	119	140	36	50	75	74	75	74
5	Sunth	148	154	189	192	189	192	129	131	56	52	68	68	68	68
6	Bálásinor	110	106	200	203	197	203	145	159	50	28	72	78	73	78
7	Kadána	40	35	52	45	52	45	49	38	3	6	94	84	94	84
8	Bhádarwa	26	21	38	39	38	39	15	24	18	11	39	62	39	62
9	Sanjeli	22	29	39	36	39	36	38	36	1	...	97	100	97	100
10	Umetha	29	39	26	43	26	42	18	35	8	7	69	81	69	83
11	Mándwa...	4	5	6	8	6	8	4	8	2	...	66	100	66	100
12	Shanor	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	100	...	100
13	Vasan Virpur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	100	100	100	100
14	Uchad	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	100	...	100	...
15	Chhaliár...	5	4	12	6	12	6	8	6	4	...	66	100	66	100
	Total ...	1,172	1,467	1,449	1,877	1,379	1,808	924	1,261	417	507	63	67	67	69
16	Jambughoda	33	18	38	23	38	23	34	21	4	2	81	91	81	91
17	Sankheda Mewás ...	65	55	120	85	120	85	103	63	17	22	83	74	83	74
18	Pándu Mewás	66	29	50	46	46	46	31	40	15	6	62	87	67	87
	Total ...	131	84	170	131	166	131	134	103	32	28	78	79	80	79
	Grand Total ...	1,336	1,569	1,657	2,031	1,583	1,962	1,092	1,385	453	537	66	68	69	70

W. DODERET,
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APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and the number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1897-98.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of													Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		1896-97.	1897-98.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.		1896-97.	1897-98.								
1	Thándár Sankheda Mewás...	92	71	4	78	29	27	10	...	188	148	72	15	58	2	...	1	2	
2	Thándár Pandu Mewás	52	59	3	34	43	32	3	...	109	115	59	14	41	1	...	...	...	
3	Third Class Magistrate of Dodka	20	18	...	11	4	16	...	...	29	31	19	...	12	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	164	148	7	123	76	75	13	...	326	294	150	29	111	3	...	1	2	
4	Rájpipla	604	774	33	670	287	421	48	...	1,004	1,459	392	397	604	...	...	66	25	
5	Chhota Udepur	172	254	2	174	71	101	10	3	262	361	72	29	253	...	...	7	6	
6	Báriya	80	136	16	212	...	...	...	...	117	228	13	29	161	...	...	25	4	
7	Lunávada	195	216	2	190	70	137	...	...	283	399	14	164	221	...	...	...	...	
8	Sunth...	222	287	17	192	68	99	51	...	310	427	112	77	213	...	4	17	4	
9	Bálasinor	204	197	5	203	86	87	...	...	407	381	74	49	241	...	...	17	19	
10	Kadána	40	35	...	42	3	24	...	3	85	72	9	21	38	4	...	...	...	
11	Sanjeli	37	41	...	36	1	19	...	..	64	56	...	1	55	...	...	...	...	
12	Bhádarva	83	66	5	28	41	18	3	11	154	106	4	63	34	1	...	4	1	
13	Umetha	54	35	...	45	...	8	1	...	73	54	7	8	38	1	...	...	...	
14	Mándwa	11	28	2	8	...	33	3	...	21	46	15	14	17	...	...	...	3	
15	Shanor	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	
16	Vasan Virpur	18	5	...	1	11	2	...	...	22	14	5	...	9	...	...	...	...	
17	Uchád	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
18	Chhaliár	22	10	...	6	2	10	...	...	28	18	5	...	13	...	...	...	...	
19	Gad	1	24	...	4	...	39	5	...	1	48	16	...	32	...	...	...	...	
20	Jambugod	31	22	...	24	2	5	...	...	47	31	5	5	21	...	...	...	...	
21	Vajiria	...	26	...	1	33	14	3	...	...	51	41	4	6	...	...	...	...	
22	Agar	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1781	2,160	82	1,838	675	1,021	125	17	2,885	3,758	786	812	1 964	6	4	136	62	
23	Political Agent	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	5	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	
24	Assistant Political Agent ..	3	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	
25	Huzúr Deputy Assistant Political Agent	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Deputy Assistant Political Agent, in charge Mewás ...	37	23	1	7	14	5	...	2	67	29	2	16	9	1	...	1	2	
	Total ...	50	31	1	10	14	5	...	8	82	38	2	18	16	1	...	1	2	
	Grand Total ...	1,995	2,339	90	1,971	765	1,101	138	25	3,293	4,090	938	909	2,091	10	4	138	66	

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APPENDIX VI.

Rewa Kántha State—Criminal Justice Sentences.

No.	Courts and States.	Whipped.	Fined.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Transportation for life.	Death.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Rájpipla	22	201	318	28	14	18	2	1	...	604	
2	Chhota Udepur	...	141	83	25	2	1	1	...	...	253	
3	Báriya	...	53	90	8	4	5	...	1	...	161	
4	Lunawáda	...	143	61	11	2	4	...	...	...	221	
5	Sunth	4	149	61	3	...	...	...	...	...	217	
6	Bálásinor	...	99	127	7	5	3	...	...	...	241	
7	Kadána	...	14	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	
8	Bhádarwa	...	7	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	
9	Sanjeli	...	39	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	
10	Sankheda Mewás	...	16	40	2	...	...	...	...	...	58	
11	Pándu do.	...	31	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	
12	Dodka...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
13	Umetha	...	22	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	
14	Mandwa	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
15	Shanor	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
16	Uchád	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
17	Vasan Virpur	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
18	Chhaliár	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
19	Gad	...	26	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	
20	Vajeria	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
21	Agar	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
22	Jámbugoda	...	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
23	Political Agent, Rewa Kántha ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
24	Assistant Political Agent ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	
25	Huzur Assistant Political Agent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Deputy Political Agent, in charge Mewás	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
	Total ...	28	985	930	84	28	31	3	2	...	2,091	

W. DODERET,

Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX VII.

Return of Criminal Appeals disposed of by Criminal Courts of the Political Agency, Rewa Kántha, during the year 1897-98.

Name of Court.	Number of appeals in which sentence was confirmed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was reversed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was altered.	Total number of appeals disposed of.	Remarks.
First Class Magistrate in charge Mewás ...	1	...	...	1	
Second Class Magistrate, Sankheda Mewás ...	3	...	...	3	
Second Class Magistrate, Pándu Mewás ...	3	...	...	3	
Third Class Magistrate, Mándwa	1	...	1	2	
First Class Magistrate, Sunth	3	...	...	3	
Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha ...	1	...	...	1	
Total ...	12	...	1	13	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Rewa Kántha during the year 1897-98.

No.	States.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on file at the end of the year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
						1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	
1	Sankheda and Pándu Mewás.	Assistant Political Agent. 1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	
2	Sankheda Mewás ...	Thandár 1	186	191	377	315	345	62	186	
3	Pándu do. ...	Do. 1	10	175	185	175	103	10	10	
4	Umetha Japtidár ...	Japtidár 1	1	25	26	24	9	2	1	
5	Kadána and Nárukote.	Assistant Political Agent. 1	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	
6	Kadána	Japtidár 1	...	24	24	24	49	...	...	
7	Nárukote	Thándár 1	...	32	32	30	5	2	...	
8	Mándwa	State Courts ... 1	8	26	34	27	15	7	8	
9	Rájpipla	Do. ... 2	114	509	623	446	683	177	114	
10	Chhota Udepur ...	Do. ... 2	39	75	114	85	109	29	39	
11	Báriya	Do. ... 3	25	331	356	268	359	88	25	
12	Lunávada	Do. ... 2	291	705	996	559	666	437	291	
13	Bálásinor	Do. ... 4	18	586	604	517	499	87	18	
14	Sunth...	Do. ... 2	549	3,098	3,647	1,245	768	2,402	549	
15	Sanjeli	Do. ... 1	3	12	15	15	43	...	3	
16	Bhádarwa	Do. ... 2	37	129	166	111	128	55	37	
17	Shanor	Do. ... 1	3	4	7	7	4	...	3	
18	Chhaliár	Do. ... 1	...	13	13	12	3	1	...	
19	Gad	Do. ... 1	2	15	17	14	...	3	2	
20	Vajiria	Do. ... 1	...	69	69	64	...	5	...	
21	Agar	Do. ... 1	...	31	31	30	...	1	...	
		Total ... 31	1,287	6,052	7,339	3,969	3,788	3,370	1,287	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, during 1897-98.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	
1	Political Agent...	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	
2	Deputy Assistant Political Agent in chargé Mewás.	...	10	10	6	8	4	...	
3	Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1	12	13	8	14	5	1	

W. DODERET,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the Rewa Kántha Agency.

Number.	State.	Gross Revenue.		Expenditure.		Revenue.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
		For Samvat 1952, A. D. 1895-96.	For Samvat 1953, A. D. 1896-97.	For Samvat 1952, A. D. 1895-96.	For Samvat 1953, A. D. 1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Rájpipla	8,56,261	8,64,298	10,17,592	8,38,579	8,037	...	...	1,79,013	
2	Chhota Udepur	2,61,775	2,89,944	2,19,818	2,28,900	28,169	...	9,082	...	
3	Báriya	5,03,639	4,87,307	3,69,115	2,64,162	...	16,332	...	1,04,953	
4	Lunávada	3,72,654	2,36,392	3,07,175	3,25,529	...	1,36,262	18,354	...	
5	Bálásinor	1,77,402	1,72,913	1,58,589	1,82,709	...	4,489	24,120	...	
6	Sunth	1,38,800	1,67,681	1,20,036	1,29,971	28,881	...	9,935	...	
7	Kadána	23,505	23,059	22,903	17,084	...	446	...	5,819	
8	Sanjeli	22,306	24,885	20,219	25,246	2,579	...	5,027	...	
9	Umetha	39,097	39,338	23,873	33,531	241	...	9,658	...	
10	Bhádarva	47,849	45,384	46,982	64,463	...	2,465	17,481	...	
11	Saukheda Mewás	2,60,990	2,64,824	3,28,980	3,11,691	3,834	...	...	17,289	
12	Pándu Mewás	62,802	63,949	58,815	61,489	1,147	...	2,674	...	
13	Dodka	13,533	13,016	15,109	17,272	...	487	2,163	...	
14	Nárukot	15,498	14,309	13,920	14,779	...	1,189	859	...	
	Total ...	27,96,111	27,07,329	27,23,126	25,15,405	72,888	1,61,670	99,343	3,07,074	
						88,782		2,07,721		

W. DODERET,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX X-A.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1897-98.

No.	Name.	Rajpipla.	Chhota Udepur.	Báriya.	Lunávada.	Bálasinor.	Sunth.	Kadána.	Umetha	Bhádarva.	Sanjeli.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1	Land Revenue	5,24,074	1,47,020	1,36,738	1,39,256	1,01,581	80,663	14,653	28,642	29,705	14,328
2	Local Cess	...	4,823	5,934	11,698	5,204	4,788	240	278	3,320	408
3	Sale-proceeds of lands	3,345	...	205	7,560	4,148	864	...	...	453	...
4	Opium Revenue...	9,304	7,641	5,870	6,485	2,737	4,988	421	332	1,220	578
5	Abkári Revenue (including Bháng and Gánja)	1,34,094	31,997	36,280	7,537	11,531	21,646	2,106	1,088	4,339	5,000
6	Jama, &c., from Bháyats and Patáwats	...	...	...	2,802	...	3,465	...	...	...	...
7	Customs Receipts	...	52,176	63,926	29,849	18,747	17,168	1,404	...	125	1,081
8	Forests	1,22,422	10,101	2,23,492	3,884	6,771	5,257	831	...	1,896	1,503
9	Judicial Receipts (including Stamps) .	20,229	4,450	1,531	10,280	12,417	14,472	388	257	1,531	1,116
10	Educational Receipts (fees, &c.) ...	3,913	222	211	1,028	550	...	45	...	122	11
11	Guaranteed Rights	12,286	1,789	4,775	1,698	2	...	230	7,246	...	...
12	Extraordinary Receipts	13,268	263	...	40	85	...	...	...	692	...
13	Other Receipts	21,365	29,462	8,345	14,275	9,140	8,690	2,741	1,495	1,981	860
14	Tagavi	...	...	...	...	...	5,680	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8,64,298	2,89,944	4,87,307	2,36,392	1,72,913	1,67,681	23,059	39,338	45,384	24,885
	Expenditure.										
1	Darbár Expenses	1,70,568	28,860	68,881	80,807	64,421	27,856	3,525	4,630	13,065	12,183
2	Tribute	38,898	10,500	...	18,501	16,698	5,835	...	7,555	19,076	...
3	Extraordinary Charges	26,193	...	25,857	22,267	65	6 931	245	10,970	24,811	...
4	Administrative Establishment ...	31,712	14,018	12,429	12,832	12,655	8,561	2,134	...	...	...
5	Revenue Department	76,856	14,832	17,732	9,084	9,512	5,513	2,784	4,732	2,442	1,619
6	Judicial Department	17,197	1,922	10,892	2,556	4,196	1,618	63	86	...	95
7	Educational Department	43,641	4,383	5,251	8,650	4,706	4,365	675	194	...	167
8	Military (Silandy)	45,197	8,255	11,485	24,321	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Police	45,702	26,845	20,845	15,785	8,941	16,574	3,489	1,339	1,504	1,180
10	Jail	9,113	1,958	2,041	1,460	2,715	785	504	68	276	158
11	Dispensary (including Vaccination) .	11,123	3,150	3,464	5,286	1,907	1,871	176	90	90	54
12	Forest Department	40,869	6,624	4,339	1,582	2,197	899	480	...	56	147
13	Public Works (including Repairs) ...	2,04,005	47,686	50,761	75,135	35,472	5,587	1,642	2,498	1,181	2,544
14	Minor Establishment	25,109	17,221	3,741	5,234	719	5,774	...	...	512	...
15	Dharmáda Devasthán	11,011	6,835	10,242	4,808	3,267	1,395	190	870	366	712
16	Guaranteed Rights	15,938	410	...	1,886	...	...	193	27	...	75
17	Paid in Liquidation of Debts ...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,598
18	Miscellaneous	25,447	35,327	16,202	22,804	8,145	8,074	984	472	1,084	1,714
19	Nazarána	...	...	...	...	...	28,333	...	...	...	...
20	Purchase of Land	...	...	...	...	7,093	...	...	...	...	...
21	Remission	...	...	...	12,530	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8,38,579	2,28,900	2,64,162	3,25,528	1,82,709	1,29,971	17,084	33,531	64,463	25,246

W. DODERET,
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APPENDIX XI.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Rewa Kántha Local Funds for the year 1897-98.

Number.	Name of Funds.	Opening Balance on the 1st April 1897.	Receipts during the year 1897-98.	Expenditure during the year 1897-98.	Balance on the 1st April 1898.			Remarks.
					In Cash.	Invested.	Total.	
1	*Rewa Kántha Agency Fund*—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	(*a*) Vajiria Tálukdár School Fund ...	2,394	2,543	1,508	3,429	...	3,429	
	(*b*) Vajiria Dispensary Fund	30,397	1,023	857	1,563	29,000	30,563	
	(*c*) Rewa Kántha Education Fund ...	14,760	2,589	2,172	1,177	14,000	15,177	
	(*d*) Rewa Kántha Education Pension Fund...	65,515	5,132	1,213	4,434	65,000	69,434	
	(*e*) Anghad Improvement Fund ...	1,712	...	520	1,192	...	1,192	
	Total ...	1,14,778	11,287	6,270	11,795	1,08,000	1,19,795	
2	Mewás Administration Fund	37,171	18,840	14,194	26,817	15,000	41,817	
	Grand Total ...	1,51,949	30,127	20,464	38,612	1,23,000	1,61,612	

W. DODERET,
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APPENDIX XII.

Abstract of the result of Vaccination in the year 1897-98 contrasted with the returns of the four preceding years.

	Years.														
	1893-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.
Rájpipla	4	6,008	55	4	5,738	119	4	5,988	72	4	6,309	76	4	6,646	36
Deogadh-Bária ...	2	3,310	37	2	3,328	56	2	3,574	105	2	3,857	108	2	3,426	112
Sanjeli		201	3		294	12		126	4		174	1	...	52	...
Chhota Udepur ...	2	3,357	21	2	3,534	27	2	3,772	38	2	4,141	45	2	3,896	36
Sunth	2	2,710	47	2	2,670	68	2	2,492	38	2	2,683	55	2	2,631	29
Kadána		601	13		218	8		638	14		546	20	...	697	2
Bálásinor	1	1,422	5	1	1,493	13	1	1,643	4	1	1,376	8	1	1,556	4
Sankheda Mewás ...	2	2,008	35	2	2,165	19	2	1,735	38	2	2,151	33	2	2,142	33
Lunáwáda	2	2,815	12	2	2,845	16	2	2,710	24	2	2,843	27	2	2,807	24
Pándu Mewás... ...	1	1,308	22	1	1,050	18	1	1,472	46	1	1,508	48	1	1,530	54
Total ...	16	23,740	250	16	23,335	356	16	2,4150	383	16	25,588	421	16	25,383	330

W. DODERET,
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APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the increase or decrease of Schools and Scholars.

No.	Name of School.	Name of State.	Number of Schools in 1896-97.	Number of Schools in 1897-98.	Number of Pupils in 1896-97.	Number of Pupils in 1897-98.	Average attendance in 1896-97.	Average attendance in 1897-98.	Remarks.
1	High School ...	Rájpipla ...	1	1	165	190	142·5	158·50	
2	Anglo-Vernacular School.	Lunáváda ...	1	1	53	41	45·10	36·10	
		Bálásinor ...	1	1	33	33	23·30	29·60	
		Total ...	2	2	86	74	68·40	65·70	
3	English Class ...	Rájpipla... ...	...	...	20	...	15·70	15·40	
		Mándwa... ...	...	...	25	14	19·60	16·60	
		Báriya	...	...	...	16	...	14·50	
		Total ...	.	...	45	30	35·30	46·50	
4	Gujaráti and Urdu Schools.	Rájpipla... ...	84	85	3,969	3,983	2,601·25	2,848·80	
		Chhota Udepur...	13	13	560	577	378·08	388·81	
		Lunáváda ...	11	11	925	884	684·70	706·0	
		Sunth Rámpur ...	10	10	467	492	339·40	330·60	
		Bálásinor ...	4	6	602	650	463·90	506·40	
		Devgad Bária ..	12	12	624	622	407·17	407·83	
		Sankheda Mevás .	9	9	507	504	359·90	347·70	
		Pándu Mevás ...	5	5	180	183	91·70	128·90	
		Bhádarva ...	2	2	178	184	136·62	143·85	
		Umetha	1	2	34	70	22·50	53·70	
		Kadána	3	3	114	124	75·35	79·39	
		Sanjeli	1	1	20	33	14·60	28·20	
		Nárukot... ..	1	1	49	52	31·80	36·40	
		Total ...	156	160	8,229	8,358	5,606·97	6,006·58	
5	Girls' Schools ...	Rájpipla... ...	5	5	287	285	183·70	199·70	
		Chhota Udepur ...	1	1	43	43	26·90	29·10	
		Devgad Bária ...	1	1	46	47	25·10	28·60	
		Lunáváda ...	1	1	74	66	40·0	45·90	
		Sunth Rámpur ...	1	1	44	44	25·70	23·70	
		Bálásinor ...	1	1	83	83	53·40	56·40	
		Total ..	10	10	577	568	354·80	383·40	
6	Girls attending Boys' Schools.	Rájpipla... ...	...	...	129	144	69·34	77·30	
		Chhota Udepur...	...	...	7	4	2·20	2·60	
		Devgad Bária ...	...	...	3	3	3·0	2·25	
		Lunáváda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Rámpur	...	...	1	1	0·40	0 80	
		Sankheda Mevás .	...	...	8	6	1·20	3·80	
		Pándu Mevás ...	...	...	3	1	3·0	1·70	
		Bhádarva ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Kadána	...	...	6	4	2·60	2·70	
		Total ...	...	...	157	163	81·74	91·15	
7	Evening School...	Rájpipla	7	7	141	144	61·20	80·0	
8	Police School ...	Do.	1	1	103	93	18·10	14·50	
9	Sanskrit School...	Lunáváda ...	1	1	63	59	52·30	46·70	
		Chándod... ...	...	1	...	69	...	32·20	
10	Agricultural School.	Rámpur	1	1	9	9	10·30	8·20	
11	Tálukdári School..	Vajiria	1	1	18	22	10·50	15·90	
		Total ...	11	12	334	396	152·40	197·50	
		Grand Total...	180	185	9,593	9,779	6,441·66	6,949·33	

W. DODERET,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XIV.

The Press.

1	2	3	4	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.	
			A.	B.
Rájpipla (Nándod) ...	Darbári Press ...	Rájpipla State ...	Fortnightly Darbári Gazette.	.....
Do. ...	Private Printing Press.	Parbhudas Bápuji...	Fortnightly Satya Vijiya.	.....
Bária	Lithograph Press ...	Bária State ...	.....	.....

W. DODERET,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XV.

Civil Division of Native States.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Province.	Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	How many Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Town with Population.		Number of Villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.	
						Head-quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.
														Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gujarát ...	Northern Division	Rájpipla	6	1,600	114,756	Nándod	10,819	771	2	8	30	15	239	47,708	5,24,072	8,64,298
		Chhota-Udepur ...	4	1,514 873	171.771 71,218	Chhota-Udepur ...	3,552	570	2	3	28	14	239	27,338	1,47,020	2,89,944
		Báriya	7	873	93 637 66,822	Báriya	3,420	495	3	2	22	15	169	19,499	1,36,738	4,87,307
		Lúnávada	3	813 388	111.269 75,450	Lúnávada	10,101	358	2	5	26	8	152	17,889	1,39,256	2,36,392
		Sunth	2	394	90.147 68,822	Rámpur	3,799	291	2	2	13½	7	149	15,557	80,663	1,67,681
		Bálásinor	2	189	74.275 46,328	Bálásinor	9,687	102	4	4	11	6	122	12,345	1,01,581	1,72,913
		Kadána	1	130	53,215 14,220	Kadána	950	111	1	1	15	8	34	3,480	14,653	23,059
		Sanjeli	...	33½	3,751	Sanjeli	584	51	1	...	6	1	19	1,149	14,328	24,885
		Bhádarwa	...	27	9,185	Bhádarwa	3,167	15	2	2	18	2	31	1,804	29,705	45,384
		Umetha	1	21	4,798	Umetha	969	10	1	1	8	6	13	1,339	28,642	39,338
		Sankheda Mewás ...	...	311¾	53,214	Wádia	418	348	6	1	24	11			2,09,667	2,64,824
		Pándu do. ...	1	74½	20,312	Pándu	481	101	2	1	16½	7	159	26,104	47,887	63,949
		Dodka do. ...	...	8½	4,576	Dodka	1,263	3	...	1	5	3			9,262	13 046
		Nárukot	...	143	6,440	Jambughoda... ...	556	53	1	1	9	7	35	5,040	7,915	14,309
		Total ...	27	5,066½	549,892	.....	49,766	3,279	29	32	232	110	1,361	1,79,252	14,91,389	27,07,329

N.B.—The figures shown in black type are of the 1891 Census.

W. DODERET,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XVI.

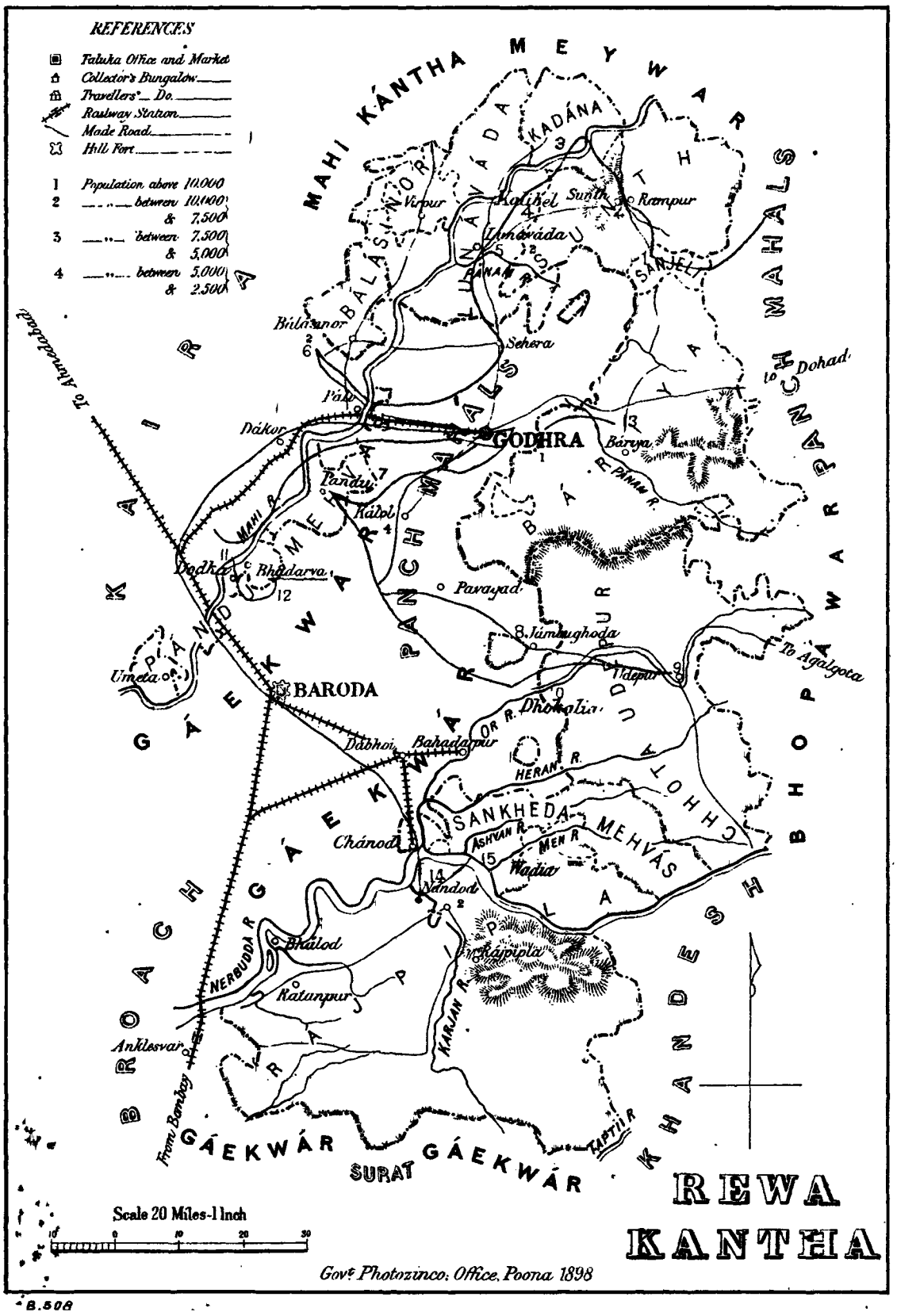
Population.

District.	Population.							Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
	Inhabited Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other except Hindus and Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Jains.	Aborigines.	Total adult male agriculturists, including Landholders, Cultivators and Agricultural labourers.	Male adult non-agriculturists			
				Males.	Females.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.											
Rájpipla	22,494	87,613 83,503	34,336 83,268	23,221	20,586	1,14,756 171.771	75·79	...	2	...	47,811 162,686	5,161 6,414	2,671	169	76	61,547	26,173	28,848		...	
Chhota Udepur ...	14,752	22,776 48,117	21,553 45.520	13,961	12,928	71,218 93.637	31·57	...	...	...	59,027 88,395	1,625 1.941	3,301	16	34	10,516	26,289	19,662		...	
Báriya	13,087	19,892 55.755	20,229 55.514	13,631	13,070	66,822 111.269	82·19	...	...	...	39,364 63.408	1,644 2,076	45,785	15	23	25,776	25,949	15,634		...	
Lunávada	15,966	28,150 45.574	22,763 44.175	15,826	13,711	75,450 (0.147	194·45	...	...	...	71,870 86.316	3,059 3,511	320	...	359	162	27,779	13,045		...	
Sunth	11,348	18,123 37.925	17,591 36.340	11,709	11,399	58,822 74.275	149·29	...	...	...	21,920 72.187	1,151 1.465	622	8	134	35,609	16,849	18,590		...	
Bálásinor	9,773	14,210 27.462	13,558 25.753	9,759	8,901	46,328 53.215	245·12	...	...	...	41,470 47,586	4,622 5,121	108	...	226	...	12,613	8,306		...	
Sankheda Mewás...	10,581	16,495	15,539	11,005	10,175	53,214	170·55	...	...	...	34,914	2,159		22	61	16,058	15,838	14,889		...	
Pándu do. ...	4,560	6,573	6,001	4,212	3,526	20,312	272·64	...	...	...	19,682	630	6,021	...	...	...	8,176	3,051		...	
Dodkha do. ...	1,104	1,435	1,383	993	776	4,576	538·35	...	...	...	4,544	31		...	...	1	1,652	925		...	
Bhádarwa	2,231	3.104	2,832	1,743	1,516	9,185	340·18	...	...	...	8,881	794		...	4	6	2,498	2,257		...	
Umetha	1,183	1,565	1,473	988	772	4,798	199·91	...	...	...	4,651	63	5,511	...	84	...	2,438	750		—	
Kadána	2,912	4,198	4,180	3,124	2,768	14,220	109·38	...	...	...	13,845	346		...	29	...	6,559	1,587		...	
Sanjeli	739	1,119	1,110	784	738	3,751	111·07	...	...	...	587	119		...	...	...	3,045	1,585	960	...	
Nárukot	1,313	3,237 3,762	3,203 3,688	—	..	6,440 7.450	...	...	...	...	4,226 5.121	57 76	2,253	...	...	3,157	.....	...		...	
Total ...	111,043 148,257	173,490 376,146	165,691 357,360	109,955	1,00,756	549,892 733.506	113·408	...	2	...	372,292 641.811	21,461 25.103	66,592	220	1,040	154,877	174,898	128,744	...	...	

Gujaráti.

N.B.—The figures shown in black ink are those of the 1891 Census.

W. DODERET,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.


REFERENCES
Taluka Office and Market
Collector's Bungalow
Travellers' Do.
Railway Station
Made Road
Hill Fort
1 Population above 10,000
2 between 10,000 & 7,500
3 between 7,500 & 5,000
4 between 5,000 & 2,500
MAHI KÁNTHA
MEYWAR
KADÁNA
Virpur
Kothiel
Sunth
Rampur
Umeráda
BÁNAM R.
SÁNJELI
Bálasinor
Sehera
To Dohad
Pálo
Dákor
GODHRA
Bárya
R. PÁNAM R.
Tándu
MAHI R.
Kálol
Dadka
Bhádarva
Pavayad
Jámbughoda
To Agalgota
Umeta
BARODA
Idepur
Dhoraliá
Dábhoi
Bahadarpur
OR R.
HERAN R.
CHHOTA UDEPUR
SANKHEDA
Chánod
ASHVAN R.
MEN R.
MEHVÁS
Wadia
Nándod
Bhálod
Rájpipla
NERBUDDA R.
Ratanpur
Anklesvar
From Bombay
KARJAN R.
KAPTI R.
BROACH
GÁEKWÁR
SURAT
KHANDESH
REWA KANTHA
Scale 20 Miles-1 Inch
Govt Photozinco. Office, Poona 1898

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REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION, ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE REWA KA'NTHA AGENCY, FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

No. 626 OF 1898.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Ahmedabad, 8th September 1898.

Submitted to Government.

2. Mr. Doderet was in charge of the Agency during the whole year, and though the outbreak of plague along the eastern frontier of his district somewhat curtailed his movements, he has been able to visit nearly every State in the Agency, and also some of the minor estates.

3. The chief event of the year was the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, which was celebrated with great loyalty throughout the entire Agency, and in the more important States permanent useful memorials have been established which will greatly result in keeping alive the memory of such an important event. Two other events signalised the year—(1) the installation of Mahárána Shri Chhatrasinghji on the Gadi of Rájpipla and (2) the opening of the first section of the Rájpipla Railway. The Thákor of Umetha died during the year, as also three other petty Thákors of the Pándu Mewás.

4. *Rájpipla.*—His Highness Mahárána Shri Chhatrasinghji was installed on May 20th, 1897, by the Political Agent, but the Administrator, Colonel Snell, remained on as Special Political Agent till the following November in order to facilitate the transfer of administration. No separate report is, however, submitted by that officer, such being unnecessary. The Mahárána is well reported on by the Political Agent, and is acting liberally towards his relations. It is satisfactory to find that his brothers intend working out careers for themselves and are not content to be mere pensioners of the State. The financial condition of the State is satisfactory and, with the completion of the Railway, will no doubt much improve. There has been a considerable increase in the number of offences reported to the Police as compared with 1896-97, but the percentage of convictions to arrests has improved somewhat, though it is still very low. The number of undetected cases is reported to be large, though the exact number is not given. The amount of stolen property recovered shows a decided falling off, being only 33 per cent. as against 53 per cent. in the previous year. The police of the State evidently want a little better supervision. Education appears to be progressing, and one new school was opened during the year, thus making a total of 99 in the State. The year was a very healthy one, and it is satisfactory to note that plague got no footing in the State.

5. *Chhota Udepur.*—The Rája being a minor, this State is under management and the Administrator, Khán Bahádur Dádábhái Hormasji, appears to be doing good work. There has been an increase of some Rs. 28,000 in revenue, and though the expenditure has also increased, it was well within the income, and a creditable proportion of it was spent on public works. The Central Distillery System was introduced from November 1897 and has resulted in a substantial gain to the State. Survey operations are being pushed on vigorously, and the abolition of the duty on the export of grain should undoubtedly stimulate the cultivation of the waste lands.

6. *Báriya.*—The revenue of this State was somewhat less than in the previous year, mainly owing to decrease in forest receipts. But there is a large decrease in expenditure over one lákh. This is reported to be chiefly due to (1) Public works and (2) Domestic expenditure. It is a pity to strangle expenditure on public works, and of the sum spent a very large amount went on State buildings, which are not of particular use to the people.

7. *Lúnáváda.*—There has been a large decrease in revenue as compared with 1896-97, but the receipts that year were swelled by exceptional payments. The expenditure was much in excess of the income, which is not very satisfactory. Of the total amount of Rs. 3,25,529, Rs. 81,000 were spent on public works, but apparently more than half of this sum was spent in building a palace. It is satisfactory to note, however, that over Rs. 16,500 were spent on the Lúnáváda-Shera road.

8. *Bálásinor.*—This State retains its usual reputation for good management. Its income was slightly below that for 1896-97 chiefly owing to diminished forest receipts. The expenditure, on the other hand, was some Rs. 24,000 in excess of that of the preceding year and some Rs. 10,000 in excess of the income. It is satisfactory, however, to find that the excess is caused mainly by expenditure on public works, most of which will be useful to the community.

9. *Sunth.*—This State still continues under management during the minority of the Rája and the Administrator Mr. Kirpáshankar is reported to be carrying out his duties satisfactorily.

The income of the State shows an increase over that for 1896-97. Under expenditure also there appears to be an increase of Rs. 9,936. The expenditure on public works is not large, but for the reasons given by the Political Agent more cannot be expected at present. The construction of the road to Jhálod, for which provision has been made, should result in an improvement in the State's revenue by allowing the exploitation of the forests in the east. It may be noted that the figures of income and expenditure as given in the report for 1896-97 were in *Shihasai* rupees, while in the present report they are in British currency.

10. *Minor Estates.*—The income of Kadána shows a slight decrease mainly owing to "Forests", but the expenditure also decreased and was well within the income. A fair amount has been spent on public works. There is little to remark about Bhádarva, but the expenditure during the year was largely in excess of the income. The circumstances, however, were exceptional. In Sanjeli, it is satisfactory to find that the Thákor is inclined to spend more money on works of public improvement and is curtailing his private expenditure. The Umetha State still remains under management as the Thákor is a minor. The financial condition is satisfactory and will no doubt still further improve during the management.

11. *Thána Circles.*—Little of importance occurred in these Circles during the year except that the Pándu Mewás was threatened with an invasion of plague from the adjoining Baroda villages, but owing to the prompt measures taken the disease was kept out. The general health of the people was good and the season was on the whole a favourable one; though the rainfall was somewhat below the average, but it fell seasonably. Survey operations are being pushed on. The state of crime in both the Mewás is satisfactory, showing a considerable decrease, especially in the Pándu Mewás, and the percentage of convictions to cases is very good. The value of property stolen was much less than in the previous year, but the percentage of recovery is not so good and, strangely enough, the Pándu Mewás shows worst. This is attributed to the Police being engaged on plague duty. The amount spent on public works was only Rs. 41,026 as against Rs. 54,047 in the previous year, and of that sum considerably more than half was spent on Darbári buildings. As remarked last year, however, there are so many petty Thákors that any large expenditure on public works can hardly be expected. Education would appear to be progressing slowly, for although the number of schools and scholars remained the same, the average attendance was better, and the receipts show a fair increase.

12. *Attached Estates.*—During the year one State, Rájpipla, was removed from British management and one small estate was placed under attachment owing to the minority of the Thákor. The officers in charge of the estates appear as a rule to be doing their work satisfactorily.

13. *Crime and Police.*—There has been an increase of over 200 cases reported to the Police as compared with 1896-97 and the number of persons arrested was 2,031 as against 1,657 in the previous year. The percentage of

convictions to arrests was much the same as last year, *viz.* 67, and may be considered satisfactory. Serious crimes, especially murders and cognate offences, show a considerable increase—20 as against 9 in 1896-97. As regards stolen property, the improvement reported last year has not been maintained, the percentage over all the Agency having fallen from 45 to 30, which is not satisfactory. The figures for Báriya State are particularly bad, the percentage having fallen from 79 per cent. to 13 per cent. Lánávada and Bálásinor show an improvement, but there is a distinct falling off in nearly all the other States.

14. *Civil Justice.*—Five new Courts were opened during the year and the number of suits filed was 6,052 as against 5,075 in the previous year. The total number of suits for disposal (including balance from the previous year) was 7,339, and of these 3,969 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3,370 at the end of the year. Most of these arrears appear to appertain to Sunth, where owing to a change in the Law of Limitation an unusually large number of suits were filed. The work appears to be disposed of without any undue delay.

16. *Season and Public Health.*—Though the rainfall was below the average, it was seasonably distributed, especially for the kharíf, but the later rains being deficient, the rabi was not so good as expected. Prices of food-grains remained high owing to the depletion of stock by export during the famine of 1896-97, joined to a short crop in that year. Public health was exceptionally good and the attendance at dispensaries naturally fell somewhat.

16. *Education.*—Five new schools have been opened during the year and there has been an increase both in the number of scholars and in the average attendance, but this increase is mainly in "Other Hindus", while the aborigines show a decrease. It is satisfactory, however, to find an increase among Mahomedan boys. The results of the Public Service Examinations were satisfactory and the Vajiria Tálukdári School seems to be growing in popularity.

17. On the whole, the year appears to have been one of quiet progress and the Political Agent and his Assistants have been active in looking after the interests of the various States in the Agency.

H. F. SILCOCK,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

REWA KANTHA AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1899-1900.

No. $\frac{941}{21}$ OF 1901.

From

P. R. CADELL, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha;

To

J. L. JENKINS, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Acting Secretary to Government,
Political Department, Bombay.

Dated Camp Dohad, 21st May 1901.

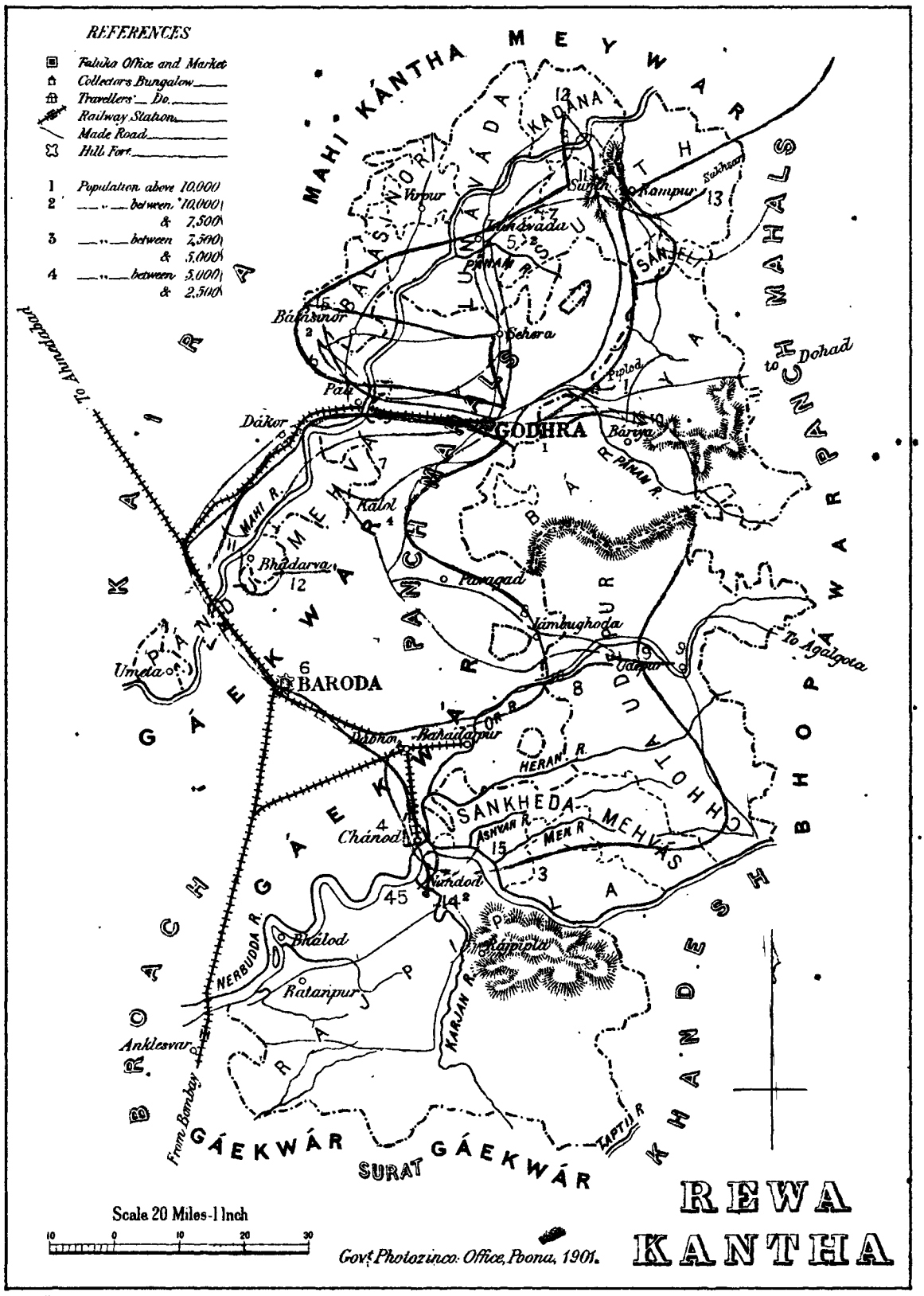
SIR,

I have the honour to submit, herewith, the annual report on the Rewa Kántha Political Agency for the year 1899-1900 ending on 31st March 1900.

2. The usual returns of Civil Divisions of territory and population are appended to the report, together with a sketch map of the Agency with the Political Agent's tour marked thereon.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, N. D.



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NOTE.—The Red shows the Political Agent's tour of 1897-98

The Blue shows the Political Agent's tour of 1898-99

The Green shows the Political Agent's tour of 1899-1900.

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CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

1. No important changes occurred in the personnel of Chiefs. Such minor changes as did take place are exhibited in Appendix A.

2. Changes of officers were rather numerous, and are detailed in Appendix B. Early in the year, it will be seen, the Agency lost Mr. Doderet's experience of its circumstances and needs, and nine months later that of the long-standing Daftardár, Ráo Bahádur Manibhai Haribhai Munshi.

3. The Political Agent visited almost all the States and Thánas, with the exception of the minor States of Bhádarwa and Umetha and the Pándu Thána; the two latter were, however, visited by Mr. Stewart soon after the close of the year. The usual map is appended to illustrate the Political Agent's tours.

4. The Assistant Political Agent was in subordinate charge of the administered States of Kadána and Nárukot only, and visited both.

5. The Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Ráo Bahádur Dulerai Girdharlal, and his predecessor Ráo Bahádur Maneklal Gokaldas, visited almost every part of their charge, which comprised the Sankheda and Pándu Mehwáses and the minor States of Nárukot, Bhádarwa and Umetha.

6. The political particulars of the several States will be found in the usual Appendices I and II. They call, I think, for no remarks.

7. The relations of all the States under this Agency, both with the British Government and other States, continued friendly, except for the jurisdictional dispute in Chándod between the Thákor of Mándwa and His Highness the Gáikwár; and excepting also more than the usual amount of mutual recrimination arising out of frontier raids and a little, too, about famine-wanderers.

CHAPTER II.—ATTACHMENTS.

8. The States of Chhota-Udepur, Sunth, Bálásinor, Kadána, Umetha and Nárukot were under attachment during the year under report, the first five by reason of minority and the last in permanence.

9. The financial condition of all was at that time fairly sound. Loss of revenue and famine expenditure, however, afterwards caused Bálásinor and Nárukot to borrow.

10. The young Chief of Kádana having reached the age of 21, and being a sensible and promising young man, it had been in contemplation to remove his attachment, but this step was postponed when it was found that famine had to be faced.

11. A similar course was followed with one or two of the petty estates under management, while on the other hand two such were added, making 15. One of these (Ráyka) was rather seriously indebted.

Minors.

The usual table giving some personal particulars relating to all the minors under the charge of this Agency is given as Appendix C.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—Police.

12. Appendix III shows the strength and cost of the stipendiary police in the whole of this Agency.

13. The strength of the Rewa Kántha Agency Police (including Nárukot Police) remained the same as in the preceding year, but the cost shews an

increase of Rs. 2,053, due to payment of grain compensation; that of the States shewed trifling changes.

Supervision of the Agency Police.

14. The Agency Police remained under the District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahâls, who is also the Superintendent of the Rewa Kántha Agency Police.

Working of the Agency Police.

15. The results of the working of the various Police forces during the year under report are shewn in Appendix IV. The total number of offences reported to the Police was, it will be seen, doubled by distress; the arrests more than doubled, and the percentage of convictions raised to a high figure.

Serious Offences.

16. The number of serious offences for the whole of the Agency amounted to 193 against 45 of the last year, as detailed below. The value of property stolen in cases of robberies and dacoities amounted to Rs. 22,715 against Rs. 4,198 in the previous year.

Offence.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1. Murder...	5	11
2. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder...	16	17
3. Robbery	14	60
4. Dacoity	7	75
5. Robbery and dacoity with murder ...	1	8
6. Do. with grievous hurt ...	2	22
	45	193

17. The usual comparative statement of property lost and recovered forms Appendix D.

18. The percentage of recoveries—except in Kádana, Bhádarwa, Sanjeli and Pándu—was low as compared with the previous year. This was natural, when so much of the property consisted of food stolen for immediate consumption. This was not so much the case in Pándu and Bhádarwa as elsewhere; but that the percentage should be comparatively high in Kadána and Sanjeli only indicates, I fear, that less of the property lost and not recovered found place in statistics.

19. The Political Agent, of course, saw some of the Police wherever he went, and overhauled the offices of the Heads of Police of the Administered States and of the Sankheda Mehwás and Jámbughoda; but the visit to Pándu fell outside the year under report. He also visited Sunth in September on the outbreak of grain-rioting, and set relief organization going. The outbreak was quickly suppressed, but not without blood-shed.

20. The statistics of gaols and lock-ups are given as Appendix E. The increase here, again, is another striking symptom of distress.

21. The Political Agent inspected the jails or lock-ups at—

Nárukot.	Nándod.
Wádia.	Chhota-Udepur.
Bária.	Bálásinor.
Lunáváda.	Sunth.

22. Appendix F gives details of sudden deaths reported. The considerable increase in the number of deaths resulting from falls from trees during the year under report is significant of the thousands of poor people who climbed trees daily for leaves wherewith to keep their cattle alive. But in such a year many deaths from this and other causes must have passed unreported.

B.—Criminal Justice.

23. Appendix F shews the criminal powers exercised by the several Agency Officers and Chiefs, Administrators and Tálukdárs.

24. Appendix VI shews the sentences awarded by the several Courts in this Agency. It will be seen that no sentence of death or imprisonment for life was awarded.

25. In such a year dacoities were naturally treated with comparative leniency even where innocent lives had been sacrificed. On the other hand not a few dacoits were killed or wounded in hot blood, especially in Sunth, as in our neighbouring British Mahál of Jhálod.

26. Appendix VII shews the number of criminal appeals disposed of by by the Political Agent.

Border Courts.

27. The Border Courts supposed to be held yearly in conjunction with the Assistant Resident, Meywár and the Political Superintendent, Dungarpur, were pretermitted by reason of stress of famine work on both sides.

C.—Civil Justice.

28. Appendix VIII gives information about the Original Civil Work by the Agency and State Courts. There was a decrease of two in the number of tribunals in the Bálásinor State.

29. The value of property concerning which suits were filed amounted to Rs. 1,38,727 against Rs. 2,51,974 in the previous year, giving an average of Rs. 78 per suit against Rs. 69 in the preceding year.

30. The time spent in the disposal of the suits averaged 10 months and 23 days against 7 months and 4 days in the previous year.

Civil appeals in Agency Courts.

31. Appendix IX gives information about the appellate work performed by the Agency Courts.

32. The Political Agent and his office scrutinized the Judicial records of

Nárukot, Wádia, Udepur,		Bálásinor, and Sunth.

33. During the year under report Ráo Sáheb Premchand Karsandas began to exercise independently in his new capacity of Administrator the powers of a Sessions Judge. The heir-apparent of Lunáváda, Kumar Ranjitsingji, began to exercise minor Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction in his father's territory.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Rainfall.

34. Appendix G shews the rainfall registered at the several stations in this Agency from May to November 1899, contrasted with the previous year.

35. It gives an average of 10 inches. Jámbughoda for some reason generally seems to get more rain than other places, while Udepur like Dohad to its north seems to have been just within the fringe of that rainfall which enabled Málwa to keep its bullocks alive and sell them afterwards to Gujarát. Not that Udepur was able to do that with its 20 inches, however. "Production", consequently, was *nil*, and "Distribution" became the immediate pressing business of the States and Agency. The several measures adopted to this end are detailed in the Agency Famine Report.

36. Appendix H shews the price of food-grains in seers of 40 tolás each per rupee during the year under report as compared with those of the preceeding 5 years.

37. There was no cattle disease, but thousands of cattle died of insufficient and unwholesome food. I would estimate various proportions, ranging from 50 per cent. in Udepur to 90 per cent. in Sanjeli.

38. Even teak trees in the forest died of drought in varying numbers, though nowhere I think so numerously as in Godhra Táluka.

39. In Rájpipla the Forests were thrown open to indiscriminate felling, a great mistake which His Highness is now repenting. Elsewhere of course there was much illicit felling, and with the loss by drought besides Forest Improvement has everywhere been thrown back.

40. Means of import and export are still somewhat limited, but in several places advantage was taken of famine labour to improve existing roads or make new ones. Much of this work, I fear, will be wasted, for want of sufficient funds to complete it, but some of the roads have been completed and are useful, notably that from Chota Udepur to Bodeli, the nearest terminus of the Gáekwár's miniature railway.

41. Mr. Wallinger's plan of floating timber down the Orsang river from Udepur (and above) down to Bahádurpur, or else on down into the Narbada has not been tried.

42. The Rájpipla State Railway was opened to traffic as far as a point a couple of miles short of Nándod in November 1899, and the earth-work of the balance was done by famine labour. Those 2 miles of metals, a good size bridge, and a terminus, are now what remains to complete the undertaking. The total capital expenditure on this railway has been Rs. 14 lákhs.

43. Of trade, there was a large export of hides and bones, besides of course huge imports of food, and that was all. To get these imports of food into States was nowhere I believe one of the difficulties of the year.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

44. Appendix X shews the revenue and expenditure of several States under this Agency for the Samvat year 1953 ending on 31st October 1899, as compared with those of Samvat 1954, and Appendix X (*a*) gives details thereof.

45. Owing to the famine the income was less and the expenditure heavy in all the States. In Rájpipla a sum of Rs. 68,372 was expended on Darbár buildings, besides Rs. 1,95,600 on works of public utility, including the Famine Relief Works. The other States expended the following sums on ordinary Public Works and Famine Relief Works:—

Chhota Udepur	...	...	...	... 51,264
Bária ...	...	...	...	... 57,144
Lunáváda	...	...	...	... 27,627
Bálásinor	...	...	...	... 29,615
Sunth ...	...	...	...	... 30,375
Kadána...	...	. .	...	... 2,966
Bhádarwa	...	...	...	... 558
Sanjeli ...	...	...	...	... 699
Umetha	...	...	...	... 7,144
Nárukot	...	...	...	... 10,078
Sankheda Mehwás	...	...	...	... 35,905
Pándu Mehwás	...	...	...	... 16,405

Among the Public Works under construction was a building for a distillery at Udepur under the supervision of the Government, Public Works Department, to replace the old distillery, which is at an outlying village.

46. In Bária the State expended a sum of Rs. 41,471 on Darbár buildings, besides Rs. 15,673 out of the Tribute Fund set apart for public works. Appendix K shows the details of receipts and charges of this Fund.

47. The financial condition of all the States, with the exception of Sanjeli, was sound, though during the year the heavy stress of famine relief expenditure compelled the States of Rájpipla, Bálásinor, Bhádarwa and Nárukot to borrow money either from Government or from Sáhukárs with the guarantee of Government. Sanjeli had a debt of Rs. 17,033 at the end of the previous year, to which a further debt of Rs. 3,610 was added, thus making the total to Rs. 20,643. The new debt is reported to have been incurred on account of the death of the Thákor's wife and on his new marriage.

48. Chhota Udepur, Bária, Kadána and Umetha have substantial balances to their credit.

49. There was a balance of Rs. 17,036-9-5 due to the British Government on account of tribute on the 31st March 1899 and Rs. 31,696-9-5 fell due in Samvat 1956 or A.D. 1899-1900. The total demand thus amounted to

Rs. 48,733-2-10, of which Rs. 25,696-9-5 were recovered during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,036-9-5 outstanding on 31st March 1900, due from the following States to be recovered after the close of the year.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Lúnávada	6,840	0	0
Bálásinor	12,696	9	5
Sunth	3,500	0	0
Total ...	23,036	9	5

50. The following are the details of the collection of tribute due to His Highness the Gáikwár :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Balance outstanding on 1st April 1899 according to Baroda Accounts	1,24,387	14	9
(2) Due for Samvat 1956, *i.e.*, 1899-1900 ...	1,70,041	13	2
Total ...	2,94,429	11	11
(3) Remitted and acknowledged during the year ...	1,40,865	1	0
Actual arrears on 31st March 1900 ...	1,53,564	10	11

51. Appendix XI shows the income and expenditure of the two Local Funds at the disposal of the Political Agent, *viz.*, the Rewa Kántha Agency Fund and the Mewás Administration Fund. Both are in solvent condition and were in a position to advance money to the Tálukdárs of the Mehwáses for famine relief purposes. The Vajiria Dispensary Fund which formed part of the Agency Fund was transferred with the sanction of Government to the Thákor of Vajiria, who has already been entrusted with the management of his State. The expenditure of the Mewás Administration Fund will be seen to have been more than doubled by famine.

Local Funds.

52. The accounts of the following attached States and Thánas were examined by the Political Agent and his office and their cash balances verified ;—

Chhota Udepur, Sunth,
Bálásinor, Nárukot,
and Wádia.

53. As usual the accounts of the States of Chhota Udepur, Sunth and Umetha under the Agency management and of the several Agency Funds were audited during the year by a special officer from the Mámlatdár's grade deputed for the purpose by the Commissioner, Northern Division.

54. In Rájpipla the survey rates were introduced in 22 villages and papers for 13 more prepared. In Chhota Udepur the measuring was performed in 15 villages and classification carried on in 4 villages. In Sunth measurement had been carried out in 65 villages and classification in 46 villages. In Kadána traverse survey was done in 10 villages, and in the Mehwáses the Agency Survey establishment measured 1,233 acres at an average cost of Re. 0-5-8 per acre.

Survey.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

55. Appendix L shows the dispensaries and the patients treated in them during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year. There were 16 dispensaries in Rewa Kántha, the same number as in the previous year. The total number of patients treated again shows a decrease of 2,815 as compared with that of the previous year. Dispensaries in Rájpipla and Bária States and that in Chandod show an increase in the number of patients treated, while those in Balásinor, Sunth and Vajiria exhibit a considerable falling off.

56. Of these 16 dispensaries, the Polictical Agent visited the following:—

Nárukot.	Nándod.
Chhota Udepur and Sunth.	Bálásinor.

57. Appendix XII shows the results of vaccination for the year under report as compared with that of the preceding four years. They do not compare well.

58. There was plague of a mild type in the Bálásinor and Chhota Udepur States and in the Pándu Mewás. There were 215 cases and 184 deaths. No other epidemic disease appeared before the close of the year under report, but by that time of course people had begun to suffer terribly and die in large numbers from the effects of insufficient and unwholesome food.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

59. Appendix XIII shews the number of pupils and the average attendance in the several schools in the Rewa Kántha Agency.

60. The numbers have naturally declined still further than in the previous plague year, though the number of schools returned is not less.

61. The number of trained head masters has risen from 77 to 79, while the number of trained assistants has fallen from 11 to 10.

62. The number of trained mistresses show an increase of one over last year. There is now only one untrained mistress in the Agency.

63. For the 3rd Grade Public Service Examination the Rewa Kántha sent up 39 boys, of whom 30 passed. For the 2nd Grade Examination 1 boy was sent up from the Rájpipla State and he passed the examination.

64. Besides the High School at Nándod there are two Anglo-Vernacular schools in the Agency. The Lunáváda school has 41 boys, showing neither decrease nor increase in the year under report. In Bálásinor the number rose from 35 to 46. The results of these two schools were 56 and 71 percentages, respectively.

65. Besides these recognized Anglo-Vernacular schools, the rudiments of English are taught at Bária and Chándod.

66. The Sanskrit school at Lunáváda shows a decrease of 5 students, while the Chándod Páthshála shews an increase of 9 students.

67. The number of private Vernacular schools has gone down from 16 to 10 and the number of pupils from 491 to 294. Of those 10 schools only 3 are ordinary Gujaráthi schools, the other 7 being Mahomedan Madresás.

68. The minor Rájas of Chhota Udepur and Sunth and the two young Kumars of Bária attended the Rájkumár College at Rájkot and the younger Kumar of Lunáváda, the Mayo College at Ajmere, the Kumar Shri of Rájpipla and a nephew and a brother of his Highness the Rája of that State attended the main Vernacular school at Nándod, until they should become of suitable age for Rájkot, and were reported to being doing fairly well. A daughter of His Highness, two sisters and a niece attended the Girls' School at Nándod and were said to be making fair progress.

69. The Mángrol and Nikoli schools in the same State had also on their rolls about 18 pupils who were cousins of His Highness.

70. It is also gratifying to note that in Chhota Udepur, Bária, Lunáváda and Sunth the ordinary schools are attended by cousins of the Chiefs and girls of their families. The schools in the Mehwáses are freely taken advantage of by young Thákors or their sons.

71. The usual return of printing presses (No. XIV) is attached.

CONCLUSION.

72. This report would have been submitted long ago if it had been submitted as before in the form of an office draft which was a masterpiece of redundancy. But in pursuance of Government Resolution No. 4895 of 30th June 1900, Political Department, it was to be abridged; and I have found so much scope for this process that it has taken me some time.

73. It will be seen that I have maintained the seven chapters, with their headings, presuming them to have been prescribed by authority; but the arrangement and selection of matter thereunder I have treated as optional. On this understanding I have worked to ensure that the same thing shall not be said twice over in different places, but that necessary matter shall appear under its appropriate heading, and there only; and that matter already exhibited in the appendices shall not be reproduced in the text even once. I have tried to restrict the text for the most part to remarks arising out of the appendices, and where it has been customary to give additional and at the same time useful figures in the text, I have usually made these the subject of new appendices, distinguished from old ones by being lettered instead of numbered.

74. Lastly, I have weeded out altogether much personal and other matter which seemed but very remotely connected with the "moral and material progress of the States," and some more which though more relevant seemed too minute. In this process, Chapter I has almost disappeared, but nearly all the relevant matter which it used to contain will be found under the appropriate subsequent chapter.

75. Since the working out of new appendices, &c., will take time, I am not likely to be able to sign the covering letter myself. Hence I have inserted this explanation here.

A. WOOD,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX A.

Showing Changes in the Personnel of Chiefs of the Rewa Kántha Agency.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of deceased Thákor.	Name of successor.	Orders of Government conveying sanction to the succession.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Moti Varnoli in Pándu Mewás.	Thákor Bhagwanji Pashibhai.	Ratansing Bhagwanji, the deceased's son.	Government Resolution No. 2609, dated 2nd May 1899.	
2	Kasla Pagu-nu-Muvadu in Pándu Mewás.	Thákor Bhathi Mokam.	Hashibhai Dhulabhai, the deceased's grandson.	Government Resolution No. 5574, dated 9th August 1899.	
3	Nahara and Varnol Mal in Pándu Mewás.	Thákor Jesing Kubersing.	Kalubhai Jesing, Vajesing Jesing, Becharbhai Jesing, sons of the deceased.	Government Resolution No. 6057, dated 2nd September 1899.	
4	Chudeshwar in Sankheda Mewás.	Thákor Chitabhai Khushalbawa.	Badharkhan, the only son of the deceased.	Government Resolution No. 6095, dated 6th September 1899.	

APPENDIX B.

Showing Changes in the Personnel of Officers.

No.	Name of Officer.	Designation.	Dates of holding appointment.
1	2	3	4
1	W. Doderet, Esquire ...	Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.	1st April to 17th May 1899.
2	H. D. Rendall, Esquire ...	Do. ...	18th May to 10th July 1899.
3	C. N. Seddon, Esquire ...	Do. ...	11th July to 17th September 1899.
4	R. B. Stewart, Esquire ...	Do. ...	18th September 1899 to 31st March 1900.
5	Ráo Bahádur Maneklal Gokaldas.	Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.	1st April to 13th August 1899.
6	Ráo Bahádur Dulerai G. Mehta.	Do. ...	14th August 1899 to 31st March 1900.
7	Ráo Bahádur Manibhai Haribhai.	Huzúr Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.	1st April 1899 to 8th March 1900.
8	Ráo Bahádur Shivram Sadasiv Bhide.	Do. ...	9th March to 31st March 1900.

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

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APPENDIX C.

Showing Personal Particulars relating to Minors under the charge of the Agency.

No.	Name.	State.	Age.	Where receiving education.	Health.	Mental capacity.	Character.
1	Kumar Shri Fatehsingji ...	Chhota-Udepur .	15	Rájkumár College, Rájkot ...	Good ...	Fair ...	Good.
2	Do. Jorawarsingji ...	Sunth	19	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do.
3	Do. Jamiatkhanji ...	Bálásinor ...	6	At home	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
4	Do. Ganpatsingji ...	Umetha... ...	9	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
5	Do. Chhatrasalji ...	Kadána	21	Associated with the Japtidárs to learn his work.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
6	Do. Mansingji... ...	Naswádi... ...	18	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
7	Do. Anopsingji ...	Dudhpur ...	20	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
8	Do. Setamkhan ...	Bihora	18	Vajiria Tálukdári School ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
9	Do. Himatsingji ...	Rájpur	21	Associated with the Japtidárs to learn his work.	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.
10	Do. Indrasing	Palasni	14	Vajiria Tálukdári School ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do.
11	Do. Jethising	Kharedi... ...	20	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
12	Do. Motising	Anghad	17	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
13	Do. Ratansing ...	Moti Varnoli ...	12	None at that time	...	...	...
14	Do. Samatsingji Nathubawa	Angadh... ...	15	(Management new)	...	...	...

APPENDIX D.

Showing comparative Statement of Property stolen and recovered.

No.	State.	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.		Remarks.
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1	Rájpipla	14,748	13,090	10,285	5,028	69	38	
2	Chhota-Udepur ...	3,152	4,026	534	740	17	18	
3	Báriya	2,221	5,998	654	1,674	29	27	
4	Lunáváda	4,905	7,750	2,728	3,129	55	40	
5	Bálásinor	2,037	6,414	813	2,299	40	34	
6	Sunth	2,278	21,737	1,294	5,508	56	25	
7	Kadána	833	3,362	19	246	2	7	
8	Bhádarwa	1,861	733	226	198	12	27	
9	Sanjeli	3,022	650	203	411	7	63	
10	Umetha	140	237	123	155	87	65	
11	Nárukot	27	353	23	206	85	58	
12	Other Petty States ...	3	...	3	...	100	...	
13	Sankheda Mewás ...	618	993	361	473	58	47	
14	Pándu Mewás ...	228	670	89	503	38	75	
	Total ...	36,073	66,013	17,360	570	48	31	

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX E.

Showing Statistics of Gaols and Lock-ups.

No.	States.	Number of Gaols.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Gaol and Prisoners.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.					
					1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.		
1	Rájpipla	8	76	1,398	646	1,474	109	159	279	6,569
2	Chhota-Udepur ...	1	40	716	273	736	46	82	117	2,152
3	Báriya...	1	45	733	161	778	46	98	171	4,575
4	Lunávada	1	39	467	220	506	38	45	83	3,080
5	Bálásinor	2	21	229	179	250	40	26	66	814
6	Sunth	1	28	634	146	662	15	62	124	3,478
7	Kadána	1	1	175	22	176	2	5	12	222
8	Bhádarwa	1	10	18	32	28	...	49	3	372
9	Sanjeli...	1	3	47	14	50	2	6	8	532
10	Umetha	1	...	43	18	43	...	...	5	89
11	Nárukot	1	...	149	11	149	...	...	17	31
12	Other petty States ...	8	...	5	3	5	...	...	2	19
13	Sankheda Mewás ...	1	...	125	52	125	3	9	7	48
14	Pándu Mewás... ...	2	1	50	37	51	1	1	6	71
	Total ...	30	264	4,789	1,814	5,053	296	542	900	22,052

APPENDIX F.

Showing Details of sudden Deaths reported during the year.

Number.	Name.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remarks.
1	Suicide	24	30	
2	Snake-bites	121	107	
3	Drowning	88	72	
4	Fall from trees	54	108	
5	Killed by wild animals	8	6	
6	Other causes	44	48	
	Total ...	339	371	

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX X F.

Showing the Criminal powers exercised by the several Agency Officers, Chiefs, Administrators and Tálukdárs.

Number.	Name.	Jurisdictional Area.	Criminal powers.
1	Political Agent...	Rewa Kántha ...	Sessions Judge and District Magistrate.
2	Assistant Political Agent ...	Do. ...	First Class Magistrate.
3	Deputy Assistant Political Agent.	Do. ...	Do. do.
4	Thándár of Sankheda Mewás...	Sankheda Mewás.	Second Class Magistrate.
5	Thándár of Pándu Mewás ...	Pandu Mewás ...	Do. do.
6	Head Kárkun	Dodka Mewás ...	Third Class Magistrate.
7	His Highness the Rája of Rájpipla.	Rájpipla... ...	Unlimited except that Rájpipla may not try.
8	The Rája of Bária	Bária	British subjects for capital offences.
9	The Rája of Lunáváda ...	Lunáváda ...	Without permission of the Political Agent, and the others may not, without such permission, try any, but their own respective subjects for such offences.
10	Administrator of Chhota-Udepur.	Chhota-Udepur ...	Assistant Sessions Judge.
11	Do. Sunth ...	Sunth	Do. do.
12	Do. Bálásinor...	Bálásinor ...	Do. do.
13	Thákor of Bhádarwa	Bhádarwa ...	First Class Magistrate.
14	Thákor of Sanjeli	Sánjeli	Do. do.
15	Japtidár of Umetha	Umetha	Second Class Magistrate.
16	Japtidár of Kadána	Kadána	Do. do.
17	Thákor of Sihora (Pándu) ...	Sihora	Third Class Magistrate.
18	Rána of Mándwa (Sankheda Mewás).	Mándwa... ...	Three months' imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine.
19	Thákor of Vajiria	Vajiria	Do. do.
20	Thákor of Gad Boriad	Gad Boriad ..	Ordinary powers of a Third Class Magistrate.
21	Thákor of A'gar	A'gar	Do. do.
22	Thákor of Uchad	Uchad	Do. do.
23	Thákor of Shanor	Shanor	Do. do.

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX G.

Showing the rainfall registered at the several stations in the Rewa Kántha from May to November 1899.

No.	Stations.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total 1899.	Total 1898.
		In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.
1	Nándod	1 67	5 73	1 35	1 51	1 19	...	...	11 45	45 96
2	Chhota Udepur ...	0 85	15 60	1 26	0 80	1 40	...	...	19 91	47 65
3	Báriya	0 37	7 44	1 38	...	0 99	0 1	...	10 19	48 70
4	Lunáwáda	0 72	4 16	1 61	...	1 17	0 5	...	7 71	45 75
5	Bálásinor	...	8 12	0 92	...	1 26	...	...	10 30	33 2
6	Sunthrampur	0 74	5 9	3 27	0 7	0 81	0 4	...	10 2	53 44
7	Wádia (Sankheda Mewás)	...	3 90	...	1 3	0 96	...	...	5 89	43 54
8	Pándu	...	2 96	0 71	...	1 10	...	...	4 77	47 69
9	Dodka	...	3 73	0 17	...	1 74	0 14	...	5 78	35 4
10	Jambughoda (Nárukot) .	1 55	11 42	0 17	0 36	0 35	...	...	13 85	61 29
	Total ...	5 90	68 15	10 84	3 77	10 97	0 24	...	99 87	462 8
	Average of 1899 ...	0 59	6 81	1 8	0 38	1 9	0 2	...	9 99	...
	Average of 1898 ...	0 58	6 45	23 27	10 1	6 9	...	...	...	46 21

APPENDIX H.

Showing the prices of food-grains during the year under report.

Names.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Average of 1894-95 to 1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remarks.
Bájri	27	28	22	21	32	26	21	
Arad	29	27	21	18	25	24	19	
Mug	27	26	21	18	24	23	18	
Til	14	14	13	14	16	14	12	
Bavto	41	41	33	27	42	36	27	
Gram	42	35	25	19	29	30	24	
Tuer dal	28	28	18	15	22	22	18	
Rice, 1st quality ...	16	16	14	12	15	15	13	
Rice, 2nd quality ...	20	20	17	14	18	18	16	
Rice coarse	25	25	19	17	21	22	19	
Maize	39	40	36	38	43	37	25	
Mug dal	21	20	17	14	19	18	15	
Mhowra	62	63	43	59	71	60	54	

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Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

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APPENDIX K.

Showing details of receipts and charges of the Báriya Tribute Fund.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Charges.	Amount.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
	Opening balance	12,872 0 0	1	Toll establishment and other charges	493 0 0	
			2	Revenue Survey	3,145 0 0	
1	Contribution from the State	12,500 0 0	3	Overseer	194 0 0	
			4	New road from Piplod to Chandrai, 3½ miles	877 0 0	
			5	Repairs to roads—		
2	Revenue from tolls ...	3,547 0 0		(*a*) Portion of Godhra-Dohad road, 21½ miles... ...	41,583 0 0	
				(*b*) Portion of Limkheda-Jhálod road	1,508 0 0	
3	Profits by exchange of British for Shihasai rupees	1,666 0 0		(*c*) Portion of road from Asardi to Báriya, 8½ miles	2,066 0 0	
			6	Repairs to wells and tanks ...	1,577 0 0	
			7	Repairs to Schools and Dharamsháls	446 0 0	
	Total Receipts ...	17,713 0 0	8	Miscellaneous	23 0 0	
				Total ...	14,912 0 0	
				Closing balance ...	15,673 0 0	
	Grand Total ...	30,585 0 0		Grand Total ...	30,585 0 0	

APPENDIX L.

Showing the Dispensaries and the patients treated in them during the year under report.

States or Tálukas.	Names of Dispensaries.	Number of Dispensaries.		Patients treated.		Average daily attendance.		Cost of maintenance.		Remarks.
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	
Rájpipla ...	Nándod	1	1	13,627	1,506	142	170	5,598	5,885	
	Jaghadia ...	1	1	3,168	2,694	64	52	1,550	1,600	
	Vália	1	1	1,619	2,122	32	35	748	868	
	Gardeshwar ...	1	1	1,259	1,478	16	22	701	548	
	Bhálod	1	1	3,507	3,132	50	45	985	882	
	Dedia Páda ...	1	1	...	302	...	12	127	265	
Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur .	1	1	5,188	4,812	53	51	2,355	2,296	
	Travelling Dispensary ...	1	1	...	702	...	9	371	378	
Báriya... ...	Báriya	1	1	2,066	5,932	64	80	2,334	2,995	
Lunáwáda ...	Lunáwáda ...	1	1	9,053	9,212	89	105	4,609	3,967	
	Travelling Dispensary ...	1	1	...	327	...	23	174	58	
Bálásinor ...	Bálásinor ...	1	1	12,546	7,390	132	83	2,042	1,680	
Sunth	Sunth	1	1	7,161	3,688	54	56	1,317	1,556	
Nárukot ...	Nárukot... ...	1	1	699	879	27	15	322	425	
Mándwa ...	Chándod ...	1	1	1,865	2,802	29	46	1,584	1,506	
Vajiria... ...	Vajiria	1	1	2,756	1,761	36	28	704	894	
	Total ...	16	16	65,114	62,299	788	832	25,521	25,803	

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX I.

FORM I.

Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Bábá-sái. Rs.							Rs.			
Bájpipla ...	65,001	Gáikwár...	1,71,771	98	4,360	5,978	Fever and cough.	7,26,552	98	Not.	
Chhota Udepur.	10,500	Do. ...	93,637	14	482	3,088	Do. ...	2,96,694	...	Do.	
Báriya ...	...*	...	1,11,269	13	536	2,509	Do. ...	4,15,673	...	Do. ...	* Remitted under Government Resolution No. 7498 of 28th November 1892, Political Department.
Lunávádá ...	12,000	British ...	90,147	14	994	2,710	Do. ...	2,82,828	...	Do.	
	6,501	Gáikwár...									
Bálásinor ...	4,001	Do. ...	53,215	10	760	1,468	Do. ...	2,20,576	...	Do.	
	12,696	British ...									
Sunth	7,000	Do. ...	74,275	12	385	2,221	Do. ...	1,59,095	...	Do.	
Kadána ...	*Nil*	...	18,689	3	117	322	Do. ...	24,268	...	Do. ...	Columns 6 and 7. There is a decrease under "Persons being taught" and "Persons who have been vaccinated" as compared with the last year, but this is owing to famine.
Bhádarwa ...	19,076	Gáikwár...	10,637	2	174	...	Do. ...	47,572	...	Do.	
Sanjili	*Nil*	...	6,311	1	33	27	Do. ...	25,273	...	Do.	
Umetha ...	3,902	Gáikwár...	6,189	2	32	...	Do. ...	51,146	...	Do.	
	3,268	British ...									

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX

FORM

Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race or religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Years.	
Mahárána Chhatrasingji, Rája of Rájpipla.	Nándod... ...	Ruler of the State.	Gohel Rájput, Hindu.	38	Rájkot, Rájkumár College.
Khán Bahádur Dhanjisha Edalji.	Ahmedabad ..	Diván	Pársi	45	Elphinstone College, Bombay.
Maharaval Fatehsingji, Rája of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur..	Minor	Chowán Rájput, Hindu.	15	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
Khán Bahádur Dadabhai Hormasji.	Surat	Administrator ...	Pársi	59	Surat High School .
Maharaval Mansingji, Rája of Báriya.	Báriya	Ruler of the State.	Chowán Rájput, Hindu.	45	Rájkot, Rájkumár College.
Harilal Mansukhram	Nadiád	Kárbhári ...	Bania	49	Surat High School...
Mahárána Sir Vakhatsingji K.C.I.E., Rája of Lúnávada.	Lúnávada ...	Ruler of the State.	Solanki Rájput, Hindu.	41	Rájkot, Rájkumár College.
Dolatram Kirpashankar ...	Nadiád	Kárbhári ...	Nágar Bráhmin ...	44	ElphinstoneCollege, Bombay.
Babi Jamiyatkhanji of Bálásinor.	Bálasinor ...	Minor	Musalmán... ...	5	Education is not yet begun.
Ráo Sáheb Premchand Kassandas.	Thásra	Administrator ...	Bania	53	Thásra School ...
Mahárána Jorawarsingji, Rája of Sunth.	Sunth	Minor	Powár Rájput, Hindu.	19	Rájkot, Rájkumár College.
Kirpashankar Bhagwanji ...	Kaira	Administrator ...	Audich Bráhmin ...	47	Kaira School ...
Rána Chhatrasalji, Thákor of Kadána.	Kadána... ...	Minor	Powár Rájput, Hindu.	21	Wadhwán Tálukdári Grásia High School.
Bholanath Keshavram	.....	Japtidár of Kadána.	Nágar Bráhmin ...	...	.....
Rána Fatehsingji, Thákor of Bhádarwa.	Bhádarwa ...	Ruler of the State.	Wagheler Rajput, Hindu.	53	Bhádarwa School ...
Ganpatram Jebhai	Broach	Kárbhári ...	Khedawal Bráhmin.	...	.....
Thakor Ganpatsing of Umetha..	Umetha... ...	Minor	Bania	9	Studying at home...
Abhesahankar Vijayshankar ...	Nándod... ...	Japtidár ...	Bráhmin	...	.....
Thakor Pratapsingji of Sanjeli..	Sanjeli	Ruler of the State.	Chowán Songara Rajput, Hindu.	51	Sanjeli ... ...
Sevakram Bhaishankar... ...	Lúnávada ...	Kárbhári ...	Bráhmin	...	.....

II.

II.

Families, principal Members of their Court.

How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
In affairs of the State.	Yes...	Yes...	1 Son— Age. Vijaysingji 10	
Assisting in State affairs.	... ..	.....	.....	
In study ...	Yes...	Yes	.....	This State is under British management.
In affairs of the State.	.. ...	.....	.....	
Do. ...	Yes...	Yes...	2 Sons— 1 Ranjitsingji ... 14 2 Naharsingji ... 12	
Assisting in the State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	
In affairs of the State.	Yes...	Yes...	2 Sons— 1 Ranjitsingji ... 18 2 Raghunathsingji ... 15	
Assisting in State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	
Infant	Yes...	Yes...	.....	The State is under British management.
Assisting in State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	
In study ...	Yes...	Yes...	.....	The State is under British management.
In affairs of the State.	.....	.....	.....	
Associated with the Japtidár to learn State affairs.	No	Yes...	.....	The State is under British management.
Assisting in State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	
In affairs of the State.	No	Yes...	.....	
Assisting in State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	
In study	No...	Yes...	.....	The State is under British management.
In affairs of the State.	.....	.....	.....	
In affairs of the State.	No	Yes...	3 Sons— 1 Ranjitsingji ... 33 2 Pushpsingji ... 9 3 Infant son ...	
Assisting in State affairs.	.....	.....	.....	

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Rewa Kantha Agency for the year 1899-1900.

No.	State.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost during 1899-1900. Rs.	a.	p.
1	Rájpipla	20	219	239	38,034	0	0
2	Chhota-Udepur	13	236	249	29,510	0	0
3	Báriya	19	151	170	22,327	0	0
4	Lunávada	21	134	155	17,373	0	0
5	Sunth	26	123	149	17,984	0	0
6	Bálásinor	17	105	122	11,503	0	0
7	Kadána	7	27	34	4,232	0	0
8	Bhádarwa	4	29	33	1,716	0	0
9	Sanjeli	5	14	19	1,587	0	0
10	Umetha	...	13	13	1,484	0	0
	Total ...	132	1,051	1,183	1,45,750	0	0
11	Nárukot (Jámbughoda)	26	168	194	32,497	0	0
12	Rewa Kántha Agency						
	Total ...	26	168	194	32,497	0	0
	Grand Total ...	158	1,219	1,377	1,78,247	0	0

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the result of the working of Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1899-1900.

Number.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.	
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	Rájpipla	561	868	657	1,616	591	1,515
2	Chhota-Udepur ...	123	223	164	439	163	438
3	Báriya	89	391	153	725	153	725
4	Lunáváda	153	270	209	397	208	397
5	Sunth	111	287	127	687	127	687
6	Bálásinor	96	179	181	256	177	250
7	Kadána	35	116	39	179	39	179
8	Bhádarwa	16	19	40	35	40	35
9	Sanjeli	18	41	49	68	49	68
10	Umetha	17	29	24	46	19	46
	Total ...	1,219	2,423	1,643	4,448	1,566	4,340
11	Jámbughoda	18	67	26	146	26	142
12	Sankheda Mewás ...	56	82	103	214	103	202
13	Pándu Mewás ...	42	68	69	87	69	86
	Total ...	116	217	198	447	198	430
	Grand Total ...	1,335	2,640	1,841	4,895	1,764	4,770

Number.	Name of State.	Number of accused convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	Rájpipla	318	1,144	230	357	52	70	60	75
2	Chhota-Udepur ...	135	356	28	83	82	81	82	81
3	Báriya	120	619	31	90	78	85	78	87
4	Lunáváda	114	334	86	59	54	84	54	84
5	Sunth	90	618	29	63	77	89	77	89
6	Bálásinor	136	204	35	31	75	79	76	81
7	Kadána	33	169	3	5	84	94	84	94
8	Bhádarwa	25	22	15	13	62	62	62	62
9	Sanjeli	36	66	...	2	73	97	73	97
10	Umetha	15	33	4	13	62	72	78	72
	Total ...	1,061	3,565	461	716	64	80	67	80
11	Jámbughoda ...	25	122	1	11	96	83	96	86
12	Sankheda Mewás ...	59	177	32	17	57	82	57	87
13	Pándu Mewás ...	58	64	8	18	84	73	84	74
	Total ...	142	363	41	46	71	81	71	81
	Grand Total ...	1,203	3,928	502	762	65	80	68	82

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPEN

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and the number of

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons					
				Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during				Received by transfer.
		1898-99.	1899-1900.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons	Voluntarily.	
1	Thándár, Sankheda Mewás.	73	75	2	107	1	25	9	21
2	Thándár, Pándu Mewás...	79	65	3	64	1	42	3	...
3	Third Class Magistrate, Dodka	25	10	...	6	8	4	...	...
	Total ...	177	150	5	177	10	71	12	21
4	Rájpipla	727	980	23	1,515	146	339	87	...
5	Chhota Udepur ...	227	285	5	425	6	98	1	7
6	Báriya	89	391	16	723	...	...	...	...
7	Lunávada	192	290	8	397	40	41	...	...
8	Sunth	237	386	8	684	23	139	35	...
9	Bálásinor	168	167	24	293	131	53	...	...
10	Kadána	35	116	3	170	6	23	...	6
11	Sanjeli	28	46	13	68	6	...	...	...
12	Bhádarwa	73	55	...	32	28	31	1	4
13	Umetha	30	32	...	31	5	22	...	5
14	Mándwa	3	22	...	2	10	19	...	...
15	Vasan Virpur ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
16	Uchád	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Gad	8	6	...	...	...	11	2	...
18	Jámbughoda ...	12	59	...	118	1	23	4	...
19	Vajiria	27	24	...	3	...	44	8	...
20	Ágar	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
21	Sihora	1	11	2	...	11	2	1	2
	Total ...	1,866	2,672	102	4,459	405	836	160	24
22	Political Agent ...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	73
23	Assistant Political Agent.	16	23	...	33	3	2	...	2
24	Deputy Assistant Political Agent	27	25	2	110	3	...	...	7
	Total ...	55	60	2	143	6	2	...	82
	Grand Total ...	2,098	2,882	109	4,779	421	909	172	127

DIX V.

Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1899-1900.

DEALT WITH AND DISPOSED OF.									
Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
1898-1899.	1899-1900.								
146	165	19	11	134	...	...	1	1	
158	113	39	3	69	2	...	...	...	
47	18	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	
351	296	66	15	212	2	...	1	1	
1,248	2,110	474	290	1,326	...	2	18	8	
368	542	26	86	416	...	3	11	10	
167	739	29	61	619	...	...	30	6	
316	486	12	81	386	...	...	7	3	
329	889	210	11	655	1	1	11	3	
369	501	56	192	237	1	...	15	28	
53	208	27	4	162	11	1	3	3	
63	87	...	3	84	...	...	...	...	
129	96	...	63	33	...	...	...	...	
59	63	21	3	35	4	...	...	...	
11	31	9	4	16	...	...	2	2	
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	13	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	
17	146	2	34	110	...	...	...	...	
45	55	23	6	10	...	2	14	3	
7	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
...	18	9	...	6	...	1	2	2	
3,219	5,986	907	838	4,101	17	10	113	68	
16	73	...	14	57	...	2	...	...	
25	40	2	6	29	3	...	...	...	
48	122	13	29	17	63	...	...	...	
89	235	15	49	103	66	2	...	...	
3,659	6,517	988	902	4,416	85	12	114	69	

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX VI.

Rewa Kántha State—Criminal Justice' Sentence.

No.	Courts and States.	Whipped.	Fined.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Transportation.	Deaths.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Rájpipla	313	225	655	91	19	23	...	...	...	1,326	
2	Chhota Udepur ...	66	79	238	28	2	3	...	...	...	416	
3	Báriya	65	93	434	15	3	6	3	...	...	619	
4	Lunáváda	85	79	194	12	9	7	...	...	...	386	
5	Sunth	183	95	361	12	2	2	...	...	...	655	
6	Bálásinor	...	6	221	5	4	1	...	...	...	237	
7	Kadána	...	102	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	
8	Bhádarwa	14	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	33	
9	Sanjeli	26	33	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	
10	Sankheda Mewás ...	...	12	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	
11	Pándu do. ...	..	33	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	
12	Dodka	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
13	Umetha	...	9	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
14	Mándwa	...	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
15	Sihora	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
16	Uchád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Vasan Virpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Chhaliár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Gad	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
20	Vajiria	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
21	A'gar	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
22	Jámbughoda	...	59	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	
23	Political Agent, R. K.	...	...	19	36	1	1	...	...	...	57	
24	Assistant Political Agent	10	...	13	4	2	...	...	...	...	29	
25	Húzur Assistant Political Agent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Deputy Assistant Political Agent, in charge Mewás ...	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	17	
	Total ...	762	877	2,482	207	42	43	3	...	...	4,416	

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX VII.

Return of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Criminal Court of the Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, during the year 1899-1900.

Names of Courts.	Number of appeals in which sentence was confirmed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was reversed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was altered.	Total number of appeals disposed of.	Remarks.
Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, Mr. Rendall. .	1	1	...	2	
Do. do. Mr. Sedden ...	2	...	...	2	
Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha ...	2	...	...	2	
Administrator, Sunth	...	1	...	1	
Wádia, Second Class Magistrate	1	1	...	2	
Pandu, do.	1	2	1	4	
Jámbughoda, do.	...	...	3	3	
Total ...	7	5	4	16	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Rewa Kántha Agency during the year 1899-1900.

No.	States.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on file at the end of the year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of		Arrears.		Remarks.
						1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	
1	Sankheda and Pándu Mewás.	Deputy Assistant Political Agent. 1	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	
2	Kadána	Assistant Political Agent. 1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
3	Rájpipla	State Courts ... 2	235	539	774	550	690	224	235	
4	Chhota Udepur ...	Do. ... 2	17	51	68	56	55	12	17	
5	Báriya	Do. ... 4	161	398	559	508	489	51	161	
6	Lúnáváda	Do. ... 2	630	276	906	357	563	549	630	
7	Sunth...	Do. ... 2	925	54	979	920	1,556	59	925	
8	Bálásinor	Do. ... 2	100	146	246	202	730	44	100	
9	Kadána	Japtidár ... 1	6	18	24	24	61	...	6	
10	Bhádarwa	State Court ... 2	48	56	104	65	114	39	48	
11	Umetha	Japtidár ... 1	3	11	14	14	8	...	3	
12	Sanjeli	State Court ... 1	...	7	7	7	33	...	...	
13	Mándwa	Do. ... 1	7	36	43	38	16	5	7	
14	Gad	Do. ... 1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	
15	Vajiria	Do. ... 1	3	22	25	16	37	9	3	
16	Sanor...	Do. ... 1	2	1	3	3	3	...	2	
17	Chhaliár	Do. ... 1	2	...	2	2	5	...	2	
18	Sankheda Mewás ...	Thándár ... 1	99	...	...	...	250	...	99	
19	Pándu Mewás ...	Do. ... 1	6	79	85	85	129	...	6	
20	Nárukot	Do. ... 1	...	13	13	13	12	...	...	
21	A'gar...	State Court ... 1	...	1	1	1	10	...	...	
22	Sihora	Do. ... 1	...	6	6	3	...	3	...	
	Total ...	31	2,246	1,757	4,003	2,978	4,772	1,025	2,246	

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, during 1899-1900.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900	1898-99	
1	Political Agent	5	3	8	7	7	1	5	
2	Assistant Political Agent ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Deputy Assistant Political Agent, In charge Mewás.	4	6	10	4	11	6	4	
	Total ...	9	9	18	11	18	7	9	

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the Rewa Kántha.

No.	State.	Opening balance.	Gross Revenue.		Expenditure.		Revenue.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
			For Samvat 1954, A.D. 1897-98.	For Samvat 1955, A.D. 1898-99.	For Samvat 1954, A.D. 1897-98.	For Samvat 1955, A.D. 1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Rájpipla ...	2,43,042	8,30,666	7,26,552	11,74,760	10,77,092	...	1,04,114	...	97,768	
2	Chota Udepur ...	5,18,856	2,95,451	2,96,694	2,94,174	1,91,321	1,243	...	...	1,02,853	
3	Báriya	7,66,905	4,15,677	4,15,673	4,45,239	5,03,551	...	4	58,312	...	
4	Lúnáváda ...	20,016	2,72,350	2,82,828	2,71,787	2,21,219	10,478	...	...	50,068	
5	Bálásinor ...	766	1,93,440	2,20,576	1,63,312	2,55,575	27,136	...	62,263	...	
6	Sunth	1,41,440	1,60,484	1,59,095	1,38,078	1,36,903	...	1,389	...	1,175	
7	Kadána	53,238	29,721	24,268	53,214	23,708	...	4,953	...	30,006	
8	Sanjeli	236	25,613	25,273	25,344	26,098	...	340	754	...	
9	Umetha... ...	38,925	41,571	51,146	34,444	40,477	9,574	...	6,033	...	
10	Bhádarwa ...	5,501	61,526	47,572	53,462	48,602	...	13,954	...	4,860	
11	Sankheda Mewás	...	2,63,321	2,55,801	2,72,785	2,82,316	...	7 523	9,531	...	
12	Pándu Mewás ...	...	71,716	66,340	55,980	72,404	...	5,376	16,424	...	
13	Dodka	...	13,681	12,351	14,359	14,075	...	1,330	...	284	
14	Nárukot... ...	27,984	23,265	8,457	21,689	24,192	...	14,808	2,503	...	
	Total ...	18,16,909	2,697,985	25,92,625	30,18,227	28,87,033	48,431	1,53.791	1,55,820	2,87,014	

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX X-A.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1899-1900.

No.	Name.	Rájpipla.	Chhota Udepur.	Bária.	Lúnávada.	Bálásinor.	Sunth.	Kadána.	Umetha.	Bhádarwa.	Sanjeli.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	2,74,888	1,64,503	1,38,675	1,49,265	1,12,951	85,410	16,492	28,488	29,125	14,687
2	Local Cess	...	5,426	6,293	11,770	5,236	4,713	261	278	3,287	541
3	Sale-proceeds of Lands	1,250	...	324	4,301	10,176	1,094	...	...	100	...
4	Opium Revenue	11,136	6,440	5,900	5,844	2,873	3,649	367	118	4,152	477
5	A'bkári Revenue (including Bhang and Gánja)	40,532	32,101	40,074	16,212	10,704	21,813	2,106	1,088	4,340	5,000
6	Jama, &c., from Bháyats and Patáwals.	...	...	...	2,718	...	3,465	...	...	...	...
7	Custom Receipts	...	48,430	89,130	32,405	20,531	14,024	1,402	...	100	2,055
8	Forests	1,50,003	12,953	1,17,057	24,152	21,659	1,322	1,195	...	...	943
9	Judicial Receipts (including Stamps) .	18,795	2,581	2,386	10,187	13,423	2,034	375	182	2,760	592
10	Educational Receipts (fees, &c.) ...	4,077	152	287	947	507	159	41	34	109	11
11	Guaranteed Rights	16,329	1,702	4,775	1,698	131	...	230	18,815	...	...
12	Extraordinary Receipts	1,60,928	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	521	...
13	Other Receipts	48,614	22,125	10,772	23,329	22,382	21,250	1,799	2,142	3,078	967
14	Tagávi	...	...	...	...	...	162	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7,26,552	2,96,694	4,15,673	2,82 828	2,20,576	1,59,095	24,268	51,145	47,572	25,273
	Expenditure.										
1	Darbár Expenses	2,02,490	34,678	93,656	75,197	54,516	23,747	5,995	4,838	15,377	19,223
2	Tribute	38,898	8,908	...	18,501	16,697	5,939	...	...	19,076	...
3	Extraordinary Charges	1,87,156	...	1,95,856	1,105	6,986	646	1,205	...	2,980	...
4	Administrative Establishment ...	26,138	13,754	12,382	11,771	16,830	9,161	2,014	...	...	...
5	Revenue Department	54,579	25,047	21,918	8,447	10,109	4,894	5,385	4,880	4,091	2,072
6	Judicial Department	13,423	2,249	3,518	2,582	5,174	2,253	275	332	...	...
7	Educational Department... ...	46,202	4,249	5,774	6,657	5,253	4,451	687	362	588	171
8	Military (Sibandi)	45,662	6,492	11,257	23,982	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Police	36,439	30,716	20,708	13,774	13,233	16,261	3,881	2,282	1,478	1,587
10	Jail	9,055	1,947	1,625	1,546	2,070	1,006	245	98	351	78
11	Dispensary (including Vaccination) ...	12,366	4,520	3,762	5,037	2,653	1,840	223	90	98	89
12	Forest Department	26,274	7,157	3,396	1,989	2,649	2,791	516	94	83	158
13	Public Works (including repairs) ...	2,63,979	20,123	60,586	28,940	46,630	19,303	2,247	7,150	1,388	700
14	Minor Establishment	20,645	18,405	2,840	5,107	1,413	8,066	...	...	3	...
15	Dharmáda Devasthán	11,200	3,526	8,531	3,985	3,979	1,542	180	813	1,203	693
16	Guaranteed Rights	16,005	291	...	1,937	...	...	195	27	..	75
17	Paid in Liquidation of Debts ...	...	2,185	...	...	...	3,958	...	331	233	...
18	Miscellaneous	66,580	7,074	54,326	9,975	26,262	2,191	160	307	1,654	1,070
19	Nazarána	...	...	...	...	...	28,844	...	...	...	...
20	Purchase of Land	...	...	...	...	6,919	...	...	...	...	...
21	Remission	...	...	...	687	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Relief Works...	...	...	3,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
23	Tagávi	...	...	...	...	4,172	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10,77,091	1,91,321	5,03,551	2,21,218	2,25,575	1,36,903	23,208	40,477	48,603	26,098

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

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APPENDIX XI.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Rewa Kántha Local Funds for the year 1899-1900.

Number.	Name of Funds.	Opening balance on the 1st April 1899.	Receipts during the year 1899-1900.	Expenditure during the year 1899-1900.	Balance on 1st April 1900.			Remarks.
					In Cash.	Invested.	Total.	
1	*Rewa Kántha Agency Fund—*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	(*a*) Vajiria Tálukdári School Fund.	2,906	631	1,465	2,072	...	2,072	
	(*b*) Vajiria Dispensary Fund ...	30,872	506	31,378	...	...	...	Government Resolution No. 6959, dated the 11th October 1899; Management handed over to the Thákor of Vajiria.
	(*c*) Rewa Kántha Education Fund .	15,523	2,589	2,686	1,426	14,000	15,426	
	(*d*) Rewa Kántha Education Pension Fund	74,720	7,913	20,539	8,594	53,500	62,094	
	(*e*) Angadh Improvement Fund ...	493	...	18	475	...	475	
	Total ...	1,24,514	11,639	56,086	12,567	67,500	80,067	
2	Mewás Administration Fund ...	47,991	27,819	39,328	13,482	25,000	38,482	
	Grand Total ...	1,72,505	39,458	95,414	26,049	92,500	1,18,549	

APPENDIX XII.

Abstract of the result of Vaccination in the year 1899-1900, contrasted with the return of the four preceding years.

	1895-96.			1896-97.			1897-98			1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.
Rájpipla	4	5,988	72	4	6,309	76	4	6,646	36	4	6,125	50	4	5,955	23
Devgadh-Baria ...	2	3,574	105	2	3,857	108	2	3,426	112	2	3,409	74	2	2,442	67
Sanjeli	...	126	4	...	174	1	...	52	...	...	205	3	...	27	...
Chhota Udepur ...	2	3,772	38	2	4,141	45	2	3,896	36	2	4,022	47	2	3,048	40
Sunth	2	2,492	38	2	2,683	55	2	2,631	29	2	2,691	25	2	2,207	14
Kadána	...	638	14	...	546	20	...	697	2	...	469	1	...	321	1
Bálásinor	1	1,643	4	1	1,376	8	1	1,556	4	1	1,558	6	1	1,466	2
Sankheda Mewás ...	2	1,735	38	2	2,151	33	2	2,142	33	2	2,291	37	2	1,420	9
Lunáváda	2	2,710	24	2	2,843	27	2	2,807	24	2	2,987	16	2	2,696	14
Pándu Mewás ...	1	1,472	46	1	1,508	48	1	1,530	54	1	1,579	35	1	1,181	3
Total ...	16	24,150	383	16	25,588	421	16	25,383	330	16	25,336	294	16	20,763	173

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the increase or decrease of Schools and Scholars.

No.	Name of School.	Name of State.	Number of Schools in 1898-99.	Number of Schools in 1899-1900.	Number of Pupils in 1898-99.	Number of Pupils in 1899-1900.	Average attendance in 1898-99.	Average attendance in 1899-1900.
1	High School ...	Rájpipla	1	1	202	202	173·93	179·87
2	Anglo-Vernacular School.	Lunáváda ...	1	1	41	41	35·80	32·30
		Bálásinor ...	1	1	35	46	27·90	25·00
		Total ...	2	2	76	87	63·70	57·30
3	English Class ...	Báriya	...	...	21	14	14·10	13·40
		Mándwa	...	...	11	20	8·50	13·40
		Total ...	...	...	32	34	22·60	26·80
4	Gujaráti and Urdu Schools.	Rájpipla	85	85	3,979	3,444	2,779·40	2,604·51
		Chhota Udepur ...	13	13	504	440	362·70	317·90
		Lunáváda ...	11	11	902	838	678·90	675·70
		Sunthrámpur ...	10	10	488	327	314·10	295·10
		Bálásinor ...	6	8	664	613	521·00	435·00
		Báriya	12	12	623	493	425·87	401·73
		Sankheda Mewás..	9	9	491	364	309·90	299·40
		Pándu Mewás ...	5	5	169	120	121·50	97·28
		Bhádarva ...	2	2	189	174	145·54	126·26
		Umetha	2	2	71	31	49·10	26·40
		Kadána	3	3	118	117	79·60	78·65
		Sanjeli	1	1	33	33	27·20	25·30
		Nárukot	1	1	50	53	30·10	28·70
		Total ...	160	162	8,281	7,047	5,844·91	5,411·93
5	Girls' School ...	Rájpipla	5	5	285	298	194·20	215·10
		Chhota Udepur ...	1	1	36	39	24·60	22·40
		Báriya	1	1	48	53	30·30	35·10
		Lunáváda ...	1	1	80	80	39·90	49·40
		Sunthrámpur ...	1	1	45	45	19·70	21·90
		Bálásinor ...	1	1	83	82	57·50	34·00
		Total ...	10	10	577	597	366·20	377·90
6	Girls attending Boys' School.	Rájpipla	...	...	154	261	95·10	149·70
		Chhota Udepur ...	...	...	5	3	3·50	2·00
		Báriya	...	...	4	3	2·90	5·05
		Lunáváda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sunthrámpur ...	...	...	1	1	0·40	1·00
		Bálásinor ...	...	...	...	19	...	9·00
		Sankheda Mewás..	...	...	4	8	1·50	3·90
		Pándu Mewás ...	...	...	3	3	2·50	2·60
		Bhádarva ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Umetha	...	...	...	1	...	0·80
		Kadána	...	...	2	...	1·25	...
		Sanjeli	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nárukot	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	173	299	107·15	174·05
7	Evening School ...	Rájpipla	6	6	123	102	69·40	60·90
8	Police School ...	Do.	1	1	93	53	15·20	12·10
9	Sanskrit School ...	Lunáváda ...	1	1	50	35	40·50	43·5
		Chándod	1	1	39	48	18·30	27·4
10	Agricultural School.	Rámpur	1	1	14	12	9·20	11·2
11	Tálukdári School...	Vajiria	1	1	21	17	14·80	13·4
		Total ...	11	11	340	267	167·40	168·5
		GRAND TOTAL ...	184	186	9,681	8,533	6,745·89	6,396·45

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha

APPENDIX XIV.

The Press.

1	2	3	4	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.	
			A.	B.
Rájpipla (Nándod) ...	Darbári Press ...	Rájpipla State ...	Fortnightly Darbári Gazette.	.....
Do. do. ...	Private Printing Press.	Parbhudas Bapuji Mehta.	Fortnightly Satya Vijaya.	.....
Báriya	Lithograph Press ...	Báriya State ...	.....	.....

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kàntha.

APPENDIX XV.

1	2	3	4	5		6		7	
Province.	Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	How many Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.		Population.		Chief Town with Population.	
								Head-quarter Town.	Population.
		Rájpipla ...	6	1,600		114,756		Nándod ...	10,819
				1,514		171,771			
		Chhota Udepur.	4	873		71,218		Udepur ...	3,552
						93,637			
		Bária	7	873		66,822		Bária	3,420
				813		111,269			
		Lúnávada ...	3	388		75,450		Lùnávada ...	10,101
						90,147			
		Sunth... ...	2	394		58,822		Rámpur ...	3,799
						74,275			
		Bálásinor ...	2	189		46,328		Bálásinor ...	9,687
						53,215			
Gujárát .	Northern Division.	Kadána ...	1	130		14,220		Kadána ...	950
		Sanjeli ...	...	33½		3,751		Sanjeli ...	584
					136		41,776		
		Bhádarwa ...	...	27		9,185		Bhádarwa ...	3,167
		Umetha. ..	1	21		4,798		Umetha ...	969
		Sankheda Mewás.	...	311¾		53,214		Wádia ...	418
		Pándu Mewás .	1	74½	530	20,312	89,966	Pándu ...	481
		Dodka do .	...	8½		4,576		Dodka ...	1,263
		Nárukot ...	...		143		6,440	Jambughoda ...	556
					143		7,450		
		Total ...	27	5,066¼		549,892		.....	49,766

N.B.—The figures shown in ordinary type

XV.

Native States.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Number of Villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum Distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.	
							Land.	Gross.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
779	2	8	30	15	239	38,034	2,74,888	7,26,552
570	2	3	28	14	219	29,510	1,64,503	2,96,694
405	4	3	22	15	170	22,327	1,38,675	4,15,673
359	2	6	26	8	175	17,373	1,49,265	2,82,828
201	2	2	13½	7	149	17,984	85,410	1,59,095
101	4	3	11	6	122	11,503	1,12,951	2,20,576
111	1	1	15	8	34	4,232	16,492	24,268
51	1	...	6	1	19	1,587	14,687	25,273
15	2	2	18	2	33	1,716	29,125	47,572
10	1	1	8	6	13	1,484	28,488	51,146
318	6	1	24	11			2,13,608	2,55,801
101	3	1	16½	7			46,390	66,340
3	...	1	5	3	194	32,497	9,178	12,351
53	1	1	9	7			259	8,457
3,288	31	33	232	110	1,377	1,78,247	12,83,919	25,92,626

are those of the Census of 1881 and those in block type 1891.

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX

Popula

District.	Population.				Number per square mile.	Classification			
	Inhabited Houses.	Men.	Women.	Total.		Christians.			Hindus.
						Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	
Rájpipla	22,494	59,834 88,503	54,922 83,268	114,756 1·771	75·79	...	2	...	47,811 162,686
Chhota Udepur	14,752	36,737 48,117	34,481 45,520	71,218 93,637	81·57	...	...	...	59,027 88,395
Báriya	12,087	33,523 55,755	33,299 55,514	66,822 111,269	82·19	...	...	...	39,364 63,498
Lunáwáda	15,966	38,976 45,974	36,474 44,175	75,450 90,147	194·45	...	...	...	71,870 86,316
Sunth	11,348	29,832 37,935	28,990 36,340	58,822 74,275	149·29	...	...	...	21,920 72,187
Bálásinor	9,773	23,969 27,462	22,359 25,753	46,328 53,215	245·12	...	...	...	41,470 47,986
Sankheda Mewás	10,581	27,500	25,714	53,219	170·55	...	...	...	34,914
Pándu Mewás	4,560	10,785	14,526	25,312	272·64	...	...	...	19,682
Dedka Mewás	1,104	2,427	2,749	4,576	538·35	...	...	...	4,544
Bhádarwa	2,231	4,847	4,338	9,185	340·18	...	...	...	8,381
Umetha	1,183	2,553	2,245	4,798	199·91	...	...	...	4,651
Kadána	2,912	7,322	6,898	14,220	109·38	...	...	...	13,845
Sanjeli	739	1,903	1,848	3,751	111·97	...	...	...	537
Nárukot	1,313	3,237 3,762	3,203	6,440 7,450	...	...	...	...	4,226 5,121
Total ...	111,043 148,957	283,445 376,146	266,447 357,360	549,892 733,506	113·408	..	2	...	372,292 641,611

148,957 | 46,942 | 43,024 | 89,966 | 80,918 | 21,696 | 20,080 | 41,776 | 34,794

N. B.—The figures shown in black

XVI.

tion.

OF POPULATION.					OCCUPATION.				
Mahomedans.	Other except Hindus and Maho-medans.	Pársis.	Jains.	Aborigines.	Total Adult male Agri-culturists, including Landholders, Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers.	Male Adult Non-agri. culturists.	Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
5,161 6,414	2,671	159	76	61,547	26,173	28,848	Gujarátí.	...	
1,625 1,941	3,301	16	34	10,516	26,289	19,662		...	
1,644 2,076	45,785	15	23	25,776	25,949	15,634		...	
3,059 3,511	320	...	359	162	27,779	13,045		...	
1,161 1,466	622	8	134	35,609	16,849	18,590		...	
4,622 5,121	108	...	236	.....	12,613	8,306		....	
2,159	6,021	22	61	16,058	15,838	14,889		...	
630 (3,027)		...	...	.....	8,176	3,051		...	
31		...	...	1	1,652	985		...	
794	5,571	...	4	6	2,498	2,257		...	
63		...	84	.....	2,438	750		...	
346 (1,471)		...	29	.....	6,559	1,767		...	
119		...	...	3,045	1,585	960		...	
57 76	2,253	...	...	2,157	.....	.....		...	
21,461 25,103	66,592	220	1,040	154,877	174,398	128,684	...	...	

are those of the census of 1891, others being those of 1881.

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

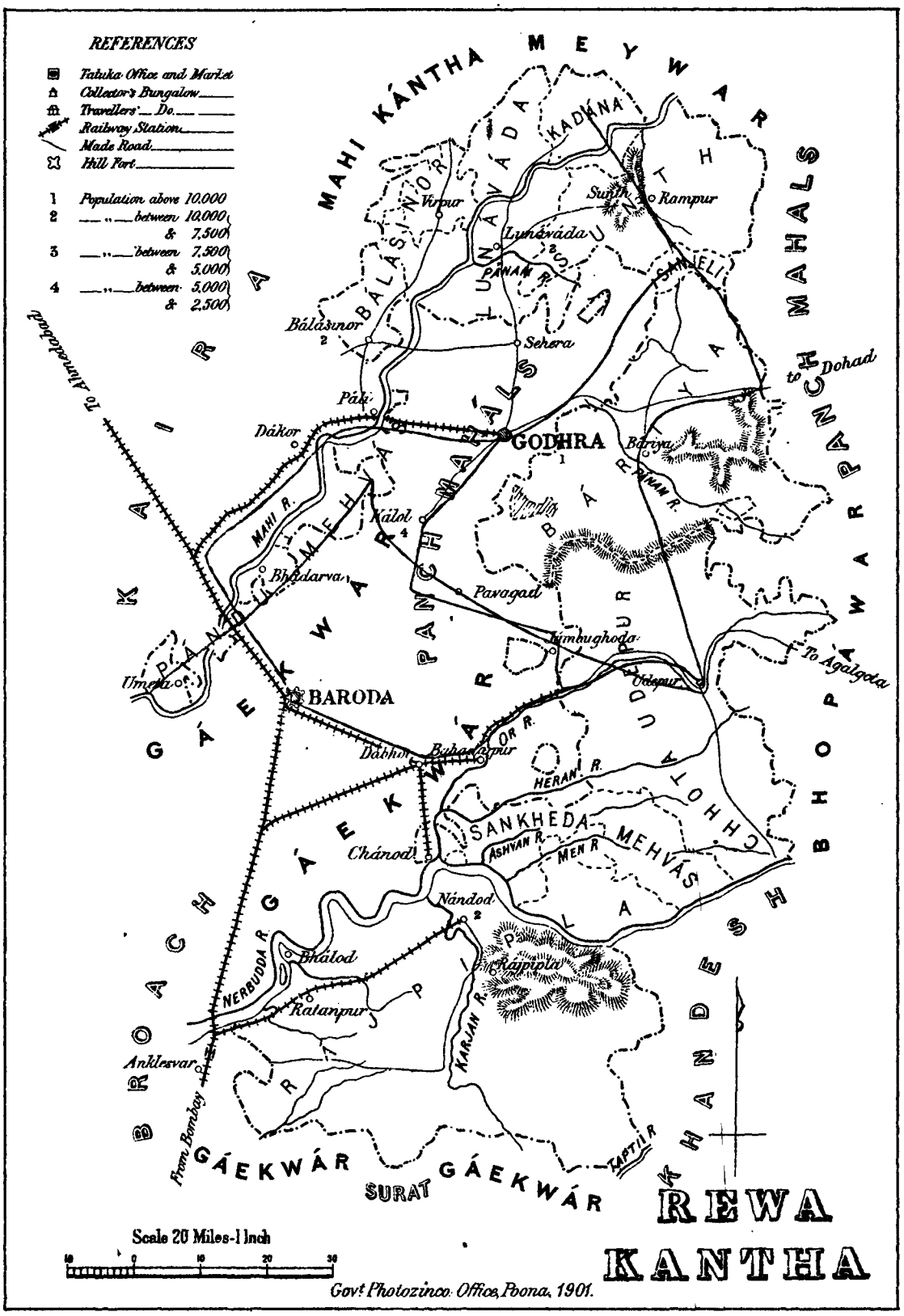
REWA KÁNTHA AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

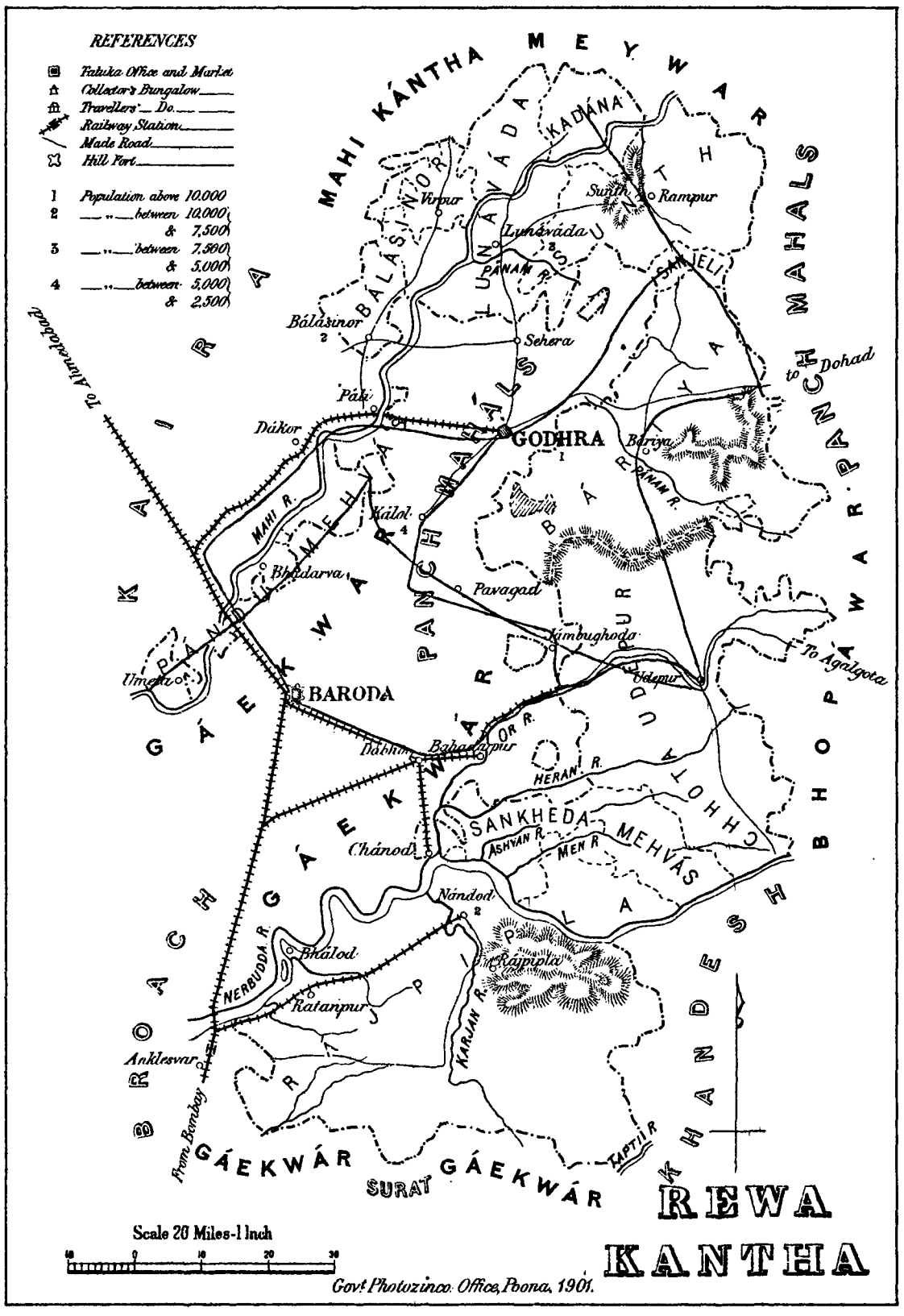
1900-1901.

Accompaniment to Administration Report of the Rewa Kantha Agency for 1900-1901.

(For the Commissioner's Office)



Accompaniment to Administration Report of the Rewa Kantha Agency for 1900-1901.



No. 2268 of 1901.

Rewa Kántha Agency Office,
Dated at Dohad, 19th November 1901.

From

P. R. CADELL, Esq., I. C. S.,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha;

To

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Political Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the administration of the Rewa Kántha Political Agency for the year 1900-1901, ending on 31st March last.

2. The usual returns of civil divisions of territory and population having been already forwarded with the summary of the Report, they are not appended to this Report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

P. R. CADELL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

Through the Commissioner, N. D.

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CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Changes among Agency Officers.

1. Mr. R. B. Stewart held the office of the Political Agent from the beginning of the year to the 17th September 1900, when he proceeded on furlough. Mr. H. D. Rendall held charge of the office until 17th October 1900, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. L. M. Wood, who held charge for the rest of the year. The Agency Daftardár, Ráo Bahádur Shivrám Sadáshiv Bhide, reverted to British service in October 1900, and was succeeded on 6th January 1901 by Ráo Bahádur Ladhábhai Hurji, Mr. Erachsha H. Cobla having acted in the meantime.

Tour.

2. From the appended map the tour of the Political Agent will appear. The States not seen during the year were all visited within two months of its close.

Changes in the charge of Subordinate Officers.

3. The Assistant Collector is *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent, and has hitherto been in charge of the Nárukot and Kadána States, but, owing to the pressure of his own work, these were transferred from him in the year under report, the former to the charge of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, and the latter to that of the Political Agent direct. The former officer visited all parts of his charge.

Changes in the *personnel* of Chiefs.

4. There was no change in the *personnel* of the principal Chiefs in the Agency. Casualties and successions among the minor Chiefs are shown in Appendix II (*a*).

Famine and Cholera.

5. The year opened in the midst of a severe famine, which tried to the utmost the resources of the States, and which in spite of extensive measures of relief caused great loss of life, increased by a serious outbreak of cholera. Later in the year, malarial fever caused many deaths.

Census.
Causes of large decrease of population.

6. The census was carried out without difficulty. It showed the population to be 478,899 against 733,506 in 1891—a decrease of 254,607 or 34·71 per cent. In comparing this result with the decrease in neighbouring British district, it is fair to recall the wild and backward character of nearly the whole of the population of these States, and the difficulty not only of bringing relief to them, but of getting them in some cases to accept it. Although there were minor instances of apathy and neglect, the rulers as a whole, and particularly in the larger States, did all that was possible to alleviate the distress by direct expenditure, by remission of revenue, and by grants of takávi.

States.

7. The particulars of the States are shown in Appendices I and II, to which the following remarks are added :—

I.—Major States not under Administration.

Rájpipla (1st Class State).

Area ... ... 1,457 square miles.
Population (1901) ... 117,101

Rájpipla.

8. The revenue (including loan) was Rs. 5,99,105 against an expenditure of Rs. 5,80,503, which included sums spent on public works and relief measures amounting to Rs. 1,68,179, exclusive of large takávi advances. It was necessary to borrow a sum of Rs. 1,50,000, in addition to the loan of Rs. 75,000 of the former year. The State was efficiently administered during the famine, and was fortunate in receiving favourable rain in 1900. The new Railway barely pays expenses, but will prove a useful and fairly remunerative property when trade revives.

9. A second son was born to His Highness the Rája during the year. His eldest son was sent to the Rájkumár College in January.

10. The Vasáva of Sagbára, a tributary of some importance of this State, died during the year, and was succeeded by his son.

Báriya (2nd Class State).

Area ... ... 813 square miles.
Population (1901)... 81,427

Báriya.

11. This State suffered severely during the famine, but it was most efficiently administered by the Rája, whose remissions of land revenue were especially liberal. The revenue of the State was thus Rs. 1,57,290 only against an expenditure of Rs. 4,62,335, which included large sums on account of relief measures. The careful management of the Rája in better times has enabled him to preserve a considerable balance after meeting this expenditure.

12. The two sons of the Rája are most promising boys and are at the Rájkumár College.

Lu'náváda (2nd Class State).

Area ... 388 square miles.
Population... 63,968

Lúnávada.

13. The health of the Rája does not permit of his taking an active share in the administration, but his eldest son is now beginning to do so. The State is managed with efficiency, but care must be taken to show liberality to the cultivators, as the assessments are certainly considerable. The revenue for the year was Rs. 1,96,745 against an expenditure of Rs. 2,82,308. The State has not incurred any debt, but the exhaustion of its balance renders economy very necessary.

II.—Minor States not under administration.

Sanjeli.

Area ... ... 34 square miles.
Population (1901)... 2,743

Sanjeli.

14. The population of this State decreased by 56 per cent. since 1891, and the Thákor cannot be said to have taken satisfactory measures for affording relief. Some excuse may be found in the fact that his revenue was only Rs. 8,080 against an expenditure of Rs. 24,979, while there is some debt. The heir has, as before, given some trouble, and it was necessary, after the close of the year, to call him to and keep him at Godhra.

Bhádarva.

Area ... 27 square miles.
Population ... 8,783

Bhádarva.

15. The financial progress of this State is hampered by the crushing tribute due to Baroda, nor is the administration otherwise satisfactory. The revenue was Rs. 11,612 against an expenditure of Rs. 19,048. The loan sanctioned from a sávkár in the previous year was, by the Government of India's orders, liquidated by a loan from Government of Rs. 10,000. The amount of compensation due from Baroda for certain claims concerning the village of Jaspur is still under correspondence.

16. *Thana Circle.*—The Mewas territory comprises 51 petty States of varying importance, only nine of the Chiefs having any jurisdictional powers. During the famine not only had relief works to be undertaken, but the Chiefs themselves had to be supported, and for those two objects Rs. 91,939 were lent, 35,000 from Government and the remainder from the Agency funds. This sum had to be supplemented after the close of the year by a considerable advance from Agency funds for the purchase of bullocks. Only two States, Vajiria and Mándva, are of any size. The former is well administered and has had no need to borrow. Mándva was lent Rs. 20,000 by Government for famine expenditure. The dispute between the latter State and Baroda with reference

Thána Circles.
Mewas Estates.

to Chándod town was decided by the Secretary of State in Mándvá's favour. The dual rights which exist cause the situation to continue to be unsatisfactory, but a settlement is now hoped for, if Baroda will seek to acquire the Mándva rights in a reasonably liberal manner.

17. The other States, weighed down by tribute and in some cases by the practice of sub-division, have had their previously poverty-stricken condition accentuated by a succession of disastrous years.

CHAPTER II.—ATTACHED STATES.

Chota Udepur (2nd Class State).

Area ... ... 873 square miles.
Population ... 64,620

Chota Udepur.

18. The State has been efficiently managed during the year by the Administrator, K. B. Dádábhái Hormasji. The famine has caused the balance of Rs. 5,25,000 to be reduced to Rs. 2,40,000, the expenditure on public works and relief amounting to Rs. 1,01,895 during the year, in addition to takávi grants. The total expenditure was thus Rs. 3,26,161 against revenue of Rs. 2,28,411. The condition of the State in all branches of administration is satisfactory. Two of the late Chief's brothers are usefully employed as Forest officer and Assistant Superintendent of Police. The young Chief is now 17 years old, and is being educated at the Rájkumár College.

Bálásinor (2nd Class State).

Area ... ... 189 square miles.
Population (1901) ... 32,626

Bálásinor.

19. This State only came under administration in March 1899, and as plague and famine immediately ensued, it has not been yet possible to put it in a satisfactory financial condition. The expenditure, which included Rs. 74,292 on relief, was Rs. 1,74,727 against revenue of Rs. 48,718. The State was thus obliged to borrow Rs. 85,000 from Government. The Kárbhári of the late Naváb, Ráo Sáhib Premchand Kasandás, has continued as Administrator. An alteration of the taxes and assessment, which are annoying in particulars, rather than oppressive in the aggregate, and other reforms will be taken in hand on the termination of scarcity. The young Naváb is only 7 years old, so there will be considerable opportunity for improvement of the State administration.

Sunth (2nd Class State).

Area ... 394 square miles.
Population ... 39,957

Sunth.

20. This State has suffered very severely during the famine and its balances have been exhausted. The revenue in the past year amounted to Rs. 1,09,909 only, against the expenditure of Rs. 1,94,738, the sums spent on relief and as takávi being alike large. A loan of one lakh of rupees from Government has been sanctioned for the marriage of the Rája's sister and other expenses, but owing to the postponement of the former event, the money has not been yet drawn. The administration of Ráo Bahádur Kirpáshankar Bhagwánji has been satisfactory. The young Rája left the Rájkumár College in January 1901, and was married in March. He has been associated with the Administrator in order to acquire a knowledge of administration.

Kadána.

Area ... 130 square miles.
Population ... 9,550

Kadána.

21. The Thákor was married in March 1901, and after the close of the year was invested with the powers and management of the State, which had been under administration for 12 years. Notwithstanding the recent scarcity, a balance of Rs. 26,000 had been

accumulated. The expenditure in the last year was Rs. 22,969 against a revenue of Rs. 10,176. The young Thákor is likely to look after the State quietly and effectively.

Umetha.

Area	... ...	21 square miles.
Population (including villages in Kaira District)	...	8,315

Umetha.

22. The revenue was Rs. 9,559 against an expenditure of Rs. 22,265, but there is a substantial balance. The State should be considerably improved under administration, as the minor Thákor is only nine years old.

Nárukot.

Area ...	...	143 square miles.
Population (1901)...		5,601

Nárukot.

23. This State has long been under management for political reasons, the Chief receiving an allowance of Rs. 5,000, which is equivalent to about half of the normal revenue. For the past year, however, Rs. 6,369 only were received, while the expenditure was Rs. 21,914, which included Rs. 12,000 for relief works and Rs. 5,098 for takávi. It was necessary to borrow Rs. 20,000 from the Agency funds, and changes in the financial arrangements of the State are being considered. The population, consisting entirely of Náikdas and Kolis of the wildest type, have behaved unexpectedly well during the famine.

Petty States.

24. There are 13 other petty States under management, the particulars of which are given in Appendix II (*b*).

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Strength and cost of Police.

25. The strength and cost of the Police throughout the Agency is shown in Appendix III. The strength of the Agency Police proper, in whose charge are the Thána Circles, was the same as in the previous year, with an increase of Rs. 1,563 in cost due to grain compensation. It was necessary to increase the number of Police in Sunth and Chhota Udepur, owing to border raids, but the cost of the Police throughout the whole Agency fell as a result of economies from Rs. 1,78,247 to Rs. 1,72,182.

Raids.

26. During the year raids from the Dungarpur and Bansváda States in Rajputána caused considerable loss of property in Sunth. There were on the other hand complaints of the Rájpipla Bhils raiding in Khándesh and elsewhere, but, on the whole, the people within the border of the Agency States were very well controlled.

Working of the Police.

27. The results of the working of the year are shown in Appendix IV. Although the number of offences reported decreased considerably, the number of persons arrested, sent to trial and convicted was greater in the States. The people in the area under the Agency Police proper quieted down in the year to a normal condition, but the wilder inhabitants of many of the States continued disturbed and alleviated their wants by looting. A detachment of Native Infantry had to be sent to the Mewas to check the dacoits, and this part of the Agency continues to be inadequately protected.

28. The number of serious offences is detailed below—

	Offences.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
1	Murder	5	11	8
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	16	17	5
3	Robbery	14	60	66
4	Dacoity	7	75	148
5	Robbery and dacoity with murder ...	1	8	9
6	Do. with grievous hurt ...	2	22	4

Serious offences.

The high figures of the previous year have been maintained, and in the case of dacoities largely exceeded, but normal conditions will again bring normal figures. That the dacoities were generally trifling is shown by the value of the property stolen being Rs. 12,031 only against Rs. 22,715. The usual comparative statement of property lost and recovered is shown in Exhibit V(*a*). The percentage of the latter varies greatly, and the figures are not uniformlly valuable. On the whole, it may be said that the Police administration is fairly effective even where rough.

Jails and Lock-ups.

29. The statistics of jails and lock-ups and the details of sudden deaths are shown in Appendices V(*b*) and V(*c*).

Sentences awarded.

30. Appendix VI shows the sentences awarded by the different Courts. The large increase in sentences of whipping is due to the suitability of that form of punishment to the class of petty offences, particularly of robbery, which were committed.

Criminal Appeals.

31. Appendix VII shows the number of appeals disposed of by the Political Agent.

Civil Justice.

32. Appendix VIII shows the original work of the Agency and State Courts. The number of cases disposed of was 1,447 against 2,978. To some extent the decrease was due to the engagement of officers in other work, but as the arrears did not materially increase, the scarcity may be assumed to have caused a temporary cessation in the filing of suits. The time spent in the disposal of suits was one-third less than in the previous year.

Civil Appeals.

33. Appendix IX shows the appellate work performed by the Agency Courts. The judicial records in States under administration were examined when these were visited by the Political Agent.

CHAPTER IV.—Production and Distribution.

Season and Crops.

34. The rainfall of 1900 is shown in Appendix XV. The rains held off at the beginning and ceased early. The rabi crops were thus again a failure, and except in Rájpipla, where the rains were good, the average was everywhere under 10 annas and in some places much lower. The extreme scarcity of 1900 also caused much land to remain uncultivated, notwithstanding the liberal grant of takávi. This fact, combined with the absence of cattle, caused an exceptional growth of wild grass grains and the abundance of the latter, which were palatable as food, saved much distress and gave occupation to large numbers of the people—a fortunate fact, as Appendix XVI will show, that the prices of grain were even higher than in the previous year. There was no disease among cattle, but the numbers of these continued terribly reduced.

CHAPTER V.—Revenue and Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure of States.

35. The revenue and expenditure of the several States is shown in Appendices X and X(*a*). The accounts being for the Samvat year 1956, end with October 31st 1900, and thus cover a period of extreme scarcity. The revenue thus fell from Rs. 25,92,625 to Rs. 14,51,106, or by nearly one-half, while the expenditure was Rs. 23,95,750 against Rs. 28,87,033, the decrease being due to the extraordinary expenditure on Railways in the Rájpipla State in the previous year. The heavy sums spent on relief have been already alluded to, while in addition large amounts of revenue had to be remitted, the rulers of Rájpipla and Báriya being exceptionally liberal in this respect. It is satisfactory in these circumstances that only two of the larger States should have been obliged to borrow from Government and that none are in serious difficulties.

Tribute.

36. There was a balance of Rs. 23,036-9-5 Bábásháhi due to the British Government on account of tribute at the end of 1899-1900, and Rs. 31,696-9-5 fell due during the year. A sum of Rs. 29,536-8-9 was recovered, and the balance of Rs. 25,196-10-1, outstanding on 31st March 1901, was divided as follows among the other States paying tribute :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Lúnáváda	12,000	0	0
Sunth	3,500	0	0
Bálásinor	9,696	10	1

Báriya Tribute Fund.

37. The tribute from Báriya has been converted into a fund, the figures of which are given in Appendix XI(*a*). The decrease in expenditure is due to the cessation of survey work during the famine.

Gáekwár's Tribute.

38. The details of tribute due to His Highness the Gáekwár are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Balance outstanding on 1st April 1900 ...	1,53,564	10	11
(2) Due for 1900-1901	1,70,041	13	2
	3,23,606	8	1
(3) Paid during 1900-1901	53,884	9	10
Balance due on 31st March 1901	2,69,721	14	3

Many, if not all, of the tribute-paying States are entitled by treaty and custom to remission in years of exceptional calamity, and separate proposals will be submitted to Government.

Local Funds.

39. The income and expenditure of the two Local Funds is shown in Appendix XI. Both are in a thoroughly solvent condition and loans were made from them for relief purposes amounting to Rs. 57,519, or, including advances for the same object in the previous year, Rs. 78,137, but a balance of Rs. 62,992 still remained.

Audit of Accounts.

40. The accounts of attached States and Thánas visited by the Political Agent were examined by his office, in addition to the auditor specially deputed.

Survey.

41. Survey operations were suspended on account of famine.

CHAPTER VI.—Vital Statistics.

Dispensaries and Patients.

42. Appendix XII (*a*) shows the dispensaries and number of patients treated. the latter increased by 50 per cent., the cause being the great prevalence of fever from October to December 1900, which, with cholera, made the year very unhealthy.

Vaccination.

43. From Appendix XII it will be seen that the number of vaccinations decreased by more than one-half, the cause being the famine, the consequent mortality among children, and the difficulty of reaching the survivors.

CHAPTER VII.—Instruction.

Schools.

44. The figures given in Appendix XIII show that the number of pupils and the average attendance wes much lower than in the previous year, the scarcity being again responsible for this. A Sanskrit School and an Agricultural school were closed for the same reason, but the remaining schools include a High School, a Tálukdári and

two Anglo-Vernacular schools, with English classes at three other schools. There are also ten Girls' and two Sanskrit Schools. Although the mass of the inhabitants are too backward to desire education, the schools in the towns are well-attended and are, in nearly every case, supervised with interest by the Chiefs. His Highness the Rája of Rájpipla's interest in education is especially close. The Tálukdári School for petty Chiefs is not in a satisfactory condition and is being separately dealt with. The Chiefs of the larger States have all been educated at Rájkot or other colleges, and willingly send their sons to the same places.

Presses.

45. The usual return of printing presses is attached.

APPENDIX XIV.—Conclusion.

Numbering of Appendices.

46. I have arranged the appendices which were in last year's report numbered by letters under the appendices prescribed by Government, but have had to number two (XV and XVI) as fresh appendices.

Cause of delay in submission of the Report.

47. I much regret the late submission of this report. The report for the previous year had been very recently submitted, and there was a consequent delay in the submission of the reports of some of the subordinate officers, all of whom have moreover continued to be very fully occupied with famine.

P. R. CADELL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

16th November 1901.

Remarks of the Commissioner, Northern Division, on the Administration Report of Rewa Kántha Political Agency for the year 1900-1901.

No. 883 of 1901.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT:

Camp Kaira, 25th November 1901.

Forwarded to Government.

2. It is satisfactory that most of the leading States of this Agency as Báriya, Lúnáváda, Chota Udepur and Kadána have been able to weather the famine without raisng a loan. Rájpipla, though it had to borrow from Government, is in a hopeful condition. Bálásinor has a long minority before it. The other petty States go on existing under their usual straitened limitations, to which are added for the time reduced revenue, reduced population and debt.

3. The larger States appear to be practising economy under the head of Police. Lúnáváda spent Rs. 11,687 against Rs. 17,373 last year, but the number of men remained the same. It is hoped this is only a matter of account and does not mean a reduction of pay which is already little enough in these remote States. The number of offences shows a reduction on last year, but not yet a return to normal, which is what would be expected. The statistics are generally good except those of recovery of stolen property, which is not strange in a country when the Bhils loot in order to eat and can so easily get away with their booty. In Rájpipla the Courts seem to have substituted fining for whipping and in Chota Udepur the rise from 66 to 475 " whippings " is remarkable.

4. In the statement of receipts and expenditure (Appendix X*a*) a reduction in Rájpipla State in Darbári expenses from Rs. 2,02,490 to Rs. 83,589 is conspicuous and very creditable to the Rája if we may take the figures as they stand. The local funds have been made to serve a very useful purpose as a loan fund for the small tálukdárs.

5. On the whole, the outlook in this Agency is not unsatisfactory and not without hope.

F. S. P. LELY,
Commissioner, N. D.

APPENDIX I

FORM I.

Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population, 1901.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.							Rs.			
Rájpipla ...	65,001 Bábásái.	Gáekwár ...	117,101	98	3,956	2,382	Fever, cough; diarrhœa.	5,99,105	101	Not.	
Chhota-Udepur.	10,500 Bábásái.	Do. ...	64,620	14	462	2,074	Do. ...	2,28,412	*Nil*	Do.	
Báriya... ...	*	*	81,427	13	629	1,128	Do. ...	1,57,291	Do.	Do.	*Remitted under Government Resolution No. 7498 of 28th November 1892, Political Department, Columns 6 and 7. There is a decrease under "persons being taught" and "persons who have been vaccinated" as compared with the last year, but this is owing to famine.
Lúnávada ...	12,000	British Government.	63,968	13	821	1,366	Do. ...	1,96,745	Do.	Do.	
	6,501 Bábásái.	Gáekwár.									
Bálásinor ...	12,696	British Government.	32,626	10	575	657	Do. ...	48,718	Do.	Do.	
	4,001 Bábásái.	Gáekwár.									
Sunth	7,000 Bábásái.	British Government.	39,957	11	367	553	Do. ...	1,09,909	Do.	Do.	
Kadána ...	...	.....	9,550	3	83	199	Do. ...	10,176	Do.	Do.	
Bhádarva ...	19,076 Bábásái.	Gáekwár ...	8,783	2	124	211	Do. ...	11,613	Do.	Do.	
Sanjeli ...	...	.....	2,743	1	30	87	Do. ...	8,080	Do.	Do.	
Umetha ...	5,000 Bábásái.	Gáekwár ...	3,831	2	32	...	Do. ..	9,559	Do.	Do.	
Nárukot ...	41	Do. ...	5,601	1	44	...	Do.	6,369	Do.	Do.	

P. R. CADELL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX II.

FORM II.

Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their Families, principal Members of their Court.

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race or religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rájpipla.										
Maharána Chhatrasingji, Rája of Rájpipla.	Nándod ...	Ruler of the State.	Gohel Rájput, Hindu.	39	Rájkot, Rájkumár College.	In affairs of the State.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	
Vijaysingji	Do. ...	Kumár	Do. ...	11	Nándod	In study	...	...	.....	
Champaksingi	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	1	.....	.....	...	...	.....	
Khán Bahádur Dhanjishaw Edalji.	Ahmedabad.	Diwán	Párai	46	Elphinstone College, Bombay.	Assisting in State affairs.	...	...	.....	
Chhota Udepur.										
Maha Ravel Fatehsingji, Rája of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur.	Minor	Chohán Rájput, Hindu.	17	Rájkot, Rájkumár College.	In study	Yes. ...	Yes ...	Unmarried.	This State is under British management.
Khán Bahadur Dadabhai Hormasji.	Surat ...	Administrator .	Párai	60	Surat High School .	In affairs of the State.	...	...	.....	
Bária.										
Maha Rawal Mansingji, Rája of Bária.	Bária ...	Ruler of the State.	Chohán Rájput, Hindu.	46	Rájkot, Rájkumár College.	Do. ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	
Ranjitsingji	Do. ...	Kumár	Do. ...	15	Do. ...	In study	...	...	.....	
Naharsingji	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	13	Do. ...	Do.	...	...	.....	
Harilal Mansukhram ...	Nadiád ...	Kárbhári ...	Bania	50	Surat High School .	Assisting in State affairs.	...	...	.....	
Lunávada.										
Maharána Sir Wakhatsingji, K.C.I.E., Rája of Lúnávada.	Lúnávada.	Ruler of the State.	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	42	Rájkot, Rájkumár College.	In affairs of the State.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	
Ranjitsingji	Do. ...	Kumár	Do. ...	19	Ajmere, Mayo College.	Serves in the State, has second Class Magisterial powers, and is a Nyayadhish in civil matters.	...	...	.....	
Rughunathsingji	Do. ...	Do.	Solanki ...	16	Ahmedabad High School.	In study	...	...	.....	
Dolatrám Kirparam ...	Nadiád ...	Kárbhári ...	Nagar Brahmin.	45	Elphinstone College.	Assisting in State affairs.	...	...	.....	
Bálásinor.										
Babi Jamielkhanji of Bálásinor.	Bálásinor ...	Minor	Pathán, Sunni Musalmán.	6	Under private tution at home.	Being educated ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	Unmarried.	The State is under British management.
Ráo Sáheb Premchand Kasandas.	Thásra ...	Administrator .	Bania	54	Thásra School ...	In affairs of the State.	...	...	.....	
Sunth.										
Maharána Jorawarsingji, Rája of Sunth.	Sunth ...	Minor	Powár Rajput, Hindu.	20	Rájkot, Rájkumár College.	Learning administrative work.	Yes ...	Yes ...	No ...	The State is under British management.
Kirpashankar Bhagvanji ...	Kaira ...	Administrator .	Audich Brahmin.	48	Kaira School ...	In affairs of the State.	...	...	.....	
Kadana.										
Rána Chhatrasalji, Thákor of Kadana.	Kadana ...	Minor	Powar Rajput, Hindu.	22	Wadhwán, Tálukdári Girásia High School.	Associated with the Japtidár to learn State affairs.	No ...	Yes ...	No ...	The State is under British management.
Bholánáth Keshavram ...	.....	Japtidár ...	Nagar Brahmin.	...	.....	In affairs of the State.	...	...	.....	
Bhadarwa.										
Rána Fatesingji, Thákor of Bhadarwa.	Bhadarwa...	Ruler of the State.	Waghela Rajput, Hindu	54	Bhádarwa School ...	In affairs of the State.	No ...	Yes ...	No ...	
Ganpatram Jebhai	Broach ...	Kárbhári ...	Khedaval Brahmin.	...	.....	Assisting in State affairs.	...	...	.....	
Umeta.										
Thakor Ganpatsingji of Umeta.	Umeta ...	Minor, ...	Padhiar Rájput Hindu.	9	Studying at home ...	In study	No ...	Yes ...	Unmarried.	The State is under British management.
Murlidhar Babajirao ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	
Sanjeli.										
Thakor Pratapsingji of Sanjeli.	Sanjeli ...	Ruler of the State.	Chohan Songara Rájput, Hindu.	52	Sanjeli	In affairs of the State.	No ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	
Ranjitsingji	Do. ...	Kumár	Do. ...	33	Wadhwán Tálukdári School.	... ..	...	...	.....	
Pushpsingji	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	9	.....	.....	...	...	.....	
Infant male child	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	7 mos.	.....	.....	...	...	.....	
Jugatram Bhaishankar ...	.....	Kárbhári ...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	
Narukot.										
Dipsing Jagatsing	Jotwad ...	Thákor	Bgria, Hindu ...	58	Nil	.....	No ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	Under British management.
Gambhirsing	Do. ...	Kumár	Do. ...	32	In the Nárukot School.	Nil	...	...	.....	

P. R. CADELL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX IIA.

Showing changes in the personnel of the Chiefs of the Rewa Kántha Agency.

Number.	Name of Estate.	Name of deceased Thákor.	Name of Successor.	Orders of Government conveying sanction to the succession.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Angadh	Thákor Nathubawa Kubersing.	Samatsingji Nathubawa.	Government Resolution No. 2990, dated 26th April 1900.	
2	Nángám... ...	Thákor Kalubawa Nanbha.	Kaslabawa Kalubawa and Dajibawa Kalubawa.	Government Resolution No. 3533, dated 16th May 1900.	
3	Kasla Pagi's Muváda.	Jherbhai Parwatbhai...	Jiwabhai Jherbhai ...	Government Resolution No. 3540, dated 16th May 1900.	
4	Poicha	Rana Lalbhai Amarsing.	Kanbhai Lalbhai ...	Government Resolution No. 5581, dated 23rd July 1900.	
5	Jesar	Thákor Gokal Amarsing.	Bhathe Gokal ...	Government Resolution No. 7498, dated 11th October 1900.	
6	Bhilodia	Haribawa Kuberbawa.	Motisingji Kuberbawa.		
7	Gotardi	Sawabhai Rambhai ...	Dapabhai Sawabhai ...		
8	Vakatpur ...	Nawalsing Dajibhai ...	Chhatrasingji Nawalsingji.		
9	Jesar	Lakha Dasa ...	Gokal Mawa	Government Resolution No. 9007, dated 18th December 1900.	
10	Do.	Khumabhai Khatubhai.	Gababhai Khatubhai ...		
11	Amarápur ...	Bhula Vajesing ...	Amarsing Bhula ...		
12	Do. ...	Himatsing Jitsing ...	Bai Jita		
13	Poicha	Chandrasing Bapubhai.	Prabhatsing Anopsing.		
14	Nahara	Kalansing Barathsing.	Andersing Kalansing.		
15	Virpur Wasan ...	Bhaibawa Bajibhai ...	Gambhirsingji and Chhatrasingji (both brother).		
16	Sindhiapura ...	Jitabawa Umedbawa ...	Hamirkhan Jitabawa.		
17	Alwa	Rasulkhan Alamkhan.	Khushalbawa Sardarbawa.		
18	Chorangla ...	Ramsingji Motabawa.	Chhatrasingji Ramsingji.		

P. R. CADELL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX II (*b*).

Statement showing particulars of Income and Expenditure of attached Estates in the Mewas under the Rewa Kántha Political Agency for the Samvat year 1956, A.D. 1899-1900.

Number.	Name of Estate.	Opening balance.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Closing balance after inclusion of advances and deposits.	Total debts, if any.	Amount paid in liquidation during the year.	Balance outstanding.	Reasons for management.
	Sankheda Mewás.								
1	Naswádi	35,744	1,694	6,920	29,295	...	...	...	
2	Sindhiápura ...	3,453	205	2,573	856	...	...	...	
3	Bihora	2,873	48	1,840	1,024	500	...	500	
4	Palasni	2,129	437	4,219	1,521	3,238	...	3,238	
5	Dudhpur ...	403	11	404	19	405	...	405	
6	Khareda ...	6,866	329	1,068	6,112	...	...	...	
	Pándu Mewás.								
7	Rájpur	833	130	528	463	...	...	...	
8	Gothda	7,277	*8,775	1,901	13,107	...	...	...	* Instalment of sale-proceeds of forest produce was recovered this year.
9	Pandu, share of—								
	Bádharkhán ...	1,110	702	773	417	...	...	...	
	Hamidkhán...	1,786	277	734	1,339	...	...	...	
10	Dodka	5,411	498	2,330	2,899	...	...	...	
11	Raika, ½rd share of—								
	Jesingbawa...	2,481	579	2,021	923	19,186	1,091	5,634	
12	Anghad, share of—								
	Motisingji ...	1,282	302	435	1,083	...	...	...	
	Sámatsingji...	...	295	367	85	...	...	...	The liabilities of Sámatsingji's share have not been determined.
13	Moti Varnoli ...	125	178	41	285	...	...	...	
	Total ...	71,773	14,460	26,214	59,428	23,329	1,091	9,777	

P. R. CADELL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1900-1901.

No.	State.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost during 1900-1901.
	State Police.				Rs.
1	Rájpipla	20	219	239	35,847
2	Chhota-Udepur	13	261	274	27,708
3	Báriya	19	151	170	21,574
4	Lúnávádá	21	134	155	11,687
5	Sunth	26	162	188	19,341
6	Bálásinor	16	100	116	12,170
7	Kadána	7	27	34	4,619
8	Bhádarva	4	29	33	1,716
9	Sanjeli	5	14	19	1,979
10	Umetha	...	13	13	1,481
	Total ...	131	1,110	1,241	1,38,122
	Agency Police.				
11	Nárukot (Jambughoda).... ...	26	168	194	34,060
12	Rewa Kántha Agency Police for Thána Circles.				
	Total ...	26	168	194	34,060
	Grand Total ...	157	1,278	1,435	1,72,182

P. R. CADELL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the result of the working of Police in the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1900-1901.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
		1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
1	Rájpipla	868	693	1,616	1,594	1,515	1,498	1,144	1,123	357	348	70	70	75	75
2	Chhota-Udepur ...	223	241	439	756	433	756	356	715	83	41	81	94	81	94
3	Báriya	391	460	725	881	725	892	619	782	90	92	85	88	87	87
4	Lúnávada	270	162	397	266	397	265	334	220	59	45	84	82	84	82
5	Sunth	287	265	687	553	687	553	618	464	63	93	89	83	89	83
6	Bálásinor	179	115	256	233	250	183	204	164	31	17	79	70	81	89
7	Kadána	116	86	179	145	179	145	169	133	5	12	94	91	94	91
8	Bhádarva	19	37	35	76	35	76	22	58	13	10	62	76	62	76
9	Sanjeli	41	41	68	92	68	92	66	92	2	...	97	100	97	100
10	Umetha	29	32	46	46	46	46	33	43	13	...	72	83	72	93
	Total ...	2,423	2,132	4,448	4,642	4,340	4,506	3,565	3,794	716	658	80	82	80	84
11	Sankheda-Mewás ...	82	66	214	129	202	127	177	117	17	3	82	90	87	92
12	Pandu-Mewás	68	52	87	79	86	78	64	56	18	15	73	70	74	71
13	Nárukot (Jambugoda)	67	35	146	106	142	106	122	103	11	3	83	97	86	97
	Total ...	217	153	447	314	430	311	363	276	46	21	81	87	81	89
	Grand Total ...	2,640	2,285	4,895	4,956	4,770	4,817	3,928	4,070	762	679	80	82	82	84

P. R. CADELL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1900-1901.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with and disposed of.													Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during the year.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died escaped or transferred.			
		1899-1900.	1900-1901.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.		1899-1900.	1900-1901.								
1	Thandar Sánkheda Mewás ...	75	52	1	75	7	9	3	10	165	105	11	5	88	...	1	...	...	
2	Thandar Pándu do. ...	65	24	...	23	1	13	2	...	113	39	6	9	24	...	...	...	...	
3	Third Class Magistrate, Dodka.	10	20	...	16	2	9	4	...	18	31	10	...	21	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	150	96	1	114	10	31	9	10	296	175	27	14	133	...	1	...	...	
4	Rájpipla	980	715	18	1,493	99	134	101	...	2,110	1,850	364	188	1,256	...	4	38	28	
5	Chhota Udepur	285	286	11	734	17	49	3	15	542	819	30	40	728	...	18	3	3	
6	Báriya	391	460	30	881	...	...	...	...	739	911	90	7	782	...	13	19	4	
7	Lunávára	290	175	7	265	108	33	..	...	486	413	14	83	315	...	1	...	...	
8	Sunth	386	333	11	553	22	135	20	...	889	741	154	100	473	...	3	6	1	
9	Bálásinor	167	110	15	243	14	73	..	...	501	345	19	113	185	6	14	8	3	
10	Kadána	116	86	3	140	...	...	...	4	208	147	2	3	105	37	...	...	...	
11	Sanjeli	46	43	...	92	3	...	...	...	87	95	1	1	93	...	...	...	...	
12	Bhádarva	55	60	...	77	19	7	...	4	96	107	...	33	58	...	1	15	3	
13	Umetha	32	35	...	46	...	4	...	...	63	50	...	3	44	...	...	3	1	
14	Mándva	22	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	31	4	4	...	...	..	..	...	...	
15	Vasan Virpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Uchad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Gad	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Jambughoda	59	33	..	88	...	2	...	...	146	90	2	3	85	...	...	...	...	
19	Vajiria	24	4	14	1	1	..	2	...	55	18	15	...	2	...	1	...	...	
20	Agar	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	
21	Shanor	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Sihora	11	4	2	...	...	1	5	...	18	8	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	2,872	2,347	113	4,608	283	443	133	23	5,986	5,603	705	574	4,134	43	55	92	43	
23	Political Agent	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	72	73	72	...	18	54	...	...	...	...	
24	Assistant Political Agent ...	23	8	...	62	...	..	...	...	40	62	...	10	43	9	..	...	...	
25	Deputy Assistant Political Agent	25	25	...	80	1	...	...	...	112	81	...	2	17	57	5	...	...	
	Total ...	60	50	...	142	1	..	...	72	225	215	...	30	114	66	5	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	3,082	2,493	114	4,864	294	474	142	105	6,507	5,993	732	618	4,381	109	61	92	43	

P. R. CADELL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX V (*a*).

Showing Comparative Statement of Property stolen and recovered.

No.	State.	Value of Property stolen.		Value of Property recovered.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.		Remarks.
		1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	
1	Rájpipla	13,090	14,889	5,028	5,566	38	37	
2	Chhota Udepur ...	4,026	8,864	740	2,420	18	27	
3	Báriya	5,998	11,944	1,674	4,017	27	33	
4	Lunáváda ...	7,750	12,791	3,129	3,424	40	26	
5	Bálásinor ...	6,414	3,827	2,299	1,843	34	48	
6	Sunth	21,737	23,033	5,508	3,911	25	26	
7	Kadána	3,362	9,322	246	237	7	2	
8	Bhádarva ...	733	1,032	198	208	27	20	
9	Sanjeli	650	1,167	411	447	63	38	
10	Umetha	237	76	155	72	65	95	
11	Nárukot	353	247	206	100	58	40	
12	Other petty States.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Sankheda Mewás	993	1,852	473	543	47	29	
14	Pándu Mewás ...	670	421	503	234	75	55	
		66,013	89,465	20,570	23,022	31	25	

P. R. CADELL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX V (*b*).

Statement showing Statistics of Gaols and Lock-ups.

No.	States.	Number of Gaols.	Number of Prisoners				Daily Average.		Remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Gaol and Prisoners.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.					
					1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.		
1	Rájpipla	8	279	1,557	1,474	1,836	159	291	184	12,739
2	Chhota Udepur ...	1	117	1,225	736	1,342	82	120	92	5,245
3	Báriya	1	171	898	778	1,069	98	115	104	6,271
4	Lunávada ...	1	83	528	506	611	45	106	55	4,544
5	Bálásinor ...	1	66	148	250	214	26	42	36	2,176
6	Sunth	1	124	575	662	699	62	62	48	5,145
7	Kadána	1	12	124	176	136	5	9	...	482
8	Bhádarva ...	1	3	46	28	49	49	28	5	552
9	Sanjeli	1	8	90	50	98	6	11	2	1,081
10	Umetha	1	5	56	43	61	...	...	4	200
11	Nárukot... ...	1	17	85	149	102	...	...	...	117
12	Other petty States	8	2	2	5	4	...	...	...	7
13	Sankheda Mewás.	1	7	240	125	247	9	17	4	47
14	Pándu Mewás ...	2	6	48	51	54	1	1	...	36
	Total ...	29	900	5,622	5,053	6,522	542	802	534	38,642

P. R. CADELL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX V (*c*).

Statement showing Details of Sudden Deaths reported during the year.

Number.	Name.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	Remarks.
1	Suicide	30	14	
2	Snake-bite	107	25	
3	Drowning	72	58	
4	Fall from trees	108	51	
5	Killed by wild animals	6	12	
6	Other causes	48	14	
	Total ...	371	174	

P. R. CADELL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX VI.

Rewa Kántha State—Criminal Justice Sentence.

No.	Courts and States.	Whipped.	Fined.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Rájpipla	466	76	552	122	24	12	2	2	...	1,256	
2	Chhota Udepur ...	475	30	191	8	8	16	...	...	...	728	
3	Báriya	98	77	440	48	78	36	3	2	...	782	
4	Lunávada	31	63	159	12	13	37	...	...	...	315	
5	Sunth	45	66	325	29	1	12	...	...	...	478	
6	Bálásinor	...	16	157	6	5	1	...	...	...	185	
7	Kadana	...	28	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	
8	Bhádarva	...	12	44	1	1	...	...	...	...	58	
9	Sanjeli	7	40	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	
10	Sankheda Mewás ...	...	5	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	
11	Pándu do. ...	...	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
12	Dodka	...	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
13	Umetha	...	6	37	1	...	...	...	...	...	44	
14	Mándva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Shanor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Uchád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Vasan Virpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Gad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Vajiria	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
20	Agar	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
21	Sihora	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
22	Jámbughoda ...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	
23	Political Agent, Rewa Kántha	6	...	35	1	6	3	1	1	1	54	
24	Assistant Political Agent	24	...	14	1	4	...	...	...	...	43	
25	Deputy Assistant Political Agent ...	8	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	17	
	Total ...	1,160	434	2,286	231	141	117	6	5	1	4,381	

P. R. CADELL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX VII.

Return of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Criminal Court of the Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, during the year 1900-1901.

Names of Courts.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was confirmed.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was reversed.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was altered.	Total number of Appeals disposed of.	Remarks.
Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha	1	...	1	2	
Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha ...	1	...	...	1	
Wádia, Second Class Magistrate	5	...	...	5	
Pándu, Second Class Magistrate	...	1	...	1	
Administrator, Sunth...	...	1	...	1	
Administrator, Bálásinor	1	...	...	1	
Total ...	8	2	1	11	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Rewa Kántha Agency during the year 1900-1901.

No.	States.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on the file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of		Arrears.		Remarks.
						1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	
1	Sankheda and Pándu Mewás.	Deputy Assistant Political Agent 1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	
2	Nárukot and Kadána.	Assistant Political Agent 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Political Agent 1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	This relates to a case beyond the jurisdiction of the Kadána Japtidár.
3	Rájpipla	State Courts 2	224	303	527	332	550	195	224	
4	Chhota Udepur ...	Do. 2	12	95	107	65	56	42	12	
5	Báriya	Do. 4	51	191	242	194	508	48	51	
6	Lunávada	Do. 2	549	321	870	252	357	618	549	
7	Sunth	Do. 2	59	220	279	213	920	66	59	
8	Bálásinor	Do. 2	44	245	289	231	202	58	44	
9	Kadána	Japtidár 1	..	8	8	8	24	..	..	
10	Bhádarva	State Court 1	39	41	80	50	65	30	39	
11	Umetha	Japtidár 1	..	3	3	3	14	..	..	
12	Sanjeli	State Court 1	..	2	2	2	7	..	..	
13	Mándva	Do. 1	5	10	15	10	38	5	5	
14	Gad	Do. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	Vajiria	Do. 1	9	..	9	7	16	2	9	
16	Shanor	Do. 1	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	
17	Chhátias	Do. 1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	
18	Sankheda Mewás ...	Thándár 1	29	17	46	44	113	2	29	
19	Pándu Mewás ...	Do. 1	..	41	41	32	85	9	..	
20	Nárukot	Do. 1	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	
21	Agar	State Court 1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
22	Sehora	Do. 1	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	
		Total ...	1,025	1,502	2,527	1,447	2,978	1,080	1,025	

P. R. CADELL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, during 1900-1901.

Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
				1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	
Political Agent ...	1	4	5	4	7	1	1	
Assistant Political Agent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, in charge Mewas. ...	6	4	10	4	4	6	6	
Total ...	7	8	15	8	11	7	7	

P. R. CADELL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPEN

Statement showing the Gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the

No.	State.	Opening balance.	Gross Revenue.		Expen
			For Samwat 1955, A. D. 1898-99.	For Samwat 1956, A. D. 1899-1900.	For Samwat 1955, A. D. 1898-99.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Rájpipla	39,620	7,26,552	5,99,105	10,77,092
2	Chhota Udepur	5,24,987	2,96,694	2,28,412	1,91,321
3	Báriya	7,37,732	4,15,673	1,57,291	5,03,551
4	Lunáwáda	46,647	2,82,828	1,96,745	2,21,219
5	Bálásinor...	55,881	2,20,576	48,718	2,25,575
6	Sunth	1,56,789	1,59,095	1,09,909	1,36,903
7	Kadána	54,676	24,268	10,176	23,208
8	Sanjeli	337	25,273	8,080	26,098
9	Umetha	38,925	51,145	9,559	40,477
10	Bhádarva	177	47,572	11,613	48,602
11	Sankheda Mewás	2,31,633	2,55,801	33,712	2,82,316
12	Pándu Mewás	41,977	66,340	28,171	72,404
13	Dodka Mewás	9,174	12,351	3,246	14,075
14	Nárukot...	19,033	8,457	6,369	24,192
	Total ...	19,57,588	25,92,625	14,51,106	28,87,033

DIX X.

Rewa Kántha for the year 1900-1901 (Samwat year 1956).

DITURE.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.		Closing balance after inclusion of advances and deposits.	REMARKS.
For Samwat 1956, A. D. 1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,80,503	...	1,27,447	...	4,96,589	1,80,586	
3,26,162	...	68,282	1,34,841	...	2,40,359	
4,62,335	...	2,58,382	...	41,216	4,20,802	
2,82,308	...	86,083	61,089	...	22,875	
1,74,727	...	1,71,858	...	50,848	22,931	
1,94,738	...	49,186	57,835	...	34,664	
22,969	...	14,092	...	239	37,844	
24,979	...	17,193	...	1,119	11	
22,265	...	41,586	...	18,212	22,808	
19,048	...	35,959	...	29,554	2,742	
2,15,740	...	2,22,089	...	66,576	49,605	
38,852	...	38,169	...	33,552	31,296	
9,210	...	9,105	...	4,865	3,210	
21,914	...	2,088	...	2,278	23,613	
23,95,750	...	11,41,519	2,53,765	7,45,048	10,93,346	

P. R. CADELL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX X-A.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the principal States for the year 1900-1901.

No.	Name.	Rájpipla.	Chhota Udepur.	Báriya.	Lunawáda.	Balasinor.	Sunth.	Kadana.	Umetha.	Bhadarwa.	Sanjeli.	Narukot.
	Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	3,29,378	1,17,445	50,494	68,159	15,682	54,089	4,819	1,810	3,015	875	159
2	Local cess	...	4,790	5,883	9,453	3,456	4,503	214	278	3,247	378	...
3	Sale-proceeds of lands ...	609	...	386	959	...	39	...	...	...	...	...
4	Opium Revenue	7,939	5,911	4,580	4,480	2,581	3,096	473	211	1,610	349	...
5	Abkári Revenue (including Bháng and Ganja)... ...	46,628	32,101	18,442	3,742	3,294	14,996	2,106	1,088	4,554	5,000	1,098
6	Jama, &c., from Bhayats and Patawats	...	...	...	2,606	...	3,465	...	...	...	...	...
7	Custom Receipts	...	17,642	32,937	16,361	11,653	8,008	359	...	85	398	78
8	Forests	32,683	2,629	61,017	658	1,472	1,320	63	...	...	220	4,179
9	Judicial Receipts (including Stamps)	16,567	1,848	1,277	7,143	4,721	2,960	396	37	709	734	222
10	Educational Receipts (fees, &c.),...	3,706	172	238	846	432	136	44	7	101	9	...
11	Guaranteed Rights	13,634	1,702	4,775	1,369	...	...	230	7,246	885	...	...
12	Extraordinary Receipts ...	100	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	649	...	...
13	Other Receipts	1,47,862	43,850	22,262	80,969	5,427	17,297	1,472	1,327	1,792	117	633
14	Tagávi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,99,105	2,28,412	1,57,291	1,96,745	48,718	1,09,909	10,176	9,559	11,613	8,080	6,369
	Expenditure.											
1	Darbár Expenses	83,589	33,296	92,394	74,364	9,728	27,067	5,228	3,773	10,764	12,003	2,824
2	Tribute	25,112	8,908	...	18,501	4,256	5,938	...	3,530	...	...	31
3	Extraordinary charges ...	472	...	10,095	32,811	153	51,918	301	...	1,213	...	...
4	Administrative Establishment	19,742	14,438	15,900	11,608	11,913	9,108	2,003	...	...	...	2,436
5	Revenue Department ...	50,480	26,234	22,762	8,393	5,937	5,415	3,403	5,247	2,682	1,676	...
6	Judicial Department ...	14,662	2,168	4,708	2,462	5,640	2,362	154	44	...	24	307
7	Educational Department ...	43,151	4,651	6,036	6,496	4,333	4,631	723	383	530	167	315
8	Military (Sibandi)	41,917	6,595	12,168	21,803	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Police...	33,838	34,572	26,327	14,230	13,325	20,858	4,508	2,279	980	1,979	923
10	Jail	16,042	4,707	7,009	3,952	2,317	5,385	618	202	194	610	...
11	Dispensary (including Vaccination)	13,245	3,369	5,716	6,155	1,827	1,991	193	90	91	65	100
12	Forest Department	18,371	4,414	3,333	1,576	1,566	1,300	480	115	80	165	703
13	Public Works (including repairs)	72,018	1,30,057	55,968	59,334	2,186	36,288	3,914	3,590	140	419	12,705
14	Minor Establishment ...	20,521	19,106	3,575	4,185	1,857	5,090	...	...	...	...	...
15	Dharmada (Devasthan) ...	11,500	5,762	11,639	4,782	1,890	1,422	112	1,705	838	990	...
16	Guaranteed Rights	14,125	160	...	1,973	...	...	162	27	...	75	...
17	Paid in liquidation of Debts .	...	2,917	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...
18	Miscellaneous	1,01,719	24,477	81,695	9,294	17,077	15,965	1,169	1,216	1,424	1,691	1,290
19	Nazarana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Purchase of land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Remission	...	...	...	388	...	...	...	63	...	...	...
22	Relief Works	...	...	99,010	...	74,292	...	...	...	...	5,115	200
23	Tagavi	..	...	...	...	16,529	...	...	...	...	...	80
	Total ...	5,80,503	3,26,162	4,62,336	2,82,308	1,74,727	1,94,738	22,969	22,265	19,048	24,979	21,914

P. R. CADELL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Rewa Kántha Local Funds for the year 1900-1901.

No.	Name of Funds.	Opening balance on the 1st April 1900.	Receipt during the year 1900-1901.	Expenditure during the year 1900-1901.	Balance on the 1st April 1901.			Remarks.
					In cash.	Invested.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Rewa Kántha Agency Fund—							
	(*a*) Vajiria Tálukdári School Fund	2,072	1,712	1,474	2,310	...	2,310	
	(*b*) Rewa Kántha Education Fund	15,426	2,563	2,472	3,017	12,500	15,517	
	(*c*) Rewa Kántha Education Pension Fund	62,034	5,842	*51,914	16,022	...	16,022	*Includes Rs. 49,032 lent to Tálukdárs.
	(*d*) Angadh Improvement Fund	475	2	400	77	...	77	
	Total ...	80,067	10,119	56,260	21,426	12,500	33,926	
2	Mewás Administration Fund ...	38,482	14,742	†24,158	4,066	25,000	29,066	†Includes Rs. 8,487 advanced for relief purposes in the Mewás.
	Grand Total ...	1,18,549	24,861	80,418	25,493	37,500	62,992	

APPENDIX XI (*a*).

Statement showing details of Receipts and Charges of the Báriya Tribute Fund.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.			No.	Charges.	Amount.			Remarks.
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.	
	Opening balance	15,673	0	0	1	Toll Establishment and other charges	522	0	0	
1	Contribution from the State	12,500	0	0	2	Revenue Survey	418	0	0	
2	Revenue from Tolls ..	2,032	0	0	3	Overseer	148	0	0	
3	Profits by exchange of British for Shihash rupees	420	0	0	4	New road from Piplod to Chandrai, 3½ miles	160	0	0	
					5	Repairs to roads—				
	Total, Receipts ...	14,982	0	0		(*a*) Portion of Godhra-Dohad Road, 21¼ miles	1,701	0	0	
	Grand Total ...	30,655	0	0		(*b*) Portion of Limkheda-Jhálod Road	1,036	0	0	
						(*c*) Portion of road from Asardi to Báriya, 8¼ miles.	1,114	0	0	
					6	Repairs to wells and tanks ...	503	0	0	
					7	Repairs to Schools and Dharamsálas	34	0	0	
					8	Miscellaneous...	416	0	0	
						Total ...	6,052	0	0	
						Closing Balance ..	24,603	0	0	
						Grand Total ...	30,655	0	0	

P. R. CADELL,
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APPENDIX XII.

Abstract of the result of Vaccination in the year 1900-1901 contrasted with the return of the four preceding years.

	1896-97.			1897-98.			1898-99.			1899-1900.			1900-1901.			Remarks.
	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	
Rájpipla	4	6,309	76	4	6,046	36	4	6,125	50	4	5,955	23	4	2,370	12	
Devgadh Báriya ...	2	3,857	108	2	3,426	112	2	3,409	74	2	2,422	67	2	1,093	35	
Sanjeli	...	174	1	...	52	...	...	205	3	...	27	...	...	78	9	
Chhota Udepur ...	2	4,141	45	2	3,896	36	2	4,023	47	2	3,048	40	2	1,993	81	
Sunth	2	2,683	55	2	2,635	29	2	2,691	25	2	2,207	14	2	545	8	
Kadána		546	20	...	697	2	...	469	1	...	321	1	...	199	...	
Bálásinor	1	1,376	8	1	1,556	4	1	1,558	6	1	1,466	2	1	649	8	
Sankheda Mewás ...	2	2,151	33	2	2,142	33	2	2,291	37	2	1,420	9	2	433	16	
Lunávada	2	2,843	27	2	2,807	24	2	2,987	16	2	2,696	14	2	1,324	42	
Pándu Mewás	1	1,508	48	1	1,530	54	1	1,579	35	1	1,181	3	1	423	5	
Total ...	16	25,588	421	16	25,383	330	16	25,336	294	16	20,763	173	16	9,007	216	

APPENDIX XII (*a*).

Statement showing the Dispensaries and the Patients treated in them during the year under report.

States or Tálukas.	Names of Dispensaries.	Patients treated.		Average daily attendance.		Cost of Maintenance.		Remarks.
		1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	
						Rs.	Rs.	
Rájpipla ...	Nándod	15,066	29,439	170	321	5,885	6,203	
	Jaghadia... ...	2,694	4,686	52	79	1,600	1,258	
	Valia	2,122	3,369	35	50	868	991	
	Gardeshwa ...	1,478	1,742	22	27	548	707	
	Bhalod	3,132	4,946	45	65	882	973	
	Dedia Pada ...	302	434	12	9	265	684	
Chhota Udepur	Chhota Udepur ...	4,812	6,090	51	72	2,296	2,379	
	Travelling Dispensary	702	1,621	9	11	378	315	
Báriya	Báriya	5,932	5,680	80	59	2,995	4,871	
Lunávada ...	Lunávada ...	9,212	11,061	105	132	3,967	4,779	
	Travelling Dispensary	327	637	23	27	58	210	
Bálásinor ...	Bálásinor ...	7,390	10,797	83	109	1,680	1,449	
Sunth	Sunth	3,488	3,482	56	73	1,556	1,017	
Nárukot ...	Nárukot	879	2,056	15	22	425	557	
Mándva ...	Chándod	2,802	2,893	46	52	1,506	1,479	
Vajiria	Vajiria	1,761	2,669	28	39	894	948	
	Total ...	62,299	91,552	832	1,147	25,803	28,820	

P. R. CADELL,
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APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the increase or decrease of Schools and Scholars.

No.	Name of School.	Name of State.	Number of Schools in 1899-1900.	Number of Schools in 1900-1901.	Number of pupils in 1899-1900.	Number of pupils in 1900-1901.	Average attendance in 1899-1900.	Average attendance in 1900-1901.
1	High School	Rájpipla	1	1	202	193	179·87	159·20
2	Anglo-Vernacular School.	Lunávada	1	1	41	40	32·3	28
		Bálásinor	1	1	46	47	25	44·51
		Total ...	2	2	87	87	57·3	72·51
3	English Class	Báriya	...	...	14	13	13·4	10·4
		Mándva	...	...	20	24	13·4	19·20
		Chhota Udepur	...	...	...	15	...	8
		Total ...	...	...	34	52	26·8	37·24
4	Gujaráti and Urdu Schools.	Rájpipla	85	85	3,144	3,060	2,604·51	1,957·03
		Chhota Udepur	13	13	440	399	317·9	264·30
		Lunávada	11	11	838	709	675·7	533·20
		Sunth Rámpur	10	10	327	328	295·1	230·38
		Bálásinor	8	8	·613	457	435	340·97
		Báriya	12	12	493	552	401·73	355·10
		Sankheda Mewás	9	9	364	338	299·4	218
		Pándu Mewás	5	5	120	115	97·28	77·62
		Bhádarva	2	2	174	124	126·26	88·70
		Umetha	2	2	31	28	26·4	12·40
		Kadána	3	3	117	79	78·65	57·50
		Sanjeli	1	1	33	29	25·3	21·70
		Nárukot	1	1	53	44	28·7	31·30
		Total ...	162	162	7,047	6,262	5,411·93	4,188·20
5	Girls' School	Rájpipla	5	5	298	288	215·1	190·20
		Chhota Udepur	1	1	39	41	22·4	25·80
		Báriya	1	1	53	57	35·1	38·40
		Lunávada	1	1	80	70	49·4	33·60
		Sunth Rámpur	1	1	45	38	21·9	22·50
		Bálásinor	1	1	82	80	34	76·20
		Total ...	10	10	597	574	377·9	386·70
6	Girls attending Boys' School.	Rájpipla	...	...	261	294	149·7	184·92
		Chhota Udepur	...	...	3	7	2	6·70
		Báriya	...	...	3	7	5·05	3·90
		Lunávada	...	...	...	2	...	0·80
		Sunth Rámpur	...	...	1	1	1·0	4·80
		Bálásinor	...	...	19	1	9·0	0·60
		Sankheda Mewás	...	...	8	12	3·9	4·30
		Pándu Mewás	...	...	3	4	2·6	2·0
		Bhadarva	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Umetha	...	...	1	3	0·8	1·70
		Kadána	...	...	...	4	...	1·70
		Sanjeli	...	...	...	1	...	0·50
		Nárukot	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	299	336	174·05	212·12
7	Evening School	Rájpipla	6	6	102	78	60·9	36·60
8	Police School	Do.	1	1	53	43	12·1	9·15
9	Sanskrit School	Lunávada	1	...	35	...	43·5	...
		Chándod	1	1	48	56	27·4	23·10
		Total ...	2	1	83	56	70·9	23·10
10	Agricultural School ...	Rámpur	1	...	12	...	11·2	...
11	Tálukdári School... ...	Vajiria	1	1	17	16	13·4	8·60
		Grand Total ...	186	184	8,533	7,697	6396·45	5133·42

P. R. CADELL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

APPENDIX XIV.

The Press.

Name of State.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat		Remarks.
			(*a*)	(*b*)	
Rájpipla (Nándod).	Darbári Press...	Rájpipla State .	Fortnightly Darbári Gazette.		
Do. ...	Private Printing Press.	Parbhudas Bapuji Mehta.			
Báriya	Lithograph Press.	Báriya State.			

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Rainfall registered at the several Stations in the Rewa Kántha.

No.	Stations.	May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		Total, 1900.	
		In.	cents.	In.	cents.	In.	cents.	In.	cents.	In.	cents.	In.	cents.	In.	cents.
1	Nándod	0	6	1	8	6	59	18	39	6	16	0	0	32	28
2	Chhota Udepur ...	0	11	0	46	13	44	33	35	8	46	0	0	55	82
3	Báriya	0	13	1	8	7	83	15	4	6	33	0	0	30	41
4	Lúnávada ...	0	0	0	10	3	31	10	56	10	13	0	0	24	10
5	Bálásinor ...	0	34	0	2	2	80	16	97	6	60	0	0	26	73
6	Sunthrámpur ...	0	5	0	13	3	72	15	14	8	11	0	0	27	15
7	Wádia (Sankheda Mewás). ...	0	6	0	85	5	15	16	27	5	98	0	0	28	31
8	Pándu	0	0	0	67	4	80	16	63	8	54	0	0	30	64
9	Dodka	0	0	0	0	2	19	15	81	6	47	0	0	24	47
10	Jambughoda (Nárukot)	0	2	0	70	11	26	15	12	4	21	0	0	31	31
	Total ...	0	77	5	9	61	9	173	28	70	99	0	0	311	22
	Average of 1900...	0	7	0	50	6	10	17	32	7	9	0	0	31	12
	Average of 1899...	0	59	6	81	1	8	0	38	1	9	0	2	9	99

P. R. CADELL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

Statement showing the Prices of

Names.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-[illegible]			
Bájri	28	22	21	32	21		
Arad	27	21	18	25	19	22	
Mug	26	21	18	24	18	21	13
Til	14	13	14	16	12	13	9
Bávto	41	33	27	42	27	34	14
Gram	35	25	19	29	24	26	14
Tur-dál	28	18	15	22	18	20	11
Rice, 1st quantity	16	14	12	15	13	14	7
Rice, 2nd quantity	20	17	14	18	16	17	13
Rice, Coarse ...	25	19	17	21	19	20	14
Maize	40	36	28	43	25	34	18
Mug-dál	20	17	14	19	15	17	11
Mhowra	63	43	59	71	54	58	32

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